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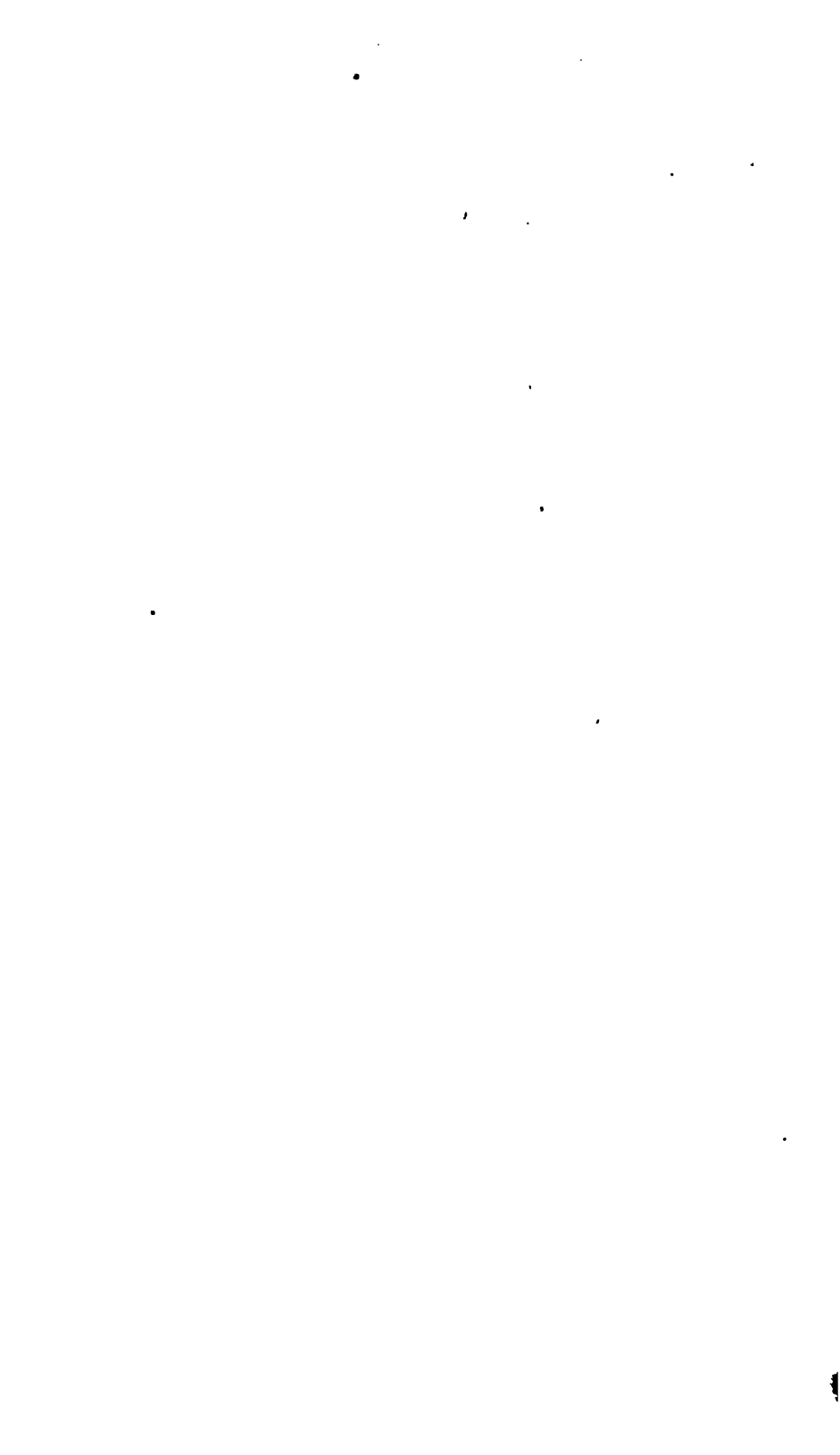
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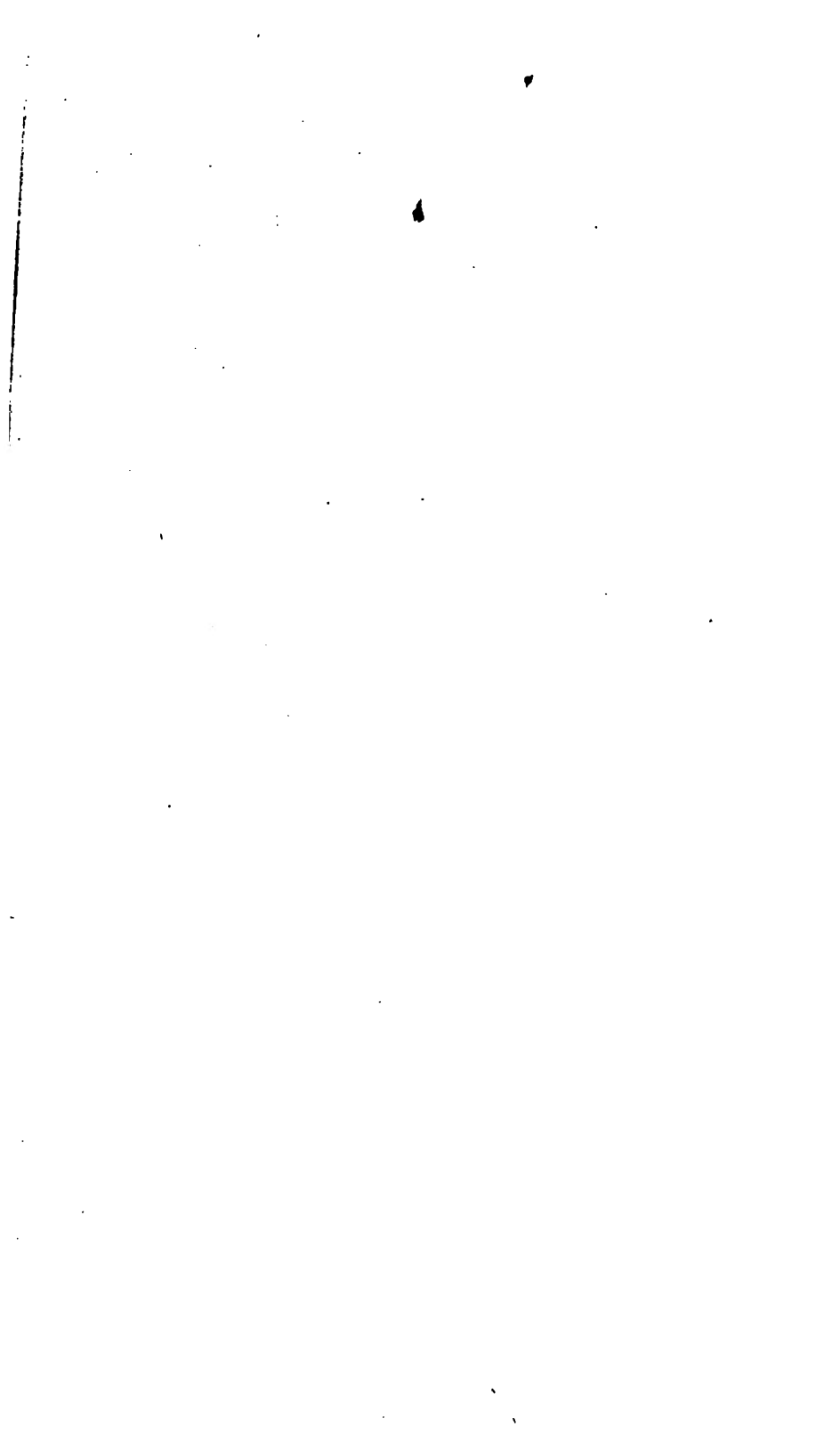
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1894.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 82.

IN SENATE

FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *February 1, 1894.* }

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—By direction, I herewith transmit the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature.

Yours with great respect.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1894.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

HON. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, Lieutenant-Governor.....	Albany.
HON. JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.....	Albany.
HON. JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.....	Albany.
HON. THEODORE E. HANCOCK, Attorney-General.....	Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

<i>First Judicial District...</i>	WILLIAM R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
<i>New York County</i>	STEPHEN SMITH, 574 Madison avenue, New York, (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
<i>New York County</i>	Mrs. BEEKMAN DE PEYSTER, 465 West Twenty- third street, New York. (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
<i>Second Judicial District..</i>	EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD, 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn.
<i>Kings County.....</i>	CARLL H. DE SILVER, 43 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
<i>Third Judicial District...</i>	JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge st., Albany.
<i>Fourth Judicial District...</i>	EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence county.
<i>Fifth Judicial District....</i>	ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.
<i>Sixth Judicial District....</i>	PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison county.
<i>Seventh Judicial District,</i>	* E. V. STODDARD, Rochester.
<i>Eighth Judicial District,</i>	WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

† WILLIAM R. STEWART	President.
JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP.....	Vice-President.
CHARLES S. HOYT.....	Secretary.
JAMES O. FANNING	Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Board: CAPITOL, ALBANY.

* Appointed in the place of Oscar Craig, President, who died January 2, 1894.

† Died February 8, 1894, in place of Oscar Craig, deceased.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Memorial — President Oscar Craig.....	ix-xii
Changes in membership.....	xii
Powers of the Board.....	xiii-xiv
Duties of the Board.....	xiv-xv
Standing committees of the Board for 1893	xv
Stated public meetings of the Board.....	xvi
Statistical and financial tables.....	xvi-xvii
Expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes for 1893	xvii-xviii
Number and classification of beneficiaries for 1893.....	xviii
Annual expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes, with the yearly average number of beneficiaries from 1880 to 1893, inclusive	xix-xx
Reports of visitors	xx
State Charities Aid Association.....	xx-xxi
National Conference of Charities and Correction	xxi-xxii
State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	xxii-xxiii
New York State Charitable exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition.....	xxiii-xxv
The insane	xxv-xxvi
Annual census of the insane from October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1893, inclusive.....	xxvi-xxix
State hospitals for the insane.....	xxix-xxx
Movements of the population of the State hospitals for the insane for the year 1893	xxx-xxxii
Insane in county poor houses and county asylums.....	xxxii-xxxiii
The insane of New York city.....	xxxiii-xxxv
The insane of Kings county	xxxv-xxxvi
Insane Indians.....	xxxvi
Care of epileptics	xxxvi-xxxviii
Idiotic and feeble-minded	xxxix
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	xxxix-xli
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark,	xli-xliv
The blind.....	xliv
New York Institution for the Blind, New York city.....	xliv-xlv
New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia	xlv
The Deaf	xlvi-l

	PAGE.
Reformatories	1-li
New York State Reformatory, Elmira	li-lii
House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson	lii-liii
House of Refuge for Women, at Albion	liii-lv
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island	lv-lvii
State Industrial School, Rochester	lvii
The Burnham Industrial Farm	lviii
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath	lviii-lix
Incorporated benevolent institutions	lix
Incorporation of institutions for children during 1893	lx
County, city and town poor-houses and alms-houses	lx-lxi
Out-door public poor relief	lxi
State paupers	lxi-lxv
Alien paupers	lxv-lxvii

APPENDED PAPERS.

American Administration of Charity in Public Institutions, by Commissioner Craig	1-41
State Boards of Charities, by Commissioner Craig	43-64
History of Child-Saving Work in the State of New York, by Commissioner Letchworth	65-122
Report of the Committee on the Investigation of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children	123-188
Report of the Committee on the Investigation of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark	189-144
Report for the Standing Committee on Reformatories, by Commissioner Stewart, chairman ..	145-197
Report of the Standing Committee on the Deaf, by Commissioner Stewart, chairman	199-264
Report of the Institutions Conducting Charitable and Reform Work in the Eighth Judicial District, by Commissioner Letchworth	265-395
Report on the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, by Commissioner Craig	397-407
Report on the Anchorage at Elmira, by Commissioner Craig	409-435
Report of the Committee to Investigate Charges against the Management of the New York Juvenile Guardian Asylum	437-446
Report of the Visitation of Poor-houses in the Fourth Judicial District, by Commissioner Foster	447-452
Report on the Poor-houses of the Fifth Judicial District, by Commissioner McCarty and Secretary Hoyt	453-462
Report of Visitations of Poor-houses and Charitable Institutions of the Sixth Judicial District, by Commissioner Walrath	463-473
Report of Visitations of Poor-houses in the Seventh Judicial District, by Commissioner Craig	475-510
Report on the Poor-houses in the Eighth Judicial District, by Commissioner Letchworth	511-546

TABLES APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

	PAGE.
Table 1 — List of the several State institutions, their locations, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendents, and the names of the officers of the board of trustees or managers	548-549
Table 2 — Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State institutions	550
Table 3 — Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1893..	551-552
Table 4 — Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1893.....	553-554
Table 5 — Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1893, the average number of inmates and the weekly cost of support	555-557
Table 6 — Outstanding indebtedness of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1893	558
Table 7 — Assets of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1893.....	559
Table 8 — Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1893.....	560-561
Table 9 — Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the county poor-houses, October 31, 1893	562
Table 10 — Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1893	563
Table 11 — Amount expended for support and relief during the year..	564
Table 12 — Showing the value of poor-house establishments, value of the products of the farm, labor of the paupers and the expense of supporting each person	565
Table 13 — Showing the number of persons supported and relieved and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1893	566
Table 14 — Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses October 31, 1893	567
Table 15 — Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year	567
Table 16 — Amount expended for support and relief during the year..	568
Table 17 — Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, value of the products of the farm, labor of the paupers and the expense of supporting each person	568
Table 18 — Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness at the close of the year, ending September 30, 1893.....	569-575
Table 19 — Showing receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1893	576-587
Table 20 — Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1893.....	588-599

Table 1	Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylnms and homes for the blind, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1893	607
Table 2	Showing the value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness September 30, 1893	614
Table 3	Showing the receipts of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1893	614
Table 4	Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1893	618
Table 5	Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals and the results during the year ending September 30, 1893	624
Table 6	Showing the value of property of dispensaries and their indebtedness September 30, 1893	626
Table 7	Showing the receipts of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1893	630
Table 8	Showing the expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1893	632
Table 9	Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1893	634
Table 10	Showing the name and location of the several State almshouses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rates of support per week, respectively	
Table 11	Showing the several State almshouses to which State paupers were committed, and the changes occurring in the number under their care, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1893	
Table 12	Showing the ages of State paupers committed to the several State almshouses, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1893	
Table 13	Showing the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1893	
Table 14	Showing the years in which the State paupers in the care of the several State almshouses September 30, 1893, were committed	
Table 15	Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873	
Table 16	Showing the number of insane in the various institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1893	64
Table 17	Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893	
Table 18	Showing the average number of persons in the county poorhouses and city almshouses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1893, inclusive	64
Table 19	Showing the expenditures for support in the county poorhouses and city almshouses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1893, inclusive	64

REPORT.

honorable the Legislature :

the Board of Charities in respectfully submitting, in accordance with the statute, this its twenty-seventh annual report, to record in the annals of the State its profound sense of the death of Oscar Craig the president of the Board, who died at his home in Rochester, on Tuesday evening, January 24.

Mr. Craig, who came of Scotch descent, was born in 1836, at Orleans county, in this State. He was graduated with honors from Union College in 1856, and in 1859 received from the same source the degree of A. M. During that year he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards moved to Rochester, where it has since been his home and where he has carried on the practice of his profession. In 1880 Governor Cornell appointed him Commissioner from the Seventh Judicial District, to fill the vacancy on the State Board of Charities caused by the resignation of Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., president of the Rochester Board, and he served continuously on the Board from that time, having been reappointed in 1884 by Governor Cleveland and in 1892 by Governor Flower. He at once took a leading part in the work of the Board and in 1889 was elected its president which position he continued to fill until the time of his death.

The modern State finds that what may be described as the social service, considered akin to charity, forms a large part of its duties, and the State of New York expends a vast sum on its almshouses and its reformatories. In the nature of things these institutions are in immediate charge of officers who serve not simply for love, but largely for self interest.

The care of the afflicted becomes their profession. It is necessary, therefore, that in some way or other the heart and the conscience of the people should keep close, in supervision and sympathy, to the work of charity to which they give so much. The State Board of Charities, whose members serve without compensation, has been the means of such supervision and sympathy. It has had free access to all public charitable institutions; it has reported regularly on their condition; it has investigated abuses; it has suggested reforms. It has no direct authority for correcting evil, and yet its criticism has always been potent; because the censure of enlightened public opinion came after it.

Oscar Craig was president of a board with such functions. There are many good men in the commonwealth, and not a few able officials, but it is not often that so wise, so true, so good a man finds his way into the public service, and into that very department of it in which all of his finest qualities have full play. To the work of the State Board of Charities he brought the best personal equipment. He was considerate, courteous, sympathetic; but at the same time just and courageous. Suffering of every sort touched his heart, and he yearned for alleviation of it, but he was a practical man who kept even his emotions under discipline, and lent himself to no visionary schemes. He had a moderation of manner, too, that went far to justify his course when he thought it his duty to adopt radical measures. He was a learned and thoughtful lawyer, and his professional training gave him a great advantage in matters involving the interpretation of statutes, the administration of law, and the preparation of new legislation. He had no ambition, and sordid motives had no influence over him. Things that sway other men to error or evil did not rise to the dignity of temptation, so far as he was concerned. He was content to labor for love,

and to remain the unseen but powerful friend of the poor and the heavy laden, the afflicted and the imprisoned. With him originated many reforms in our charitable institutions, and from him came much of the guiding force that shaped legislation.

This was his character as a public man, and its outlines remained the same in private life, only that they were somewhat softened to gentler duties and tenderer relations. He was a scholar without pretense; a lawyer without casuistry; a gentleman without formality. He was soft, generous, charitable, and yet with all its kindly elements his personality was strong and made itself felt for good in many ways. He swayed easily and courteously with the currents of life about him, but he never swayed too far, for his character was rooted firmly in faith, and right, and loyalty to principle.

As president of the State Board of Charities, Mr. Craig has been influential in directing its action in all matters relating to the charities of the State; the reports of the Board to the Legislature for a series of years contain masterly contributions from his pen. In recognition of his especial fitness for such work, Mr. Craig was from time to time appointed to membership with other State officers on many important special commissions, to locate and establish new institutions; to investigate charges against the management of prisons; to district the State Hospitals for the insane. All such additional work was assumed from the sense of duty which controlled his life, notwithstanding the fact that for several years he had suffered from a malady mortal in its nature, and which he was aware might cause his sudden death at any time. In 1892, while examining a site for the projected epileptic State colony, he narrowly escaped death from a carriage accident. Subsequently he recommended the establishment of the Sonyea State Colony for Epileptics, the bill for which passed the Legislature of 1893, but failed of executive

approval. After he had become president of the Board he devoted half of his time and energies to its work, at the sacrifice not only of his professional interests but of his health. Exposure and arduous work, incidental to the chairmanship of a special committee appointed to investigate the management of a State institution, were followed by an acute attack of disease, to which after a brave and patient resistance of nearly two months he finally succumbed. His last written words were suggestions for the report of this committee which, had he survived, he would have prepared.

Under all the circumstances, the State Board of Charities records its conviction, that in the death of Oscar Craig the State has suffered a heavier loss than any other death could have inflicted, and it is sad to reflect that the work he was called upon to do for the Board may have hastened his death before the completion of his fifty-eighth year.

The following changes have occurred in the membership of the Board during the calendar year 1893, viz.: Mr. Edward H. Litchfield has been appointed commissioner for the second judicial district, in place of Miss Sarah M. Carpenter, whose term had expired, and Dr. Stephen Smith, commissioner for New York county, in place of Dr. Samuel Alexander, resigned, both of whom have qualified and been respectively engaged in the duties of their offices during the year. At the stated quarterly meeting held in April, Mr. Oscar Craig, commissioner for the seventh judicial district, was reelected president, and Mr. John H. Van Antwerp, commissioner for the third judicial district, vice-president. The executive committee, consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary, has been continued during the year, and, in the recess of the Board, has, from time to time, discharged the duties and functions assigned to it by the Board.

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The statutory powers of the Board, conferred by its organizing and subsequent legislative enactments, may be summarized as follows :

1. To visit and inspect, whenever deemed expedient, any charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory institution of this State, excepting State prisons, whether receiving State aid or maintained by municipalities or otherwise.

2. To require of the managers and officers of the various institutions which it is authorized to visit, any information it may deem necessary in the discharge of its duties and functions, and to prepare regulations according to which, and to provide blanks and forms upon which, such information shall be furnished.

3. To inquire and examine into the application of any charitable, correctional, reformatory or other institution coming within its purview, for State aid other than its usual expenses, and to report its conclusions and recommendations thereon to the Legislature.

4. To administer oaths, and to examine any person or persons upon oath, in relation to any matters connected with its duties or or authorized inquiries.

5. To designate and appoint suitable persons in any county of the State to act as visitors in such counties to the several poor-houses, alms-houses and other institutions, respectively, therein, except such institutions as have boards of trustees or managers appointed by the State.

6. To provide, by agreement with the proper authorities of counties and cities, for the reception, support, treatment and care of State paupers, and to cause the removal of such paupers to the States or countries, respectively, to which they may legally belong, and to audit and allow the expenses therefor.

7. To remove to the countries whence they may come, any crippled, blind, lunatic or otherwise infirm alien paupers, sent to this

country by cities and towns of the various governments of Europe, or by societies, relatives or friends, who may be found in any poor-house, alms-house, asylum or other institution of charity in this State, and to certify the expenses of such removals.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The duties of the Board, imposed by the statutes, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. To visit and inspect, at least once in each year, all State charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions.

2. To visit, at least once in two years, and examine into the condition of the various poor-houses and alms-houses of the State.

3. To examine and inquire into certificates of incorporation of institutions for the custody and care of children, and, if approved, to certify the same, such approval being one of the conditions precedent to their incorporation.

4. To hold at least four stated public meetings in each year, and to report annually, in writing, to the Legislature, as to the best methods of dealing with those who require assistance from the public funds, or who may receive aid from private charity.

5. To present its views in regard to the best methods of caring for the pauper and destitute children distributed through the various institutions of the State, or who may be without the guidance and instruction which the public welfare demands.

6. To furnish the Legislature in tabulated statements, as nearly as possible, the number, sex, age and nativity of the various classes of the State and of the several counties thereof, that are in any way receiving the aid of public or private charity, together with such other facts and information in relation thereto as may be considered expedient and proper.

These powers and duties have been exercised and performed, first, by the Board at its stated public and special meetings; second, by its executive committee; third, by its commissioners

for the various districts; and, fourth, by its accredited officers and agents and its standing and special committees, designated and appointed for the purpose.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1893.

The standing committees of the Board for 1893, appointed in conformity with the by-laws, are as follows:

On Institutions for the Insane.—Commissioners Letchworth Smith and Foster.

On Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded.—Commissioners Foster, Walrath and Litchfield.

On Institutions for the Deaf.—Commissioners Stewart, Foster and Litchfield.

On Institutions for the Blind.—Commissioners Smith and Letchworth.

On Reformatories.—Commissioners Stewart, Litchfield and de Peyster.

On Public Institutions of New York and Kings Counties.—Commissioners Smith, Stewart, de Peyster, De Silver and Litchfield.

On County Poor-houses.—Commissioners Walrath, Smith and Letchworth.

On Incorporated Charities for Medical Relief.—Commissioners Smith and Secretary Hoyt.

On Out-door Relief.—Commissioners De Silver and de Peyster.

On Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Commissioners Letchworth, McCarthy and Litchfield.

On Finance.—Commissioner Van Antwerp.

On State and Alien Paupers.—Commissioners Van Antwerp, Walrath and Foster and Secretary Hoyt.

The reports of these various committees, which have made the visitations and inspections during the year for which they were severally constituted, are hereto appended.

STATED PUBLIC MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held six stated public meetings during the calendar year 1893, the attendance upon each of which, reported here in accordance with the statute, having been as follows:

At Albany, January 11, 1893. Present — Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 12, 1893. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Litchfield, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, July 12, 1893. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Litchfield, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, August 30, 1893. Present — Commissioners Smith, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath and Craig.

At Albany, October 11, 1893. Present — Commissioners Letchworth, Craig, McCarthy, Walrath, Foster, Van Antwerp, Litchfield, de Peyster and Smith.

At New York, December 21, 1893. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Litchfield, De Silver, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

The business of the Board during the year has been publicly conducted at these meetings, each of which, it will be seen, has been attended by a quorum, and the proceedings of such meetings and of the meetings of its executive, standing and special committees, are printed in its minutes and placed on the files of its office.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

The statistical and financial tables hereto appended, made up under the supervision of the assistant secretary, from the annual returns to this Board of the various charitable, correctional,

reformatory and other institutions of the State subject to its visitation, show the following:

First: The value, as per cost, of the property of all kinds held by these institutions, and their financial condition October 1, 1893.

Second: The total and classified receipts and expenditures of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893.

Third: The whole number of persons supported and relieved by these institutions during the year, the changes in their population, and the number and various classes in their custody and care October 1, 1893.

These tables appear in the following order, properly numbered and indexed, viz.: First, relating to the State institutions; second, relating to the county and city institutions; third, relating to the incorporated benevolent institutions; and fourth, relating to comparative yearly receipts and expenditures and miscellaneous matters.

EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE, CORRECTIONAL AND REFORMATORY PURPOSES FOR 1893.

The following table shows the expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in the State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, compared with the expenditures for such purpose for the fiscal year 1892, as reported by the proper officers of the respective institutions to this Board:

INSTITUTIONS.	For the year 1893.	For the year 1892.
By the State institutions	\$3,827,912 90	\$3,141,619 49
By the county and city institutions	3,641,909 60	3,491,373 19
By the incorporated benevolent institutions	12,938,160 44	11,595,719 89
Totals	\$20,407,982 94	\$18,228,712 57

From this table it will be seen that the expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in this State for 1893 were \$20,407,982.94, as against \$18,228,712.57, the expenditures for 1892, an increase of \$2,179,270.37, as against \$623,051.99 the increase for the preceding year.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES FOR 1893.

The number and classification of the beneficiaries of the various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State October 1, 1893, compared with the number and classes in these institutions October 1, 1892, as reported to this Board by the respective officers of such institutions, is shown by the following table:

CLASSES OF INMATES.	October 1, 1893.	October 1, 1892.
Insane.....	18,379	17,457
Idiotic and feeble-minded	1,561	1,543
Epileptic	619	589
Blind.....	718	710
Deaf	1,414	1,348
Dependent children	26,859	24,074
Juvenile offenders	4,935	4,898
Reformatory prisoners	1,713	1,684
Disabled soldiers and sailors.....	959	809
Hospital patients	5,785	5,291
Aged and friendless persons	8,074	7,875
Ordinary poor-house inmates	10,077	10,589
Total	80,543	76,807

It appears from this table that the whole number of beneficiaries of the various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State October 1, 1893, was 80,543, as against 76,807 October 1, 1892, an increase of 3,736, as against 1,233, the increase the preceding year.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE, CORRECTIONAL AND REFORMATORY PURPOSES, WITH THE YEARLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES FROM 1880 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

The following table shows the annual expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in this State, with the yearly average number of beneficiaries, from 1880 to 1893, inclusive, as reported by the proper officers of the various institutions to this Board :

YEAR.	Average number of beneficiaries.	Amount expended.
1880.....	47,701	\$8,482,648 71
1881.....	48,688	9,260,147 77
1882.....	51,327	9,320,142 60
1883.....	52,804	9,938,037 05
1884.....	55,954	10,642,763 86
1885.....	60,394	11,538,739 86
1886.....	63,335	12,027,990 01
1887.....	63,816	12,574,074 67
1888.....	64,322	13,315,608 97
1889.....	67,781	14,868,733 77
1890.....	70,895	16,349,842 43
1891.....	74,774	17,605,660 58
1892.....	76,807	18,228,712 67
1893.....	80,543	20,407,982 94

It will be seen by this table that the annual expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in this State derived from State and municipal taxation, and from the income of incorporated benevolent associations, have steadily increased each year from 1880 to 1893, with a corresponding increase in the number of beneficiaries, and that such increase has been largely in excess of the increase in the population during this time.

According to the Federal Census of 1880, the population of the State was 5,082,871; the average number of beneficiaries during the year was 47,701, or one to every 107 of the entire population, and the expenditures for the year were \$8,482,648.71, or \$1.67 to each person of the State.

By the State Census of 1892, the population of the State was 6,513,343; the average number of beneficiaries during the year was 76,807, or one to every eighty-five of the population, and the expenditures for the year were \$18,228,712.57, or \$2.80 to each inhabitant of the State.

The average number of beneficiaries during 1893 was 80,543, and the total expenditure \$20,407,982.94; the ratio of increase for the year being probably equal, if not in excess of, the increase of the population of the State over that of 1892.

During the ten years between 1883 and 1893, the expenditures have doubled, showing a ratio of increase nearly four times greater than that of the State's population. Such a disparity excites apprehension that the attractiveness and scope of our systems of relief may draw inmates from abroad, a possibility that may be considered with the statement that 60 to 70 per cent of foreign born persons is not an unusual estimate of residents in them; and the immigration from southern Europe of recent years, of needy classes, may have been a large factor in producing necessity here for supporting increased numbers of dependents.

REPORTS OF VISITORS.

The visitors designated by this Board in various counties, pursuant to Chapter 571 of the Laws of 1873, have generally made reports to the Board of their visitations and work during the year, in their respective counties, and their disinterested labors, especially in connection with the poor-houses and almshouses of the State, have proved valuable in many respects to the Board in the prosecution of its work.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

The State Charities Aid Association of New York, in pursuance of Chapter 635 of the Laws of 1893, has communicated its Twenty-first Annual Report to this Board, and the labors and

co-operation of this association, composed of ladies and gentlemen in warm sympathy with the public charitable system of the State, and of its counties and cities, are recognized by this Board as valuable aids in carrying on its own work.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Twentieth Annual National Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Chicago, Illinois, commencing June 8, and closing June 11, 1893. The attendance was unusually large, nearly every State and Territory and the District of Columbia being represented by Boards of Charities, or delegates appointed by Governors. The representatives from this Board were Commissioners Craig and Letchworth, and the Secretary, and there were also a large number of other delegates from this State representing its various penal, charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions, societies and associations.

The sessions of the conference were devoted to the history and review of its efforts in the direction of penal, charitable, correctional and reformatory work, since its organization, in the course of which, reports and papers were presented and read as follows: On the history of reformatories; on the history of the treatment of the feeble-minded; on the history of State Boards of Charities; on the history of public and private in-door and out-door poor relief; on the history of child-saving work; on the history of the treatment of the insane; on the history of prisons; on the history of charity organization; and, on the history of immigration. The history of State Boards of Charities, was prepared and read by Commissioner Craig; the history of child-saving work in the State of New York, by Commissioner Letchworth, and the history of immigration, by the Secretary of the Board.

An interesting feature of the conference, was the reports from States, in which the history and present condition of prison, chari-

table, correctional and reformatory work, in the various States and territories represented, were fully set forth with carefully prepared statistical information bearing upon the subject. These reports excited large interest in the conference and led to extended discussions by which the numerous methods in vogue in the different States and territories affecting the criminal, insane, dependent and delinquent classes were clearly brought out and compared. The report from this State was prepared and read by Miss Julia S. Hoag, for several years employed in the clerical and statistical work of this Board.

The next annual National Conference is to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, in the spring of 1894, at such time as may be determined by the executive committee.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The State convention of county superintendents of the poor, of the State of New York, held its twenty-third annual session at Bath, commencing June 20 and closing June 22, 1893. The counties throughout the State were generally well represented, not only by superintendents of the poor, but by delegates from various boards of supervisors appointed for the purpose. There were also delegates present from many of the charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State, and this board was represented by Commissioner Letchworth and the Secretary. During the convention, papers were presented and read as follows: On the care and support of the children of the poor; on county children; and on investigation and selection of homes and the supervision of placed-out children. Reports were also presented and read from most of the counties represented, respecting the poor-houses and the administration of out-door poor relief in such counties, with the expenditures therefor; and the discussions following these reports fully brought out and compared the systems of poor-house management and poor relief administration in vogue in their counties, with practical sugges-

tions and recommendations of economic and other measures of improvement and reform. The next annual convention will be held at Binghamton, beginning on the third Tuesday in June, 1894.

NEW YORK STATE CHARITABLE EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

At the request of the managers of the exhibit of the State of New York at the Worlds' Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, this Board prepared exhibits of the penal, charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory work of this State, which were forwarded to Chicago early in the year, and assigned space in connection with similar exhibits from other States and countries at the exposition. These exhibits, in accordance with instructions issued by the bureau of charities and correction, approved by the director-general of the exposition, then in course of preparation and referred to in the last annual report of the Board, were as follows:

1. A map of the State designating in block characters, the location of all of its penal, charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions.

2. A directory of the penal, charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions of this State, showing the objects and purposes of such institutions and their classification by counties.

3. A set of statistical charts, forty-two in number, relating to crime, pauperism, insanity, immigration, etc., with the annual expenditures therefor, and the value of the property of all kinds in the State, held for penal, charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes, October 1, 1892.

4. A complete set of the annual and special reports of this Board, with copies of circulars, blanks, forms, tables, etc., issued from time to time in the prosecution of its work.

5. Photographic books or albums of various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State, with the history, objects and purposes, government and management, receipts and expenditures, and the number of beneficiaries of such institutions, prepared, at the request of the Board, by their respective managers.

6. A model of an approved plan for poor-houses, with special reference to separation of the sexes and classification of inmates, heating, lighting, ventilation and drainage, projected and designed by Commissioner Letchworth and constructed under his supervision and direction.

In addition to these exhibits by this Board, other exhibits were prepared by various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State and sent direct to the Exposition, among which were the following: A model of the State Reformatory, at Elmira; a model of a detached hospital building of the Utica State Hospital; a model of the hospital building of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Young Women, at Newark, with numerous photographic views of the institution; a large collection of technological work, by the State Industrial School, at Rochester; and photographic views of the buildings, plans, etc., of the Buffalo State Hospital, at Buffalo, and the St. Lawrence State Hospital, at Ogdensburg. The institutions for feeble-minded children, for the blind and the deaf, made their exhibits through their respective national associations for these classes; and, besides those above enumerated, numerous other charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions, societies and associations of the State prepared and forwarded exhibits, through various channels, and were given space at the Exposition under the classification to which they respectively belonged.

It will thus be seen that this State contributed largely to the penal, charitable, correctional and reformatory exhibit at the Exposition, and it is believed that its display in this direction,

both in the extent and variety of its subjects and the comprehensive and artistic manner in which they were presented, compared favorably with such exhibits by other States and countries, reflecting credit alike upon the State and its institutions. In an address upon the grounds of the Exposition upon the occasion of "New York Day," his excellency Governor Flower, referring to the various classes of exhibits by this State, spoke of its charitable exhibit as follows :

"The great work which New York State and its civil subdivisions do for the relief of pauperism, for the care of the insane and the education of the defective classes, has been demonstrated at this exhibition as it has never been before. The whole range of activity of the charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State has been shown in a way which makes the subject clearer than volumes of reports could do. It is the boast of our Christian civilization that it cares for those whom pagan civilization neglected. The private and public beneficence of New York transcends all limitations of sect or creed, and its graphic delineation here may well challenge the attention of the world."

These and other exhibits, the property of the State, have been returned to Albany, and are awaiting legislative action for their proper care and proposed permanent exposition.

THE INSANE.

The following table shows the number of insane in the various classes of institutions of the State, October 1, 1893, as reported by their respective officers to this Board :

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the State hospitals.....	8,953	4,213	8,166
In the asylums of New York and Kings counties ...	3,766	4,517	8,283
In the asylums and poor-houses of other cities and counties	282	328	610
In incorporated and licensed private asylums	384	525	909
In the Matteawan State Hospital	381	30	411
Total	8,766	9,613	18,379

It will be seen by this table that the number of insane in the various institutions of the State, October 1, 1893, was 18,879, of whom 8,766 were men and 9,613 women, as against 17,457, October 1, 1892, the increase during the year being 922, as against 810, the increase the preceding year. The increase and decrease in these various classes of institutions, during the year, were as follows: In the State hospitals, increase, 682; in the asylums of New York and Kings counties, increase, 396; in incorporated and licensed private asylums, increase, 28; in the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals, increase, 63; in county and city poor-house and asylums, decrease, 247; net increase, 922.

Annual Census of the Insane from October 1, 1880, to
October 1, 1893, inclusive.

The number and sex of the insane in the various institutions of the State on the first day of October in each year, from 1880 to 1893, inclusive, with the yearly increase, is shown by the following table, made up from the annual reports of the proper officers of these institutions to this Board:

YEARS.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Annual increase.
October 1, 1880	4,211	5,826	9,537	.....
October 1, 1881	4,458	5,599	10,057	520
October 1, 1882	4,709	5,996	10,705	648
October 1, 1883	5,045	6,298	11,343	638
October 1, 1884	5,429	6,694	12,123	780
October 1, 1885	5,763	6,944	12,707	584
October 1, 1886	6,175	7,363	13,538	831
October 1, 1887	6,371	7,691	14,062	524
October 1, 1888	6,821	7,951	14,772	710
October 1, 1889	7,200	8,281	15,538	766
October 1, 1890	7,505	8,517	16,022	484
October 1, 1891	7,906	8,741	16,647	625
October 1, 1892	8,269	9,188	17,457	810
October 1, 1893	8,766	9,613	18,879	922

From this table it will be observed that the total increase in the number of insane in the various institutions of this State,

from October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1893, a period of thirteen years, has been 8,842, or an annual increase of 680. The following shows the increase and ratio of increase of the insane and population of the State from 1880 to 1892, inclusive, compiled from reports on file in the office of this Board:

Population of the State by the census of 1880.....	5,082,871
Number of insane in the institutions of the State October 1, 1880..	9,537
Ratio of insane to the population of the State in 1880.....	1 to every 533
Population of the State by the census of 1892.....	6,513,344
Number of insane in the institutions of the State October 1, 1892..	17,457
Ratio of insane to the population of the State in 1892.....	1 to every 373
Increase in the population of the State from 1880 to 1892	1,430,473
Increase of the insane in the institutions of the State from 1880 to 1892	7,920
Ratio of increase in the population of the State from 1880 to 1892..	28 per cent.
Ratio of increase in the insane in the institutions in the State from 1880 to 1892.....	<u>83 per cent.</u>

As the increase of the insane in the institutions of the State during the year ending September 30, 1893, was greater than that of any previous year of this period, the ratio of increase to the population of the State in 1893, had a census been taken, would probably appear even greater than in 1892.

It appears from the preceding summary that the increase in the population of this State from 1880 to 1892 was 28 per cent, while the increase of the insane in the institutions of the State during this period was 83 per cent. A part of this increase may probably have been due to the greatly increased accommodations of the State for the insane, during these years, by means of which proportionately larger numbers than heretofore, have been taken from their homes and committed to institutions, and thus registered and brought to public notice. The better care accorded to the chronic insane during the past few years has, doubtless, considerably prolonged the life of this class, and thus served for the time being, to swell the accumulation. This Board believes, however, that this increase of insane in the institutions of the State, during this period, greatly disproportionate to the increase

of the population in the meantime, can not be wholly accounted for from these causes, or from local conditions inducing insanity, and it is therefore led to look in other directions for the sources of such increase.

The statistics of the State hospitals show that the proportion of insane of foreign birth to the foreign population, committed to these institutions in 1890, was more than double the proportion of insane of native birth to the native population thus committed, and the disproportion in the nativity of the insane in the asylums of New York and Kings counties, is even much greater. The Board, therefore, is forced to the conclusion, that much of this increase in the insane, as well as the increase in pauperism in the State, as has been shown, comes from the greatly increased number of immigrants to this country since 1880, largely from central and southern European countries, many of them weak and defective, with tendencies to insanity; and it has been discovered that insane and other helpless persons have not infrequently been sent from their European homes to this country by relatives and friends, local immigration societies and municipal authorities, in order to escape the burden and expense of their permanent maintenance and care.

The remedy for these evils, it is believed, lies in a more thorough and effective enforcement of the United States immigration laws, by the Federal authorities, against the landing in this country of insane, pauper, criminal, defective and other prohibited classes, liable to become public burdens. In the opinion of this Board, this can best and most effectually be accomplished by the examination of all intending immigrants to this country at the various ports of embarkation, by Federal inspecting officers, under direction of the United States consuls at such ports, and that no immigrant shall be allowed to land at any United States port without a consular certificate, setting forth that such immigrant is of proper character, and does not come within any of the

prohibited classes. It would seem much more wise and far better for all concerned to debar the departure from foreign ports of all ineligible intending immigrants, by withholding from them such consular certificates, than to leave the matter of their eligibility to be determined at the port of landing, as at present, thereby more effectually protecting this country against their inroads, and, at the same time, saving them the expense of an outward passage, and the distress and hardships of an enforced return voyage.

State Hospitals for the Insane.

The following table, made up from the reports of the respective medical superintendents of the several State hospitals for the insane to this Board, shows the capacity of these institutions, the daily average number of patients in each of them during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, and the number respectively in their custody and care October 1, 1893:

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Daily average number of patients.	Number under care October 1, 1893.
Utica State Hospital.....	955	923	971
Hudson River State Hospital.....	1,400	940	1,048
Homoeopathic State Hospital.....	875	970	978
Buffalo State Hospital.....	550	600	634
Willard State Hospital.....	2,100	2,140	2,172
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,187	1,258	1,271
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	1,010	632	688
Rochester State Hospital.....	400	395	404
	8,477	7,864	8,166

It will be seen by this table, that the State hospitals for the insane, including the buildings then in course of erection, had a total capacity for 8,477 patients October 1, 1893, as against 7,695, their reported capacity, October 1, 1892. The daily average number of patients in these institutions during the past fiscal year was 7,864, as against 7,173, the daily average the preceding fiscal year; and the number in their custody and care October 1, 1893, was 8,166, as against 7,481, October 1, 1892. The removals

of the insane from various counties since October first has filled all the spare room then in these institutions, and some of them, at present, are crowded.

Movements of the Population of the State Hospitals for the Insane for the Year 1893.

The movements of the population of the several State hospitals for the insane and the results of their treatment during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, appears in the following table, made up from the returns of the respective medical superintendents of these institutions to this Board:

INSTITUTIONS.	Number under care October 1, 1892.	Admitted during the year.	Whole number un- der treatment.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.					Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1893.		
				Recovered.	Not recov- ered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Not Insane		Men.	Women.	Total.
Utica State Hospital...	837	879	1,310	85	....	36	23	7	94	474	407	971
Hudson River State Hospital.	861	451	1,315	90	....	36	31	2	108	348	500	1,048
Homoeopathic State Hospital.	854	843	1,197	107	32	....	....	1	79	486	492	978
Buffalo State Hospital.....	925	934	959	102	157	....	....	15	51	317	317	634
Willard State Hospital.....	2,115	383	2,498	41	....	30	90	....	165	1,032	1,140	2,172
Binghamton State Hospital...	1,186	235	1,421	32	48	....	....	....	80	560	702	1,271
St. Lawrence State Hospital...	595	325	920	71	80	....	....	6	75	323	365	688
Rochester State Hospital.....	401	133	534	34	73	....	....	....	33	204	200	404
	7,484	2,586	10,070	552	390	102	144	31	685	3,953	4,213	8,166

From this table it appears that the number of patients in the various State hospitals for the insane October 1, 1892, was 7,484; the number of admissions for the year ending September 30, 1893, was 2,586, and the total number under care during the year, 10,070, as against 9,435 the preceding year. The changes during the year were as follows: Discharged recovered, 552; not recovered, 390; improved, 102; unimproved, 144; not insane, 31; died, 685. This left 8,166 under care October 1, 1893, of whom 3,953 were men and 4,213 women. The appended tables, before noticed, show the receipts of the several State hospitals for the

insane. Their total and classified expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, and their assets and liabilities October 1, 1893.

Insane in County Poor-houses and County Asylums.

The following table shows the number and distribution of insane in county poor-houses and county asylums of the State, exclusive of New York and Kings counties, October 1, 1893, as reported by the proper officers of these institutions to this Board:

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Clinton	1	0	1
Erie	150	162	312
Herkimer	1	1	2
Jefferson	4	13	17
Madison	3	2	5
Oneida	75	93	168
Orange (Newburgh city alms-house)	0	5	5
Queens (county asylum)	42	48	90
Wayne	6	4	10
Total	282	328	610

It appears from this table that the number of insane in the county and city poor-houses and asylums of the State, exclusive of those of New York and Kings counties, October 1, 1893, was 610, of whom 282 were men and 328 women, as against 857 October 1, 1892. Since that date the insane of Erie county have been removed to State hospitals, and the asylum buildings formerly occupied by them, have been devoted to hospital purposes in connection with the county poor-house; and the supervision and care of the insane of Oneida county have been assumed by the State Commission in Lunacy, under the State Care Act. These are, for the time being, retained in the same buildings as heretofore occupied by them, now the property of the State, and known as the Oneida State Custodial Asylum. They have been placed under the charge of a resident medical officer, awaiting removal to State hospitals until buildings, now being constructed, shall

be completed and in readiness to receive them. This left 130 insane under county and city care October 1, 1893, of whom 90 were in the Queens County Insane Asylum, the authorities of that county resisting their removal to State hospitals. The insane then reported in other county and city institutions were as follows: In Clinton county, 1; in Herkimer county, 2; in Jefferson county, 17; in Madison county, 5; in Orange county, Newburgh City Alms-house, 5; in Wayne county, 10; total, 40. When the removal of the insane from these counties and cities to State hospitals was made in 1892, these cases were discharged as insane, upon the order of county judges, and they have since been retained in the poor-houses of such counties and cities, in association with the pauper inmates, as not in condition to be at large. In its last annual report, this Board called attention to these insane in the poor-houses, as follows:

"In the ordinary course of visitations by the commissioners, it was found that there were insane persons still remaining in some poor-houses, from which the larger portion of this class had been transferred to State hospitals, in accordance with the provisions of the State Care Act. The insane were found to occupy the same wards as sane paupers, either in the poor-houses, or former insane departments, and were without that close supervision essential to their proper care. It was found that some of the insane left in the poor-houses were at times disturbed, and were a source of apprehension and discomfort to the sane inmates of these institutions. A sharp distinction should be maintained between the sane and the insane, and the breaking down of this classification, and merging the two classes in the same wards of a poor-house, it is believed, is opening the way to grave abuses, and should be so guarded against in the statutes as to prevent the possibility of such intermingled association."

In removing its insane to State hospitals in 1892, the authorities of Onondaga county retained fourteen of the women

in the asylum department of that county, in association with pauper inmates, who had been discharged as insane on the order of the county judge. The condition of these insane women was examined into by the secretary of this Board during that year, who pronounced them proper subjects for hospital care, and recommended their removal thereto, but the matter of removal was delayed by the county authorities. During the past year, these insane women, by direction of the State Commission in Lunacy, were examined by Dr. G. A. Blumer, superintendent of the Utica State Hospital, and Dr. E. H. Howard, superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, who fully concurred with the secretary in regard to their condition, and his conclusions in relations to them, and they have all since been removed to the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

The commissioners in their visits during the year, found the insane in the poor-houses above referred to, in about the same condition as reported last year, some of them at times being disturbed and violent, and others feeble and filthy. They were all occupying wards in common with the sane paupers, either in the poor-houses proper, or old asylum buildings, and subject to the same supervision and care as accorded to the other inmates. This Board believes that these insane should be removed to State hospitals, and it has called the attention of the proper authorities of these counties to the matter.

The Insane of New York City.

The following, furnished to this Board by the general medical superintendent of the New York city asylums for the insane, shows the movements of the population of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, the results of treat-

ment and the number and distribution of the insane under care October 1, 1893:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of insane under care October 1, 1892.....	2,638	3,129	5,767
Admitted from October 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893.....	811	798	1,609
Total number under care from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893	3,449	3,927	7,376
Number discharged from October 1, 1892, to Sep- tember 30, 1893:			
Cured	81	65	146
Not cured	250	209	459
Not insane.. ..			
Died.....	303	384	687
Remaining October 1, 1893	2,815	3,269	6,084
Number and sex in each institution Oct. 1, 1893:			
Blackwell's Island asylum.....		1,762	1,762
Ward's Island asylum.....	2,255	94	2,349
Hart's Island asylum.....	176	1,374	1,550
Central Islip asylum	384	39	423
Total	2,815	3,269	6,084

It will be seen by this table that the number of admissions to the asylums of New York city during the year ending September 1, 1893, was 1,609, as against 1,592 admitted during the year ending September 30, 1892. The whole number under care during the year was 7,376, as against 6,982 the preceding year. The changes during the year were as follows: Discharged cured, 146; not cured, 459; died, 687. This left 6,084 under care October 1, 1893, as against 5,767 October 1, 1892.

Overcrowding still continues to be a marked feature of the asylums of New York. Blackwell's Island asylum has a capacity for 1,110, but has 1,762 inmates, and Ward's Island asylum, with a capacity of 1,620, has 2,349 patients. All attempts at useful classification have to be abandoned in such institutions. At Blackwell's Island asylum three of the wooden pavilions have been vacated and another brick pavilion has been opened. The Ward's Island hospital will be opened for the reception of

patients from Blackwell's Island and 800 can be transferred. The building known as the Verplanck Hospital will also be arranged for the accommodation of 600 patients.

The number of insane in the Hart's Island asylum has gradually increased and the accommodations have been enlarged by the assignment of the Branch Workhouse buildings.

At the Central Islip asylum improvements are steadily progressing. The most important addition will be twelve brick pavilions which will accommodate about 500 patients.

The Insane of Kings County.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the insane asylums of King county during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, and the number and distribution of the insane in their care October 1, 1893, as reported to this Board by the general medical superintendent:

Number of patients October 1, 1892.....	2,119
Number admitted during the year ending September 30, 1893.....	476
Total number under treatment during the year.....	<u>2,595</u>
Daily average number of patients	<u>2,116</u>
Discharged during the year as recovered.....	136
Discharged during the year as not recovered.....	86
Discharged during the year as not insane.....	3
Died during the year	182
Total discharged.....	<u>396</u>
Number under care October 1, 1893:	
	Male. Female. Total.
At Flatbush	565 894 1,459
At Kings Park	386 354 740
	<u>951 1,248 2,199</u>
Capacity of the several buildings:	
At Flatbush	940
At Kings Park.....	740
	<u>1,680</u>

From this table it will be seen that the number of insane in the institutions of Kings county for this class, October 1, 1893, was 2,199, as against 2,119 October 1, 1892, an increase of eighty. The whole number under care during the year was 2,595, as against 2,496 the preceding year. The changes during the year were as follows: Discharged recovered, 126; not recovered, 86; as not insane, 2; died, 182. This left 2,199 under care October 1, 1893, as before stated, of whom 951 were males and 1,248 females, distributed as follows: In the buildings at Flatbush, 1,159; in the buildings at Kings Park, 740. The reported capacity of these various buildings is for 1,680 patients, viz.: At Flatbush, for 940 patients; at King's Park, for 740 patients.

It will thus be seen that the increase in the insane of Kings county during the year ending September 30, 1893, was 79, of which 60 occurred in the asylum at Flatbush, and 19 in the asylum at King's Park.

Insane Indians.

The number of insane Indians in State hospitals October 1, 1892, committed in pursuance of chapter 451 of the Laws of 1888, was four, of whom one was at the Buffalo State Hospital and three at the Willard State Hospital. There have been no commitments or discharges during the year, and the number under care October 1, 1893, was four, the same as last reported. The maintenance and support of these insane was assumed by the State Commission in Lunacy at the commencement of the present fiscal year, under the State Care Act, and no further special appropriations for this class will, therefore, be necessary.

CARE OF EPILEPTICS.

In 1892 there was introduced into the Legislature a bill for the founding of an Epileptic Colony. The bill directed the commissioners of the State Board of Charities to select a suitable

site in the State of New York on which to establish an institution on the colony plan for the medical treatment, care, education, and employment of epileptics. The commissioners were empowered to contract for the purchase of such a site, subject to the approval of the Legislature, to which they were required to report within ten days after the commencement of the session, and submit with their report plans and estimates for constructing buildings suitable for the purpose named, such plans to provide for the accommodation of 600 inmates, and to admit of such further extension of buildings as might be necessary to meet future requirements of the State in providing for its epileptics. This bill, chapter 503, passed the Legislature and was approved by the Governor May twelfth.

In pursuance of this act the Board duly appointed its President, Oscar Craig, with Commissioners William P. Letchworth and Peter Walrath, a committee which was charged with the duty of examining sites, preparing plans, obtaining facts, and otherwise furthering the wishes of the Legislature as expressed in the act.

Soon after the organization of the committee it prepared a circular setting forth the intention of the State and asking for information and suggestions on the follow points, namely: as to a suitable tract of good land having a healthy location with a climate inviting outdoor life, a sufficient supply of pure water, facilities for the easy disposal of sewage, an easy railroad communication, etc. This circular was sent to Senators, Members of Assembly, justices of the Supreme Court, county judges, clerks of boards of supervisors, and prominent citizens in such counties of the State as were so situated as to make the location of such an institution within its borders desirable.

A considerable portion of the summer of 1892 was spent by the committee in personally inspecting sites in various parts of the State. After a careful examination of the whole subject the

committee reached the conclusion that a certain property offered by the Society of United Christian Believers, commonly known as Shakers, situated at Sonyea, in Livingston county, was by far the most desirable of any under consideration. This community, in consequence of reduction in its numbers, was about to unite, and did subsequently unite, with the settlement near Albany. The property on which they resided at Sonyea thus came to be offered for sale. It embraced 1,872 acres of highly productive land, upon which were a large number of buildings in good condition estimated by the architect to be worth \$80,000 for institution purposes. There was besides an abundant supply of pure water and all the requisites for a colony site. The Board unanimously approved the report of its committee, and transmitted, through its President, to the Legislature, its conclusions and recommendations upon the whole subject, with an option from the Society of Christian Believers for the purchase of the whole property by the State for the sum of \$125,000. With its report, the Board also submitted a map of the property and plans and estimates of the architect for improvements upon it, with a report of the hydraulic engineer, a chemical analysis of the water, statement of the Community respecting the products of the place, and affidavits certifying to its healthfulness.

A bill was subsequently introduced into the Legislature providing for the purchase of the property and the establishment of the proposed colony. The bill passed the Legislature, but was disapproved by the Governor. The Board is of the opinion that the necessities for an epileptic colony are greater now than when it made its report last year, and it is hoped that action will be taken to establish such a colony, and that the economic objections urged by the Governor last year will no longer prove an obstacle to the consummation of this humane measure.

IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The State institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded are as follows: The State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse, and the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark. The last Legislature provided for the establishment of the Oneida State Custodial Asylum, at Rome, appropriating the buildings formerly the Oneida County Insane Asylum, now the property of the State, to this purpose, but the institution has not as yet been opened. The city of New York maintains an asylum for idiots on Randall's Island, with a school department for a limited number of teachable cases. In the other cities and counties of the State, unteachable idiots in considerable numbers are provided for in the poor-houses and alms-houses of such cities and counties.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

This institution had a balance of \$10,515.12, October 1, 1892, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were as follows: From the State, special appropriation, \$20,789.28; from the general appropriation, \$81,000; from all other sources, including \$11,641 from cities and counties and \$3,890.31 from paying pupils, \$16,222.61; total, \$128,527.01. Its expenditures for the year were: For education, supervision, maintenance and care, \$96,777.51; for extraordinary purposes, \$20,789.28; total, \$117,566.79. Its assets October 1, 1893, including \$10,908.18 cash, were \$12,896.25, and its liabilities, for salaries of officers and teachers, \$7,622.70. The whole number of pupils during the year was 568; the daily average, 517, and the number October 1, 1893, was 522, of whom 266 were males and 256 females. The average per capita weekly cost of support or the year was, \$3.28, as against \$3.17, the preceding year.

The objects of this institution, established in 1851, as the New York Asylum for Idiots, are the education and industrial training

of idiotic and feeble-minded children of both sexes, so as to fit them, as far as possible, for home life, or useful and self-supporting positions. In the organization of the schools, these objects, from the outset, have been kept steadily in view, by the employment of teachers specially skilled in this direction, and the adjustment of the methods of instruction to the varied capacities and conditions of the pupils. Within a few years, the original buildings have been remodeled and improved, new buildings have been erected, thus enabling a more extended and better classification, and additional and modern educational and industrial appliances have been introduced. The institution now has accommodations for about 500 pupils, exclusive of the Fairmount farm buildings, and is, in all respects, well ordered and thoroughly equipped for its purposes.

From its opening, the institution has been more or less embarrassed by the presence of pupils unsuited for instruction, or who had passed the proper school age, and therefore needed only custodial oversight and care. The establishment of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, and the purchase of the Fairmount farm for older boys and young men, near Syracuse, relieved the institution for the time being of considerable numbers of these classes and thus gave room for new and more promising pupils, for which there was urgent and pressing need. The trustees of the institution, believing its educational character in danger of subversion by the further admission of epileptic, paralytic, helpless and unteachable cases and by the accumulation and retention of cases which have passed the school age, at their semi-annual meeting held at Syracuse, June 14, 1893, unanimously adopted the following:

"1. That in order to maintain the educational character of the institution, the superintendent is hereby directed to adhere strictly to the by-laws governing admissions and to accept in the future only teachable cases.

"2. That in order to make room for pupils of the teachable class, the superintendent is hereby empowered to order, at his discretion and as the occasions demand, the removal of any inmates now in the institution who have passed the school age or of those of the non-teachable class who are not likely to be further benefited by educational methods."

It has been learned that a number of cases of the character above referred to have since been removed to the counties to which they respectively belonged, and the institution, it is believed, if devoted strictly to its educational objects and purposes, is fully adequate to the present requirements of the State in this direction.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were as follows: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$1,567.66; received from the State, special appropriation, \$5,947.81; from the general appropriation, \$47,500; from all other sources, \$86.37; total, \$55,101.84. The expenditures were: For supervision, maintenance and care, \$44,601.12; for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$10,500.72; total, \$55,101.84. It had a cash balance of \$3.87 October 1, 1893, and was then indebted \$300, leaving a deficit of \$296.13. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 340, and the average weekly cost of support, \$2.62, as against \$2.32 the preceding year. The number in its custody and care October 1, 1893, was 326, as against 345 October 1, 1892.

During the past year written complaints were made to this Board against the internal management and discipline of this institution, which seemed to require special attention. Accordingly, Commissioners Craig and Walrath and the Secretary of the Board, as a committee, visited the institution March 29, 1893, for the purpose of investigating such complaints and examining into

its internal and domestic administration. Mr. Pierson, president of the board of trustees, and Mr. Burnham and Mrs. Perkins, members of the board, all of Newark, were present by invitation, and Mr. I. C. Hutchins, of Rochester, acted as stenographer. The superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Willett, the resident physician, Miss Brownell, and the first assistant matron, Mrs. Buell, and other officers, attendants and employees were examined, under oath, and their testimony covers 149 typewritten pages. The evidence fully and clearly showed that the superintendent, matron and first assistant matron had each of them repeatedly inflicted corporal punishment upon the defenseless inmates under their care, and that such punishments had frequently been of grossly cruel and inhuman character. The report of the committee, made to the Board April 12, 1893, recommended radical measures for the repression of these evils, even a reorganization of the internal administration of the institution, if need be, copies of which report were sent to the Governor and the trustees of the asylum. A copy of this report is hereto annexed and the minutes of the proceedings of the committee, with the testimony taken in the matter, are filed in the office of the Board.

The committee again visited the institution April 17, 1893, and continued the investigation in conjunction with its board of trustees, most of the members being present. A number of the former witnesses were reëxamined under oath, and numerous other witnesses, officers, employees and inmates were also thus examined. The testimony then taken fully confirmed the findings and conclusions of the committee as found by its examination of March 29, 1893, and established beyond question, the practice of frequent and repeated inflictions of severe and often cruel and inhuman corporal punishment upon the helpless inmates by the superintendent, matron and first assistant matron of the institution. The enormity of these punishments appears the more

glaring from the fact that two of the inmates upon whom such punishment was inflicted, were patients in the hospital with acute diseases, both of whom died soon thereafter, and that a number thus punished were insane, whose removal from the institution, with several others of this class, had been recommended by the secretary of this Board in August, 1892, in which recommendation the resident physician concurred, but no action in this direction, except in one or two cases, seems to have been taken.

The close of this investigation was followed in a few days by the resignation of Mr. Willett, superintendent, Mrs. Willett, matron, and Mrs. Buell, first assistant matron of the institution. The board of trustees subsequently appointed Mr. Charles W. Winspear of Buffalo as superintendent and his wife Mrs. Winspear as matron, and they entered upon their duties July 5, 1893. Since the investigation all of the insane and otherwise mentally disturbed inmates, numbering twenty-two, have been removed from the institution and returned to the counties whence they were sent, and thence committed to State hospitals or otherwise provided for; and a number of helpless bed-ridden cases and cases of advanced age, no longer needing its protecting care, have also thus been removed. These removals left some spare room in the institution, which is being gradually filled, from time to time, by new and proper cases, transferred from poor-houses and alms-houses.

The Board trusts that corporal punishment is no longer inflicted upon the helpless and unfortunate inmates of this institution, and that more gentle and humane methods of discipline and management have taken its place, securing their better protection and care, and more salutary and beneficial results. The present superintendent of the institution in his annual report to the Board of trustees says:

"During the short time we have been in the institution, we feel that we have cause to congratulate ourselves, for as the

weeks pass by we find that the necessity for isolation or for the use of the camisole, which has been the only kind of forced discipline to which we have resorted, decreases and is now rarely necessary."

During the year some improvements have been made in the buildings, by papering rooms, the introduction of a new water-heater and by repairs to the pump in the boiler-house. The out-door improvements have consisted in the opening and grading of the Park road, grading and seeding the hospital grounds, building and painting of fences, and grading and improving the principal recreation grounds.

THE BLIND.

The educational institutions for the blind are the New York Institution for the Blind, New York city, and the New York State Institution for the Blind, at Palatia. The Home for the Blind in New York city, a benevolent incorporation, provides for a limited number of adult blind of both sexes, and maintains a school and industrial department; and the city, through the department of charities and correction, distributes, per capita, about \$20,000 annually to blind persons not inmates of any charitable or other public institutions. The only other provision made for the blind of the State is in poor-houses and alms-houses, and in the distribution of out-door relief by city and county authorities.

New York Institution for the Blind, New York City.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were \$101,115.86, viz.: Cash balance of the preceding year, \$10,917.17; received from the State, general appropriation, \$43,054.37; from legacies and donations, \$10,723.00; from interest and dividends on investments, \$10,562.32; from all other sources, \$26,359.90. Its current expenditures for the year were \$68,635.94; its extraordinary

expenses \$18,405.28. Its assets October 1, 1893, including \$14,077.64 cash, were \$31,876.91, and it was indebted for salaries and other current expenses, \$5,481.81. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 205, and the average per capita weekly cost of their education, maintenance and care, \$5.09, as against \$5.51 the preceding year. The number in the institution October 1, 1893, was 198, as against 207, October 1, 1892.

New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were as follows: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$3,739.27; received from the State, special appropriation, \$3,961; from the general appropriation, \$39,999.99; from all other sources, \$3,642.25; total, \$51,342.51. Its current expenditures were, \$40,563.22; extraordinary expenditures, \$4,394.74; total, \$44,957.96. Its assets October 1, 1893, were, cash, \$6,354.55; outstanding claims, \$2,356.14; total, \$8,740.69, and it was reported then free from debt. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 128, and the average per capita weekly cost of support, \$4.96, as against \$4.82, the preceding year. The number in attendance October 1, 1893, was 140, as against 130, October 1, 1892.

The board of trustees has reached the conclusion that the interest of the institution will be advanced by separating the industrial department from the educational, by classifying the pupils as between adults and minors, and also by providing a gymnasium. The board will require a building for these purposes, and it intends to ask the Legislature for an appropriation for its erection. It must be conceded that the shops should be removed from the basements they now occupy to more desirable quarters, that the system of industrial training should be extended, that a classification as between adult and younger pupils is highly desirable, and that a gymnasium of ample size should be provided.

THE DEAF.

The number and sex of the pupils in each of the institutions for the deaf in the State, October 1, 1893, as reported by their respective officers to this Board, is shown by the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York	221	100	321
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes, New York	96	94	190
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome. Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	66	66	132
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	72	55	127
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	155	170	325
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone ..	88	72	160
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf	53	34	87
Totals ..	6	6	12
	757	597	1,354

There are eight schools for the education of the deaf in this State which receive pupils who are maintained and educated at the expense of the State or of its several counties:

1. New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, New York; incorporated 1817.

2. LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 125 Edward street, Buffalo; incorporated 1861.

3. Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, New York; incorporated 1867.

4. St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Fordham, Westchester county; incorporated 1875. Branches for males at Westchester, Westchester county, and for females at Dean street and Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn.

5. Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome, Oneida county; incorporated 1875.

6. Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester; incorporated 1875.

7. Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone, Franklin county; incorporated 1884.

8. Albany Home School for Oral Instruction of the Deaf, 98 Pine avenue, Albany; incorporated 1891.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction may appoint to any of these institutions, except to the Albany school to which no State pupils are sent, indigent pupils between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and the State appropriates for the education of each pupil so appointed the sum of \$250 per annum. The overseers of the poor, or supervisors of the counties, may send as county pupils to any of these schools any indigent deaf child between the ages of 5 and 12 years, and the counties pay \$300 per annum for each child so sent. When the children sent from the counties attain the age of 12 years they become State pupils by limitation of time and may so remain until they are 25 years of age.

As a rule the schools belong to private corporations and are governed by local boards of managers, or trustees, who fill vacancies in their own number and appoint the principals of the schools. In exceptional cases the State has made appropriations for buildings belonging to these schools, and it has appropriated all the money for land and buildings at Malone. All of these schools have been inspected at least once during the year 1893. The report of the Standing Committee on the Deaf, to which reference is made, shows that on the several dates of their inspection these schools contained 1,347 pupils, of whom 784 were supported by the State, 504 by its counties and the remainder at private expense. These figures show an unusual increase of sixty-nine pupils for the year, of whom forty-seven were

admitted to the institution at One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York, owing in part to a recent change in its active management and greater efforts to obtain new pupils, this school not being full.

The average per capita cost for the maintenance and education of each pupil for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, was reported by their principals to the Committee on the Deaf as follows :

One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York.....	\$310 23
Buffalo.....	225 78
Lexington avenue, New York.....	282 71
Fordham and branches.....	241 74
Rome.....	317 37
Rochester.....	266 33
Malone.....	292 33
Albany.....	262 00

These figures can not be taken for purposes of accurate comparison as the averages are prepared in different ways and the number of pupils in the schools varies greatly. Under ordinary circumstances it would seem natural to expect the smallest per capita in the largest school. During the year 1893, the State Comptroller has had an examination made of the business management and accounts of these schools, and it is stated that he will present a report upon the subject to the Legislature of 1894. It should be borne in mind that the findings of the Comptroller's office, however full and exact, ought only to be considered in conjunction with the educational results accomplished in the different schools. It should also be remembered that the sums reported cover not only maintenance, as is the case in many State institutions, but the expense of educating children whom nature has deprived of hearing or speech, or both these faculties, and who therefore require special individual instruction in classes of small size.

The State appropriates \$250 per annum for each of the pupils supported by it. The reports of the per capita expenditure given above show that this amount was exceeded in all the schools except those at Buffalo and Fordham, which have saved a small proportion of the State appropriations. The Buffalo school is taught by Sisters of a religious order who receive little or no salary, and this is practically the case also with the teachers of the Fordham school and its two branches. The excess above the annual sum paid by the State which in two of the schools amounts to more than sixty dollars a pupil has been provided for by other friends of the deaf than the State. In one school the salary paid to the thoroughly competent teacher of the high class, raises the per capita of all the pupils about ten dollars, but every graduate has the benefit to be obtained from one or more years under the instruction of an enthusiastic and gifted expert in teaching the deaf. In some schools there are excellent art and industrial departments, in others there are none; these and many other facts should be considered in determining the relative return to the State by the several schools for the amounts appropriated. Considered from both the points of educational results achieved and the per capita cost for maintenance and education, the Standing Committee on the Deaf, reports that the Rochester school is entitled to the first place.

It should be remembered that while the counties pay \$300 per annum for each pupil maintained and educated at their expense, the State pays only \$250 for those above that age. In 1877 the State paid \$300, subsequently \$275, but since 1883 only \$250. The Board is of the opinion that the standard of the schools is much higher now than it was in 1877, and in consideration of the actual amount reported as paid by the several schools, recommends the restoration of the per capita to \$300 for each State pupil in such schools as the State Board may certify to the

Comptroller in writing shall by the standard of their educational work and the per capita actually expended merit the increase.

The State of New York furnishes an interesting field for specialists in the different methods of the education of the deaf. The schools at One Hundred and Sixty-second street New York, Buffalo, Rome and Malone are classed as "Combined" schools, but in all of them more or less oral instruction is given. The school on Lexington avenue, New York, and that at Albany are taught by the "pure oral" method, and the pupils at St. Joseph's schools at Fordham, Westchester and Brooklyn are also nearly all taught by that method, a few of the older pupils in them are survivals in the schools of their "Combined" period. The Rochester school is classed by its principal as a "manual oral" school, speech is taught in part by the aid of the manual alphabet. Time and experience are satisfactorily determining the relative merits of the widely different methods.

REFORMATORIES.

There are five institutions supported by the State which may be strictly classed as reformatories :

1. The State Reformatory, at Elmira, established in 1876 as a reformatory for young men.
 2. The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, established in 1881 as a reformatory for young women.
 3. The Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, established in 1890 as a reformatory for young women.
 4. The New York House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, incorporated in 1824 as a private society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, a juvenile reformatory now supported by the State.
 5. The State Industrial School, at Rochester, established as the Western House of Refuge in 1846, a juvenile reformatory.
- The Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia county, incorporated as a private charity for the

reformation of vagrant or refractory boys has also been visited during the year covered by this report.

All of these institutions have been visited once or more during the year 1893. The important points brought out by such inspections will now be briefly referred to.

New York State Reformatory, Elmira.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were \$304,522.49, viz.: Cash on hand at the commencement of the year, \$36,978.67; received from the State, special appropriation for the construction of sundry buildings and for reservoir enlargement, \$40,000, and for supervision and maintenance, \$174,085.35; from the labor of prisoners, \$53,458.47. Its ordinary expenditures for the year were, \$215,223.62; extraordinary expenditures, \$17,315.19; total, \$232,538.81. Its assets September 30, 1893, were: Cash, \$39,519.43; due from individuals, \$24,833.29; from the sale of manufactures, \$52,611.19; total, \$116,963.91. Its indebtedness then was \$33,964.44, viz.: For salaries, \$6,129.19; for unpaid bills, \$16,944.36; due prisoners deposits, \$590.64; for manufacturing account, \$10,300.25. The whole number of prisoners during the year was 2,089; the daily average, 1,470, and the average weekly cost of maintenance, \$2.81. The number in custody October 1, 1893, was 1,409, as against 1,395, October 1, 1892.

This institution has not been inspected by your committee on reformatories during the year 1893 for the reason that a special committee of the Board was appointed to investigate the management under charges which had been brought against it. This special committee has visited the reformatory several times, and is at this writing still engaged in taking testimony relative to its management. For this reason the usual inspection by the standing committee on reformatories has not been made.

The State Board of Charities, in former reports to the Legislature, has strongly urged the necessity of the establishment of another reformatory for young men, similar in plan and scope to that at Elmira, and has advised against the increase in size of that institution ever since it contained 600 inmates, as tending to defeat the objects for which it was established. At present the population of the reformatory is 1,409.

In consideration of the fact that a great number of commitments to the State Reformatory have been made from the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which are distant about 200 miles from that institution, the State Board repeats its recommendation made to the Legislature of 1893, that a new reformatory for men should be established near these cities. This would relieve the congested condition of the State Reformatory and such evils as are incidental thereto, and would result in a great saving of transportation and other expenses to the State. The State Board protests against the further extension of the State Reformatory.

House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were \$111,516.13, viz.: Cash balance of the previous year, \$2,801.26; received from the State, special appropriations, \$58,644.27; from the general appropriation, \$50,000; from all other sources, \$70.60. Its expenditures during the year were: For buildings and improvements, \$40,081.48; for extraordinary repairs, \$787.14; for other extraordinary expenses, \$2,411.41; for supervision maintenance and care, \$58,689.93; total, \$101,969.96. Its balance October 1, 1893, was \$9,546.17, and it was reported then free of debt. The whole number of inmates during the year 328; the discharges, 94; the daily average, 293, and the average weekly cost of support, \$1.84.

By chapter 41 of the Laws of 1893 the Legislature appropriated \$75,000 to be expended for the erection and furnishing of additional buildings. This sum in whole or in part has been expended in the erection of a chapel and three cottages which together provide for the accommodation of ninety-two additional inmates; these cottages are finished and occupied, and they provide needed relief to the congested condition of the buildings which constituted the institution in 1893, transfers to them have especially relieved the prison building, which was found greatly overcrowded at the close of 1892. Marked improvement in the discipline in the prison and in some of the cottages is noted and may in part be attributable to relief from overcrowding. The new buildings are substantial, well planned structures and would seem to be reasonable in cost.

A weak point in the management continues to be the want of suitable and sufficient industrial training for the inmates. They have no set tasks and much idle time; the State Board invites the attention of the managers of the institution to this subject. The four cottages originally constructed do not provide any room for assembly or recreation. This defect has been remedied in the construction of the three new cottages, and the Board recommends a sufficient appropriation for the erection of small extensions to the rear of the four original cottages, each to contain a suitable place of assembly for the use of the inmates.

House of Refuge for Women, at Albion.

This institution was established by chapter 238 of the Laws of 1890 to provide a reformatory for young women from the seventh and eighth judicial districts, who might be committed between the ages of 15 and 30 years by any magistrate, for a term of five years unless sooner discharged by the managers. The responsibility for the selection of a site was placed by the act upon the

board of managers who were also empowered to erect buildings thereon to accommodate 150 inmates. The sum of \$130,000 was appropriated for the purpose of the act. The site selected by the managers is on the outskirts of the pleasant village of Albion in Orleans county and contains ninety-seven acres of land which cost \$11,850. After the selection of the site, and before any buildings were erected upon it \$115,723 of the appropriation lapsed into the State treasury and was reappropriated by chapter 570 of the Laws of 1892.

It has been found desirable in operating institutions of this character to secure the greatest possible seclusion, and as a means to this end, to place the buildings at a distance from the boundaries of the property, or from highways, and it is to be regretted that this principle has been disregarded in establishing this new State institution and that the buildings have been placed near to the highway in front and rear, and in close proximity to the county fair grounds. Some of the buildings were erected in 1892, and in 1893 others were built from an additional appropriation of \$32,500; they comprise an administration building, four cottages, prison, hospital, laundry, and boiler house. They are plain substantial brick structures without architectural pretense; water is supplied from the Albion water works. The institution was opened for the reception of inmates December 18, 1893 and had received one inmate at the close of the year.

A special committee of the State Board consisting of the late President, Commissioner Craig, and Commissioner Letchworth visited the institution in February 1893 for the purpose of inquiring into its needs, and reported that the objects of the institution could not be well attained without the erection of a building to include an assembly hall, schoolrooms, workrooms, and library estimated by the architect to cost \$29,000. On the report of the committee the State Board approved of an application for that amount by the managers of the institution and so informed the

Legislature of 1893, which granted the appropriation, which however was not approved by the Governor. The Board also endorsed an application for an appropriation of \$8,500 for farm buildings, stable, and out buildings, which also similarly failed. The Board reiterates the opinion formerly expressed that a total appropriation of about \$37,500 is necessary to provide the new buildings above mentioned, to complete the necessary plant of the institution, and recommends an appropriation of that amount by the Legislature of 1894.

New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were \$128,382.87, viz.: Cash on hand at the commencement of the year, \$3,560.53; received from State, special appropriation, \$35,500.04; general appropriation, \$80,000; from all other sources, \$9,322.30. Its current expenditures were \$113,053.22; extraordinary expenditures, \$8,823.96; total, \$121,877.18. It had a cash balance of \$6,505.69 October 1, 1893, and was then reported free of debt. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 520, and the average weekly cost of support, \$4.15, as against \$3.89 the preceding year. The number in its custody October 1, 1893, was 541, as against 500 October 1, 1892, viz.: Boys, 482; girls, 59.

Improvement is noted in the industrial training of the boys, a greater variety of trades is now taught, a further extension of the trade classes is recommended. A novel feature in reformatory work is the introduction of a training class in practical seamanship. A model of a brig, seventy feet long, eighteen feet beam, having a mast sixty feet high, has been built and provided with rigging and sails, mainly by the labor of the boys, who are instructed thereon in order to fit them for employment in the merchant marine.

By chapter 216 of the Laws of 1891, it was provided that no child under the age of 12 years should be committed to the House of Refuge except for felony. Notwithstanding this enactment, the managers of the institution have continued to receive such children, as appears by the report of the standing committee on reformatories. From the date of the passage of the act to the close of the year 1893 fifty-three children within the prohibited age were received; of these one was six years old, four were eight years old, five were nine years old, sixteen were ten years old, and twenty-two eleven years old. The crimes by which these children were committed were as follows: Vandalism, 1; vagrancy, 13; disorderly, 19; petit larceny, 14; grand larceny, 2; assault, 2; burglary, 2. Under the provisions of the act all but the six children committed for the three offenses last named were improperly committed to the institution. They were committed from the following counties: Kings, 4; Albany, 8; Queens, 6; Westchester, 6; Rensselaer, 5; Ulster, 3; Richmond, 4; Suffolk, 3; Orange, 2; Dutchess, 2; Putnam, 1; Rockland, 1; Schoharie, 1. About twenty children, a year within the prohibited age, have been received at the institution upon commitment to it by magistrates of the above named counties. The State Board takes the position that it would have been better for these children to be discharged than to commit and confine them in an institution intended for the reformation of a more hardened class of older boys and girls. Such young children, however, may need restraining care, and the Board therefore recommends additional legislation providing that any child not a felon and under the age of twelve years may be admitted, at the expense of the county from which it is sent, to the Burnham Industrial Farm at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia county, the New York Juvenile Asylum, or the Catholic Protectory, at Westchester. The Board has addressed

a circular letter to the magistrates of the counties named, calling attention to the fact that commitment of children under twelve years of age to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island and the State Industrial School at Rochester is illegal.

State Industrial School, Rochester.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were \$298,478.43, viz.: Cash from the preceding year, \$8,057.27; received from the State, \$290,081.41, of which sum \$160,000 was from the general appropriations, and \$130,081.41 special and deficiency appropriations; from all other sources, \$339.75. The ordinary expenditures were \$158,525.93; extraordinary expenditures, \$135,510.31. The balance October 1, 1893, was \$4,442.19, and the institution was reported free of debt. The daily average number of inmates during the year 765, and the average weekly cost of support \$3.98, as against \$3.85 the preceding year. The number under care October 1, 1893, was 755, as against 761 October 1, 1892, of whom 642 were boys and 113 girls.

This institution, with a population of 657 boys and 125 girls, was found in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as to its management and administration. The technological work is probably the best and most varied of any institution in the State and its inmates have unequalled opportunities to prepare themselves for self-support.

The provisions of the Act of 1891 excluded children under twelve except for felony also from this institution. The managers have virtually complied with the law, as their records show that but three children under twelve have been received since its enactment, and for these exceptions satisfactory excuse is made. The managers favored the enactment of the law and have stated their desire to comply with its provisions.

The Burnham Industrial Farm.

This institution was incorporated as a private charity in 1886 by the gift of Mr. Frederick G. Burnham, of 600 acres of timber, grazing and arable land three miles from Canaan, a pleasant village on the Boston and Albany railway not far from the Massachusetts State line; a part of the farm borders on Lake Queechy. Boys may be committed by magistrates, or overseers of the poor, or surrendered by their parents from seven to sixteen years old and retained till majority. At times the inmates have numbered 90 but now there are not so many.

The object of the farm is to give its inmates instruction in farming, and to seek their reformation by the influence of country life. The State Board approves the plan of the farm, and believing that its inmates may more surely be there reformed than in great and crowded institutions, would welcome its addition to the reformatory system of the State, and commends its present management to the public.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were \$173,336.42, as follows: Cash balance of the previous year, \$154.29; received from the State special appropriation, \$25,000, from the general appropriation, \$140,000; from all other sources, \$8,182.13. Its current expenditures for the year were, \$148,081.68; extraordinary expenditures, \$7,722.39; total, \$155,804.07. It had a cash balance of \$17,532.35 October 1, 1893, and was reported to be then free from debt. The number of inmates October 1, 1892, was 809; the admissions during the year were 752; absent, 338; total for the year, 1,899. There were 432 discharged in the course

of the year, 105 died and 403, including seventeen insane in State hospitals, were absent, thus leaving 959 present October 1, 1893, a gain of 150 over the number present October 1, 1892. The greatest number present at any one time was 1,072, February 28, 1893, and the least number 777, July 20, 1893. The daily average during the year was 918, and the weekly average cost of support \$3.10, as against \$2.24 the preceding year.

The last Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the purchase of new boilers to replace old ones, and for improving the sanitary condition of the hospital and barracks. The sum of \$7,722.39 had been expended for these purposes, to October first, and it is said that the work will be entirely completed by the close of 1893, within the appropriation. A legacy of \$5,000 left to the institution has been expended during the year in the erection of a beautiful granite monument in the Home cemetery to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion who have died at the Home. Attention is invited to the report of Commissioner Craig, hereto appended, for a more detailed statement of the condition of the institution and its operations during the year.

INCORPORATED BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

These institutions embrace three classes, viz.: Orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, 241; hospitals, 112; dispensaries, 46. The tabulated returns from these institutions, hereto appended, show the value of the property held by each, their receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, and the number of inmates in their care respectively, October 1, 1893.

INCORPORATION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN DURING 1893.

During the calendar year 1893 the Board, pursuant to chapter 446 of the Laws of 1883, has approved and certified to the incorporation of the following institutions for the custody and care of children, viz.: January 11, the Syrian Society of the City of New York; April 12, the Mothers and Babies' Hospital of the City of New York; October 11, the Lisa Day Nursery, New York, and St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse. These institutions have been visited by committees of the Board and their condition fully examined and inquired into before granting such certificates, and their respective reports in relation to such institutions are hereto appended.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN POOR-HOUSES AND ALMS-HOUSES.

The annual returns of the superintendents of the poor and other officers of the counties and cities of the State, furnish the following for their fiscal year ending October 31, 1893: The whole number of indoor paupers during the year was 88,350 as against 83,667 the preceding year. The number in these institutions November 1, 1893, was 20,883, as against 20,915 November 1, 1892, of whom 11,061 were males and 9,822 females. Of the entire number supported in these institutions in the course of the year 37,484 were native and 50,866 foreign born. The total expenditures in connection with these institutions during the year have been \$3,010,603.56, as against \$2,809,458.20 in 1892. The appended tables relating to poor-houses and alms-houses show the value of the property held by these institutions, their expenditures for the year, the classification of their inmates and also the average number of poor-house and alms-

house inmates in this State from 1868 to 1893, inclusive, and the annual expenditure for their maintenance and care. During the year the poor-houses and alms-houses of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts have all been visited and inspected by the commissioners of the respective districts, and the reports of such commissioners are hereto appended; and some of the poor-houses and alms-houses of the First, Second and Third Judicial Districts have also been visited and inspected, but no extended reports of such visitations and inspections have been made to the Board.

OUTDOOR PUBLIC POOR RELIEF.

The returns of the proper officers show that the number of persons receiving outdoor public poor relief during the year ending October 31, 1893, was 88,509, as against 131,439 the preceding year. The total expenditure for such relief was \$631,305.74, while for the preceding year it was \$681,934.99. The tables relating to poor-houses and alms-houses, hereto appended, show the number of persons thus relieved in each of the counties and cities of the State, and the amount expended for such relief during the year, as reported to this Board.

STATE PAUPERS.

The whole number of State paupers under care October 1, 1892, committed in pursuance with chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, was 223, as follows: In the various State alms-houses 169; in State hospitals, 53; in the Albany Orphan Asylum, 1. The commitments during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, were 1,406, as against 1,367 committed during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892. The changes in the several State alms-houses during the year were as follows: Discharged, recovered so as to provide for themselves, 303; absconded, 46;

transferred to State hospitals, 75; transferred to the State Commission in Lunacy, 98, of whom 2 were from the Erie County Insane Asylum, 43 from the Kings County Insane Asylum, and 53 from the Oneida County Insane Asylum: sent to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 1,011; died, 34. The Insane in State hospitals, at the close of the fiscal year, were also transferred to the State Commission in Lunacy, and the expense of their maintenance and care will hereafter be met in common with other insane, by appropriations under the "State Care Act," viz: From the Utica State Hospital, 4; from the Willard State Hospital, 15; from the Binghamton State Hospital, 22; from the St. Lawrence State Hospital, 5; from the Rochester State Hospital, 11; total, 57. This left 78 under care October 1, 1893, all of whom were in State alms-houses: viz: Sixty-three males and 15 females.

The operations of the act since it went into effect, October 22, 1873, may be summarized as follows: Whole number committed as State paupers, 26,926; discharged in condition to earn their support, 7,402; provided with situations in families by adoption or otherwise, 82; absconded, 1,443; transferred to State insane hospitals, 131, of whom 37 are still under care: Transferred to the State Commission in Lunacy, 98; removed from the State to their relatives or friends, or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 10,501; died, 681; remaining in State alms-houses, 78. Appended hereto are tables showing the operations of the act since it went into effect, to October 1, 1893, and also a tabulated classified statement of the expenditures under it for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, as required by statute.

The various classes of persons already committed as State paupers under this act, and others who are likely from time to time to find their way into, or be thrust upon this State, in

greater or lesser numbers, as set forth in former reports of the Board, are here re-enumerated for the information of the Legislature:

1. Migratory and only partly disabled paupers and vagrants of other States and countries, especially of Canada, who come into this State, generally upon the approach of winter, in the hope of securing free lodgment and support in its poor-houses, alms-houses and other institutions of charity.

2. Pauper families of other States and countries, sent to this State by public officials or otherwise, and such families as drift into the State, attracted by its numerous charitable institutions and extended systems of in-door and out-door public and private relief.

3. Indigent and seemingly respectable families of other States and countries, who make their way into this State in the expectation of bettering their condition, or to avoid the disgrace of becoming paupers in the community in which they are known.

4. Chronic sick, crippled, blind and otherwise infirm and disabled destitute persons of other States and countries, sent to this State by public authorities, or by relatives or friends, who are led to believe that they may gain free admittance and gratuitous surgical and medical treatment, nursing and care, in its numerous general and special hospitals, or other medical charities.

5. Persons of other States and countries, coming into this State for temporary purposes, without means, overtaken by sickness or other misfortune, away from relatives or friends, and thus thrown upon the public for shelter and support.

6. Imbecile, idiotic, feeble-minded and otherwise incompetent persons of other States and countries, who escape from institutions or family care in such States or countries, and are found wandering and destitute in this State, away from legal guardians or friends, and who are unfit to be at large.

7. Disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war, enlisting from this State and settling in other States or countries upon their discharge from the service, who return to the State, after prolonged absence, and find themselves without relatives or friends to assist them, or the ability to provide for themselves.

8. Truant and disorderly children, mostly boys, who break away from home or other legal guardianship in other States and

countries, and are lured into this State by the attraction of its large cities.

9. Partly disabled young men and boys of other States and countries, who come into this State each spring for employment upon its canals, and who, upon the close of navigation, are left without means to return to their homes, with no ability to provide for their support.

10. Immigrants landing in New York, or at other United States or Canadian ports, drifting into this State, in destitute condition, from other States in which they first settled, and thus thrown upon the public without the ability to earn their maintenance.

There is no State so liable to the inroads of these various migratory classes as this State, and once within its borders they generally fall upon the public for maintenance, treatment and care, if not returned to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries to which they may belong. The number of such persons committed as State paupers varies from year to year, their coming into the State being largely influenced by unpromising conditions existing in other States and countries, inducing them to leave their friends and homes in order to better their opportunities in life, or to seek public and private charitable relief denied them in the communities in which they reside. The whole number of such persons thus committed during the twenty years since the law went into effect has been, as before stated, 26,926, or an average of 1,346 per year. The annual incoming of these classes into this State, if they were retained and permanently provided for, would require the erection of five additional poor-houses each year, with an average capacity for over 250 inmates, to give them proper shelter, and the commitments since the law went into operation would nearly twice fill all of the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State. Under the systems of examinations and removals carried out by this Board, the number of such paupers under care at any one time has rarely

exceeded 300; the removals, discharges and deaths generally keeping pace with the commitments. It should be added, that this work has been accomplished under agreement with cities and counties to receive and temporarily provide for these classes in their poor-houses and alms-houses, and that no part of the money appropriated by the State, under the act, has been expended for buildings or other permanent outlays; nor is it likely that any expenditure in this direction will ever become necessary, as adequate accommodations, at moderate rates, can probably always be secured for the reception and care of such paupers, in the various city and county poor-houses and alms-houses of the State.

The transfer of the insane to State hospitals in pursuance of the State Care Act, heretofore provided for under this act, lessens the demand for the support and care of State paupers, and the Board estimates that an appropriation of \$30,000 instead of \$40,000 as in previous years, will be adequate for the next fiscal year.

ALIEN PAUPERS.

The number of crippled, blind, lunatic and otherwise infirm alien paupers removed to their homes in different countries of Europe during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, in pursuance of chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, was 128 as follows: To England, 30; to Ireland and Denmark each, 6; to Scotland and Russia each, 4; to Germany, 34; to Austria-Hungary, 12; to Italy, 25; to Sweden, 3; to France, 2; and to Norway and Switzerland each, 1; total, 128.

These persons were all found in poor-houses, alms-houses and charitable institutions of this State, being supported at public expense, and their condition then and at the time of their landing in this country, as developed by the examinations, was as follows: Lunatic, 7; imbecile, 2; epileptic, 6; paralytic, 6; crippled, 7; feeble-minded, 29; old and decrepit, 4; blind, 2;

vagrant and diseased, 9; consumptive, 8; otherwise diseased, 48; total, 128.

The examinations showed that they were intentionally deported from their several homes in Europe and their passage paid to this country by the following agencies, viz: By cities and towns, 5; by various charitable and benevolent associations and societies and immigration agencies, 47; by relatives, guardians and friends, 46; by contractors under agreement to labor, 30; total, 128.

It appears from their statements that they were landed in this country at the following ports, viz: In New York, 93; at other United States ports, 15; at various Canadian ports, 20; total, 128.

The total expense of sending these 128 chronic disabled and helpless alien paupers to their various European homes from which they had been shipped to this country, was \$3,202; the expense per person, \$25.02. The whole number of such alien pauper removals since the act went into effect in 1850, has been 2,007; the entire expenditure, \$44,118.41; the per capita expenditure, \$21.98.

It will be seen by this statement that the return of these 2,007 infirm and helpless aliens to their various European homes, since the law for their return went into operation, has been effected at an average per capita expenditure of only \$21.98, or less than one-fourth of what it would have cost to maintain them in poor-houses or other institutions of the counties and cities of this State for one year. Estimating the average duration of the lives of these persons at fifteen years, and the cost of their maintenance and cure at the low rate of \$100 per year, they would each, in the end, have entailed an expenditure of \$1,500, or a total expenditure for all of over three millions of dollars, had they been allowed to remain in this State as charges upon the institutions of its counties and cities, in which they were found. The Board, therefore, recommends the usual legislative appro-

priation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the removal of such alien cases as may become dependent upon the poor-houses, alms-houses and other charitable institutions of the State during the coming year, believing that no moneys of the State can be expended with greater economic and otherwise beneficial results than in this direction.

APPENDED PAPERS.

The following reports and papers, presented, read and accepted by the Board, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature, with its annual report, are hereto annexed :

American Administration of Charity in Public Institutions, by Commissioner Craig.

State Boards of Charities, by Commissioner Craig.

History of Child-saving Work in the State of New York, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report of the Committee on the investigation of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

Report of the Committee on the investigation of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark.

Report on Reformatories, by Commissioner Stewart, chairman of the Standing Committee on Reformatories.

Report on the Deaf, by Commissioner Stewart, chairman of the Standing Committee on the Deaf.

Report on the Charities of the Eighth Judicial District, other than poor-houses, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report on the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, by Commissioner Craig.

Report on the Anchorage, at Elmira, by Commissioner Craig.

Report of the committee to investigate charges against the management of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society.

LXVIII ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Report of visitations of poor-houses in the Fourth Judicial District, by Commissioner Foster.

Report of visitations of poor-houses of the Fifth Judicial District, by Commissioner McCarthy and the Secretary.

Report of visitations of poor-houses and other charitable institutions in the Sixth Judicial District, by Commissioner Walrath.

Report of visitations of poor-houses in the Seventh Judicial District, by Commissioner Craig.

Report of visitations of poor-houses in the Eighth Judicial District, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP,

Vice-President and acting President.

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

Dated ALBANY, *January 10, 1894.*

AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION OF CHARITY

IN

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Dated ALBANY, *January* 10, 1894.

AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION OF CHARITY

IN

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

American Administration of Charity in Public Institutions.

[A paper prepared by OSCAR CRAIG, President of the New York State Board of Charities, and read by him before the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy at Chicago, Illinois, June, 1893.]

My invitation to present a paper on topics relating to "The American Poor-house, its Past, Present and Future," conveys from the secretary of the section, the following suggestions, viz.: "A discussion of this subject would probably show as well as that of any other, the character of our public relief system, for the poor-house may fairly be called, I presume, the corner stone of this system. The committee would suggest that perhaps your paper might show among other things, the growing specialization of relief, and so might properly speak of the provision that has been made on the part of the State and municipalities, for classes once housed in the poor-houses and alms-houses."

It will, however, within the allotted compass, be impossible to take in the points thus indicated in the circumference of each of the forty-four States. Selection is therefore made, not by eliminating any of the sections indicated, but by confining their consideration mainly to one of these nearly half hundred circles of statehood. For while each is a sovereignty in respect of the subjects here considered, all are akin in language, literature, and institutions. The empire State excelling in population and wealth, and not surpassed in moral enterprise and intelligence, is therefore chosen as the proper theater for treatment of the themes presented by the secretary.

In passing to our topics we note by the way that general descriptions of the poor-house systems and the poor laws of various

states, may be found in the published Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at its annual sessions, including Reports from States, and also articles by specialists, among which particular mention is made of the paper given at the Eleventh Session by Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, on the Management of Alms-houses in New England.

The political unit in New York being the county, unlike that in Massachusetts which is the town, the administration of its poor-house system is by the Revised Statutes, (p. 620, § 24), in the county, and the existence of town poor-houses is by sufferance of the county. The second annual report of the State Board of Charities, in the year 1869, refers to out-relief as the chief form of dispensation to the indigent in Hamilton and Schuyler counties, and to several poor-houses in Suffolk and Queens counties on Long Island. There are now four town poor-houses, two in Schuyler county and two in Queens county, and there is no county house in either Hamilton or Schnyler county.

Including the alms-house of the city and county of New York, with its various departments, and the alms-house of the county of Kings which embraces the city of Brooklyn, there are now fifty-eight county poor-houses, besides five city alms-houses proper, situate respectively at Kingston, Newburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, and Utica. In the larger towns of Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Troy, and Syracuse, the city poor are cared for in the poor-houses of their respective counties. On these and related points there have been few changes during the last twenty-five years.

But the quarter century presents remarkable variances from beginning to end, in many respects. The average population of the county houses has increased from 7,760 to 20,918; and their total census in the first year, 21,529, was, in the last year, raised to 82,667. The ratio is more nearly in geometrical than in arithmetical progression, and is out of all correspondence with the growth of population in the State, which, by the federal census of 1870, was 4,382,759; by the federal census of 1890 was 5,981,834, and by the State enumeration of 1892 was 6,513,343. Thus while the period shows that the number of the inhabitants of the State

increased about fifty per cent, it discovers an increase in the average number of inmates of these county houses, almost 300 per cent, and in their total number annually received, nearly 400 per cent. In brief, the dependents domiciled in the poor-houses multiplied six to eight times faster than the inhabitants of the State.

Though relief outside of institutions comes within the scope of this paper, only in its relation to indoor relief, it is for such relativity of knowledge, proper to observe that the number receiving out-relief at the beginning of the quarter century was 50,983, and at the end was 131,439, showing increase at less rapid rate than indoor relief. It is the tendency of counties and cities to lessen the public administration of out-relief, and to favor the substitution of its private dispensation, and to refer its problems to charity organizations and other voluntary instrumentalities. This trend is in accordance with the views of the State Board of Charities, which regards governmental agency in out-relief as open to the objections against municipal politics in charity administration, the influence of which is apt to be in the promotion rather than the prevention of pauperism, together with the neglect of the modest and honest poor, whose votes are not purchasable, and whose wants and griefs are not paraded in the market places.

It is of practical as well as curious interest to note that the ratio between native and foreign-born paupers, at the beginning of the era, was about three of natives to six of foreigners; while at the end it is about three of natives to five of foreigners. This decrease in the proportion of alien paupers, though apparently small in effect, is relatively of large moment in comparison with the increase during the same period in volume of immigration, including defective, degenerate, delinquent and otherwise dangerous and dependent classes.

These considerations lead to inquiries respecting the evils of illicit immigration, and the remedies which have mitigated if they have not completely corrected them.

There can be no doubt that municipal governments, charitable societies, families and individuals, in Great Britain and various countries in Europe, have promoted the emigration of criminals, lunatics, outcasts and paupers, directed or destined to the United

States, principally through the port of New York. The late Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., president of the Rochester University, and member of the State Board of Charities for the seventh judicial district, submitted to the board a paper, dated January 12, 1875, which cites admissions made by publicists and other authorities abroad, showing this fact. And it has been confirmed by proofs annually gathered since the year 1873 by the observations and examinations of Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, secretary of the State Board of Charities, and by the correspondence of Hon. John H. Van Antwerp, its vice-president, and by the findings of the board made in its annual reports to the Legislature.

The State of New York has sought relief in various enactments. Chapter 277, of the Laws of 1831, and chapter 230, of the Laws of 1833, were practically inoperative, on account of the difficulty of proving the intent or knowledge of the master of the vessel or other person introducing the convict or the pauper into the State. The act passed May 15, 1847, entitled "An act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the United States," and the amendatory and supplementary acts, created commissioners of emigration, and among other things made the consignees, masters, agents and owners of vessels liable for the support of immigrants who were "lunatic, idiot, deaf, dumb, blind, infirm, maimed, over sixty years old, widows having families, or for any cause unable to support themselves," provided that such liability might be discharged by paying a commission tax of two dollars and fifty cents per capita on all immigrants, within twenty-four hours after leaving the vessel. The result, of course, was that the commutation money was always assessed on the emigrant at his place of departure. The law directed the commissioners to pay from such money the cost of maintaining such immigrants as became a public charge within the State, but not beyond a period of five years from landing. This statutory indemnity was inadequate, on account of the short term of maintenance and of the small sum of "head money;" by reason of which the commissioners, though restricted by the five years' clause, incurred debts which their resources would not cancel. While about nine thousand foreigners were thus maintained from such commutation money, between the

years 1868 and 1873 inclusive—a period just prior to the first subsequent legislation hereinafter mentioned—there were foreign born inmates of county poor-houses and city alms-houses in the State during the same six years to an annual average of thirty-five thousand to forty thousand, being about two-thirds of the total population of these houses, though foreign-born persons were only about one-third of the total census of the State. Another inevitable limitation in the law was that it could cover only the ports of entry within its jurisdiction, while the classes of defective and dependent persons provided against were in large numbers shipped to Canadian ports, and thence forwarded over the border, with their destinations practically fixed, as if ticketed, to the poor-houses and alms-houses of the counties and cities of the State.

This statute provoked comments from jurists on the question of its validity. Finally, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Henderson et al. v. Mayor of New York et al.*, decided, in October, 1875, declared that the provisions in the law for levying the tax on immigrants, and the penalties leading to it were in regulation of commerce, and therefore in violation of the federal constitution.

After this decision, cutting off the inflow of the "head money," the unnaturalized paupers, who had floated on the currents of immigration and had become moored by our charity cables, under the five years' clause, were supported by the Commissioners of Emigration on Ward's Island, from appropriations by the Legislature of the State, in the years 1876 to 1883, amounting to \$1,140,500; and on credit in county poor-houses, city alms-houses, incorporated hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable institutions, in the further amount of \$105,008.96, which is a debt against the State to be paid from the proceeds of the sale of its property on Ward's Island; and also from a loan of \$200,000 made in 1875 by the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank of New York, secured by a mortgage on the Ward's Island property, which mortgage was, in 1882, assigned to the Comptroller of the State as an investment for the United States Deposit Fund, thus making

the funny combination of a mortgage held by the State on its own property, and as security for trust funds.

But these various sums represent only a small part of the deficiency of the "head moneys," as already shown by reference to the ordinary statistics of alien pauperism, which was a public charge not on the State at large, but on counties and cities. The proofs demonstrate that the Supreme Court, in cutting off the commutation contracts, released the people of New York State from a most destructive and deplorable policy of inviting foreign convicts, lunatics, and paupers to come under an implied covenant of maintenance for five years and probably for life.

At the time of this decision (1875), there was no national statute on the subject. Subsequently federal legislation was repeatedly invoked by the State Board of Charities of New York, in correspondence with the State department and senators and representatives at Washington, and with the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and the boards and authorities of other States. The result of the agitation was the act of Congress to regulate immigration, passed in 1882, by which it was provided, among other things, that if there shall be found among emigrants on vessels, "any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, * * * such person shall not be permitted to land." This law was in pursuance of its provisions, at first executed by State authorities, but subsequently by virtue of further enactments, was enforced by federal officers, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Assuming, for argument's sake, that its administration has been reasonably diligent, the fact remains that greater numbers of alien paupers have annually eluded the federal examinations and obtained a footing on our shores, perhaps the majority of whom infest the city and the State of New York.

The legislation of the State has provided for the return of such foreign and unnaturalized paupers as are assisted by cities, charitable societies, and other agencies to emigrate, after the expiration of one year from their immigration (which is the period limiting such action by officers under the federal statutes). Under

the alien pauper law of New York, enacted in 1880 and enforced by the Chief Secretary of its State Board of Charities, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine of these assisted immigrants, most of them being remnants of the imperfect execution of the law of Congress, have been sent to their homes or places of settlement, by through tickets to those places in foreign countries. Such returns have been accomplished in humane ways, at an expense of less than twenty-one dollars per capita, or about one-fifth of the cost of maintenance for one year, computed at two dollars per week, and about one seventy-fifth of their support for life, on an estimate of expectation of fifteen years, which is verified by experience. Thus at a total expenditure of \$40,916.40, the expulsion of these organized invaders of the soil of New York has saved to the taxpayers of the State over \$2,890,000.

These general statistics are taken in substance from the annual reports of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature of New York, from the last of which the following data are copied to wit:

"During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, the Board removed 150 alien paupers from the poor-houses, almshouses, hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of this State, and then sent them to their homes, in different countries of Europe, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, as follows: To England 16; to Ireland 11; to Scotland 9; to Germany 34; to Austria-Hungary 14; to Russia 11; to Italy 39; to Switzerland 8; to France 4; and to Sweden and Denmark each 2; total 150.

"The examinations showed that these persons were deported to this country from their several European homes by the following agencies, viz.: By cities, towns and other municipalities, 13; by various benevolent, charitable and immigration associations and societies, 38; by relatives, guardians and friends, 77; by individuals and companies under agreement to labor, 22; total, 150.

"According to the statements of these persons, there were landed in this country as follows: In New York, 125; at other United States ports, 17; at various Canadian ports, 8; total, 150.

"Their condition at the time of landing, as developed by the examinations, was as follows: Lunatic, 9; imbecile, 6; epileptic,

3; paralytic, 5; vagrant and diseased, 27; old and decrepit, 22; blind, 2; crippled, 7; deformed, 4; feeble-minded, 26; otherwise diseased, 39; total, 150."

Preceding the Alien Pauper Law was the State Pauper Law, enacted June 7, 1873, and amended in 1874 and 1875, which is still in full force and effect. Under its provisions, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities returns to their homes or friends in other States of the Union and other countries, State paupers, that is to say, dependent persons having no legal settlement by sixty days' residence in any of the counties of the State, and found by the Secretary in the State alms-houses, which are certain county poor-houses selected and designated by the State Board as receptacles of these classes.

The report of the State Board of Charities, transmitted to the Legislature for the fiscal year 1892, shows that the whole number of persons committed as State paupers under this act since it went into effect, October 22, 1873, has been 25,520, viz.: males, 19,908; females, 5,612. Of these 15,980 have been furnished transportation to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, and this State thus released of the burden and expense of their support and care through life. To have maintained these paupers in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State, at the low rate of \$100 each per annum, would have involved an annual outlay of \$1,507,100; and, calculating the average duration of their lives at fifteen years, they would, in the end, have entailed the enormous expenditure of \$24,928,800, by the various cities and counties of the State. The average annual expense since the law went into effect, for maintenance, supervision and care, and for the removal of 15,980 helpless paupers to their homes or places of legal settlement, has been less than \$40,000, or about \$25 per person.

Every invasion of the delinquent, diseased and destitute classes which is finally turned back by the State government, if not at first repelled by the federal authorities, deters unnumbered irruptions of similar sorts; by making such experiments of vagrant mendicants through interstate migration uncertain or rather rendering it almost certain that their ventures will prove unpro-

fitable and unpleasant to themselves; and by discouraging benevolent societies, municipalities and government agencies in Europe, from their bolder attempts to organize such immoral incursions into our territory. Thus the State Pauper Law and the Alien Pauper Law have not only immediately effected an actual saving of over \$25,000,000 as already computed, but on a fair estimate of probabilities have resulted in sparing the resources of the State the useless expenditure of still larger sums of money.

These results are due to the conservative but effective execution of these laws by the Secretary of the State Board, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, whose wise exercise of discretion has prevented occasion for any well grounded complaint during the whole period of his administration.

The residue of alien and other unsettled paupers not returned to their homes, are maintained by the State in certain county poor-houses selected by the State Board of Charities and designated State alms-houses. At the beginning of this fiscal year there were thus maintained in the various State alms-houses, 153; at the several State hospitals for the insane 53, and at an orphan asylum 1, making altogether 213 State paupers.

Comparisons with other States show that this special work in New York has been accompanied with similar labors and results in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania on the sea-board; and, as to interstate migration, in other Commonwealths of the Union; and that regarding State alms-houses, the West has generally followed not the law of Massachusetts for their separate establishment, but the law for their selection from county houses which obtains in New York.

While these improved methods for reducing the number of alien and unsettled paupers have been followed, improved measures have been adopted for the dispensation of indoor relief to the diseased, defective and dependent inhabitants of the State. The organization of such relief has been developed by differentiating the beneficiaries, first, on lines of classification under the poor-house roof; and second, on lines of separation and segregation in institutions respectively adapted to various sorts of special needs.

The classification of the inmates of the poor-houses has not been carried far beyond the distinction of sex. But this distinction has come to be well observed in most of the poor-houses and alms-houses, both day and night. The contrast in this respect between the present time and the beginning of the quarter century of the State Board of Charities is marked.

The second report of the State Board represents the conditions at the beginning of the quarter century, from which the following is an excerpt:

"But few of the poor-houses of the State, owing to their arrangement, admit of a proper classification of their inmates. The authorities, in most of them, aim to keep the sexes separated at night, but this is only partially accomplished. During the day there is an indiscriminate and unrestricted association of all classes, including the aged and respectable, children, insane, idiotic and blind; together with the middle-aged, able-bodied, slothful, debased and profane of both sexes. In most cases they partake of a common fare at a common table, and not infrequently share with one another a common dormitory. The effects of such an association can be better conceived than described. Its fruits will be reaped in a large increase of pauperism and crime, coupled with grievous and burdensome taxation. During the year 304 children were born in these establishments, a large proportion of whom were illegitimate; and 799 of their inmates absconded, many of them to become, quite probably, a public charge, as vagrants or criminals."

Other features of this picture of 1868 are as follows:

"An examination of the foregoing table shows that, at the time of visitation of the several poor-houses of the State, there were found present 7,019 persons of all classes. Included and among the number were 1,222 children under 16 years of age; 1,528 insane; 314 idiotic; eighty-seven blind, and forty-four deaf and dumb; all others, 3,825. Full one-fourth of the latter were middle-aged, and apparently without infirmity or disease. There were also a considerable number of sick and crippled, many of whom, it was stated by those in charge, had been inmates for a long time. A few were observed presenting appearances of intelligence and respectability, but these were mainly among the aged and children.

" Nearly all the poor-houses throughout the State are old, and most of them are out of repair. With but few exceptions they are badly constructed, ill-arranged, and are without proper ventilation or suitable appliances for bathing. In a large proportion of them the rooms are small and the ceilings low. At the time of inspection, in many of them the air was hot, foul and oppressive, and to the casual visitor hardly endurable. The rooms are often crowded, especially in winter, and much of the sickness and wretchedness of their inmates doubtless results therefrom.

" In the absence of proper hospital accommodations, the sick in most of the poor-houses, are treated and cared for in the ordinary rooms associated with others; and in several instances, owing to the lack of suitable buildings for the isolation and treatment of contagious diseases, the infection has spread among all the inmates, resulting in great mortality. During the past year 841 deaths occurred in these institutions, in an average population of a little over 7,000 persons. Such a large ratio of mortality would seem to indicate inexcusable negligence of the sick, and it should attract public attention and the attention of the authorities responsible for their treatment and care. * * *

" In nearly all of the counties of the State the authorities have provided separate buildings for the insane. These are generally small and ill-arranged, and, with but few exceptions, wholly unsuited for the purposes to which they are applied. None of them are constructed so as to admit classification of the insane, with reference to the various forms and stages of the disease — the acute and chronic, the maniacal and quiet occupying the same floor, and not unfrequently sharing with one another the same cell. The sexes generally are kept separated at night, but in most cases they hold unrestricted intercourse during the day, nor are the insane protected from the intrusions of the ordinary paupers. Instances frequently occur where insane women become mothers in the poor-houses, and two such cases have fallen under observation, at the time of inspection, during the present year.

" But few of the county institutions contain the appliances necessary for the treatment of the insane, yet recent cases are being constantly received and held in these institutions, without

effort on the part of the authorities, to secure them admission to the State asylum. Several such cases were found at the time of inspection. When excited they are locked up in cells or chained; when quiet they are allowed their liberty and escapes often occur. Two hundred and thirteen were found thus restrained at the time of inspection, many of whom, it was represented, had been confined for years, and several of them were nearly, and two entirely nude. * * *

"The condition of the insane, idiotic, blind and others, unavoidably compelled to accept a home in the county poor-houses, is truly deplorable, allusions to which will be fully made in the detailed accounts of the inspection of these institutions in the after pages of this report. The poor-houses of the State, to a considerable extent, have become the abodes of the vagrant and idle, and if by chance respectable citizens, in consequence of poverty, infirmity, disease or misfortune of any kind, are compelled to accept a home in them, they necessarily become their associates. Vice and poverty assemble under the same roof, and this association, in a great measure, defeats the objects for which the institutions were established. The citizens generally manifest but little interest in their condition, and really know but little of their true character. They are usually visited annually by the board of supervisors, but are seldom inspected, except upon the occasion of such visits."

But over these chaotic conditions there hovered the brooding spirit of humanity, evoking order and reforms and remedies for almost all the evils here depicted. The exception is in the failure properly to classify the inmates under the poor-house roof; save as has been already stated on the distinguishing line of sex, where classification is now well observed and maintained as a rule, and save also on the line of plain demarcation between the merely infirm who, at present, comprise the great majority of inmates, and the very sick who now are usually cared for in hospital buildings or rooms set apart. With these two saving clauses there is no proper classification.

The separation of the sexes, which has been effected in the county houses, will, it is believed, be followed by better classifica-

tion of the inmates. The obstacles now in the way are not so frequently the results of mal-administration as they are the necessary effects of bad construction of old buildings. But all obstructions must give way to the obligation of respecting the worthy poor, who have become dependent through losses of friends or health or property, and of separating them from vagrant or vicious paupers. Such classification for indoor relief, with private charity properly organized outside, will remove the last excuse for the public dispensation of out-relief. The consummation will afford another illustration of the harmony between humanity as a social and political duty and public policy.

This imperfect distribution and administration by classes is, in large measure, due to defective construction of buildings. To secure relief, much attention has been given by the State Board of Charities to "Poor-house Construction," chiefly through Mr. Letchworth, one of its members, whose paper on this subject, appended to the report of the board to the Legislature in 1879, and his subsequent article read before the State Convention of County Superintendents in 1891, are authorities. Among the exhibits furnished by the State Board, and now in the Columbian Exposition, is the model of a poor-house in a rural county.

But while complete classification within the walls of the poor-house for the protection of the cleanly against the filthy, of the morally clean against the defiled and the corrupting, and of the refined against the vulgar and the brutal, has not been secured, the segregation in separate institutions of the blind, the deaf, the insane and the feeble-minded, as well as of children, has progressed to present certainty and promised completeness of development. The domiciling of these classes in their respective schools, hospitals and asylums clearly indicates the humanitarian spirit of the last quarter century.

It is even earlier that asylums or schools for the blind and the deaf were inaugurated.

By chapter 325 of Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 180 of Laws of 1870, chapter 548 of Laws of 1871 and chapter 213 of Laws of 1875, deaf children of indigent parents are provided for as follows:

"§ 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of such county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, in the city of Rome, or in any institution of the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

"§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where said child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit, or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

"§ 3. The children placed in said institutions in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution to which a child has been sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution."

Besides such provision for county pupils, there are provisions for the education, care and maintenance of State pupils between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, being deaf, which further provisions are incorporated in the statutes relating to public instruction, being Laws of 1886, chapter 615, § 1, and Laws of 1875, chapter 213.

In addition to the institutions named in the foregoing acts, there have been several new ones since established with provisions of law bringing them within the same terms respecting county and State pupils. All of these schools, eight in number, are private corporations receiving public aid, of which the following is a complete list, with census, October 1, 1892, to wit:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	208	88	296
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	97	93	190
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes. Rome.....	66	67	133
LeConteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum Buffalo.....	70	60	130
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	141	158	299
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	87	56	153
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	51	33	84
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....	7	5	12
Total.....	727	570	1,297

The aggregate number of pupils in these schools has been stationary during the last decade.

The average per capita cost for each pupil, for the last fiscal year, was a little less than \$300; but the aggregate cost was more than the public appropriations.

The said schools being close corporations, there are, in the proper sense, no State institutions for the deaf.

Hon. William Rhinelander Stewart of the State Board of Charities has made careful inspections and examinations of the methods obtaining in these schools during past years, and his reports have won recognition throughout the United States.

"An Act to authorize the establishment of the New York State Institution for the Blind," passed April 27, 1865, with "An Act

to define the objects" of the same passed April 24, 1867, has resulted in a flourishing school for the blind at Batavia, the end and scope of which are ordained as follows:

"§ 4. The primary object of the institution shall be, to furnish to the blind children of the State the best known facilities for acquiring a thorough education, and train them in some useful profession or manual art, by means of which they may be enabled to contribute to their own support after leaving the institution; but it may likewise, through its industrial department, provide such of them with appropriate employment and boarding accommodations as find themselves unable, after completing their course of instruction and training, to procure these elsewhere for themselves. It shall, however, be in no sense an asylum for those who are helpless from age, infirmity or otherwise, or a hospital for the treatment of blindness."

Besides this one State school for the blind there is a private institution for the same class, incorporated under an act passed April 21, 1831, which was continued in force under chapter 333, of the Laws of 1852, which was amended by chapter 166 of the Laws of 1870. Section one of the act of 1870 is as follows:

"§ 1. The managers of the New York Institution for the Blind are hereby authorized to receive, upon the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, made for a term of not exceeding five years, all blind persons, residents of the counties of New York and Kings, between eight and twenty-five years of age, who, in the judgment of the Board of Managers of said institution, shall be of suitable character and capacity for instruction, and shall have charge of their maintenance, education and support, and shall receive compensation therefor from the State in the same manner as is now provided by law. The term of such appointments may be extended, from time to time, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers of the said New York Institution for the Blind, for such further period as they may deem advantageous in each individual case."

The census and the cost for each pupil in the respective schools for the blind, the State Institution at Batavia, and the corporate body in New York, both of which have their current expenses met by the State, are as follows:

STATE INSTITUTION.		CORPORATE INSTITUTION.	
Average Population,	130	Average Population,	202
Per Capita Per Year,	\$250.64	Per Capita Per Year,	\$286.52

The aggregate number in public schools for the blind, 332, contrasts strongly with the aggregate number in public schools for the deaf, 1,297. But during the same period there were in the alms-houses of Kings and New York counties, and in city alms-houses, 212 blind persons, besides 67 in the Home for the Blind, New York, making a total of 705 blind persons, indigent and dependent for maintenance or education, upon public provision. This total it seems is about one-half the total of indigent deaf persons similarly dependent. The tables published by the State Board of Charities in 1891, show that in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses, there were for the preceding fiscal year, 299 blind persons and 54 deaf persons.

"An Act to establish an asylum for idiots," passed June 10, 1851, is the first enactment for such a State institution in New York. Under acts amendatory and supplementary the asylum has developed into a school for the education and training of teachable idiots. Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1862, as amended in 1867 and 1878, provides among other things for the selection, admission, removal and support of pupils as follows:

"§ 20. There shall be received and supported gratuitously in the asylum one hundred and twenty pupils, to be selected in equal numbers, as near as may be, from each judicial district, from those whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support therein, to be designated as state pupils; and such additional number of idiots as can be conveniently accommodated may be received into the asylum by the trustees, on such terms as may be

just. But no idiot shall be received into the asylum without there shall have been first lodged with the superintendent thereof a request to that effect, under the hand of the person by whose direction he is sent, stating the age and place of nativity, if known, of the idiot, his christian and surname, the town and city or county in which they severally reside; the ability or otherwise of the idiot, his parents or guardians, to provide for his support in whole or in part, and if in part only, then what part; and the degree of relationship or other circumstance of connection between him and the person requesting his admission; which statement shall be verified in writing, by the oath of two disinterested persons, residents of the same county with the idiot, acquainted with the facts and circumstances so stated, and certified to be credible by the county judge of the same county. And no idiot shall be received into said asylum unless the county judge, of the county liable for his support, shall certify that such idiot is an eligible and proper candidate for admission to said asylum as aforesaid, provided, however, that idiots may be received into said asylum upon the application therefor signed officially by any county superintendent of the poor or by the commissioners of charity of any of the cities of this state, where such commissioners exist."

An offshoot, under the patronage of the State Board of Charities, was planted at Newark for the "enforced custody and protection, during the child-bearing age, of feeble-minded young women of proper physical development to become mothers." Chapter 281 of the Laws of 1885 enacted, among other things, as follows: "The asylum established by the State Board of Charities at Newark, Wayne county, for feeble-minded women is hereby continued;" and provided for the government thereof by trustees to be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate.

Besides these two State institutions there is an idiot asylum department in the alms-house of the city and county of New York, which is educational as well as custodial. The following table shows the population of idiots and feeble-minded women at the

beginning of the last fiscal year in public institutions of the State of New York, to wit:

State institution at Syracuse	510
State institution at Newark	345
Idiot Asylum, city of New York	386
Kings County Alms-house	39
Other county poor-houses	251
City alms-houses	12
Total	1,543

the care of which is educational as well as custodial in all but 302.

The weekly average expenditure per capita in the two State institutions for idiots and feeble-minded women, for the last fiscal year, was as follows: In the institution for idiots, \$3.12; in the institution for feeble-minded women, \$2.32.

There is no public institution in the State of New York, save poor-houses and alms-houses, for epileptics. The Legislature of 1892 passed, and the Governor signed, a bill charging the State Board of Charities, which is an unpaid body, with the duty of selecting a site, and obtaining an option for land, not less than 1,000 acres, and reporting an organization for an epileptic colony. At great expense of time and labor the State Board reported to the Legislature of 1893 a site and an organization for such a colony, which both the Senate and the Assembly passed unanimously, but which the Governor vetoed on alleged grounds of economy.

There are now in the poor-houses of the State about 500 epileptics, and in very poor families many more, most of whom are incumbrances upon the productive labor of the people, while in such a colony they would become self-supporting by their labor expended for their physical and mental benefit under medical direction.

At the beginning of the quarter century there was the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica for the acute insane, and there were in process of construction two other State institutions, viz: The Hudson River Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsie,

which also was designed for acute cases, and the Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane, on Seneca lake. The Willard asylum was the first State provision for the chronic insane, the only public accommodations for whom, by previous law, has been the poor-houses and alms-houses. The statute establishing this asylum made it incumbent on the counties to be designated by its trustees to send to it all their pauper and indigent insane who were proper subjects of public care, and not proper candidates for either of the two State hospitals; and in pursuance of its authority the trustees of the asylum designated all the counties of the State as properly under its supervision except New York, Kings, Monroe, Albany and Jefferson. Subsequently it was found that the capacity of the asylum was not one-fourth the demand; and a new statute intrusted to the State Board of Charities power to exempt counties from the operation of the Willard Asylum act. During nineteen years this board exempted nineteen counties, acting on the rule of the choice of the less of two evils, and preferring the exempted county asylum though a mere department of the poor-house placed under license and regulation, to the poor-house unlicensed and unregulated. At length, however, and in the fall of 1888 the standing committee on the insane appointed by the State Board reported to it facts concerning these exempted asylums showing great evils and abuses, and conclusions, from which, as the writer was chairman of the committee, excerpts are made as follows, to wit:

"Your committee are united in the conviction that a revised lunacy code should enact one of two alternatives, viz: either, first, to abolish county care; or second to restrict and regulate it.
* * * Your committees are of the opinion that county care can be made what it should be, if at all, only under some such system as will take it entirely out of political control, and subject it to some such authority as that now committed to the State Board with the more flexible and elastic powers to be conferred by some new provisions as proposed. * * *

"In conclusion, your committee cannot refrain from referring to misapprehensions and misconceptions which sometimes prevent

and arrest reforms and remedies in lunacy legislation and administration. Some of these mistakes, with their corrections, may be stated as follows:

"1. A misapprehension that lunatics and voluntary paupers are generally the products of the same causes operating in similar ways is often expressed, when, in fact, the contrary is the case, as shown by the opinions of alienists as well as by statistics.

"2. A misconception that the right of the county, as the unit in political organization, is to dictate the treatment and care of its indigent insane, is sometimes represented; while on the contrary, lunatics are, as infants are, but as paupers are not, the special wards of the Supreme Court, which has control over their persons and estates, in chancery and by common law, as well as by statute, thus exercising a special jurisdiction, which is not of the county, but of the entire people of the State.

"3. A misunderstanding of Darwin's law of natural selection or of Spencer's law of the survival of the fittest, provokes criticism of attempted reforms in lunacy matters, as designed unnaturally to prolong the lives of the useless and wretched; the case being in truth that such endeavors are intended primarily to increase the cures of acute, and as may be done, even cures among chronic classes, and to render the incurables more useful and less wretched; while their secondary purpose of lengthening the existence of these unfortunates, is also required by these very laws of nature acting in the realms of sociology and morality, for society has no more right negatively to leave its infirm to die or suffer than it has affirmatively to inflict on them suffering or death, either of which is in opposition to altruism, the last outcome of evolution, and in violation of nature, which executing the Divine decree, selects those civilized peoples as the fittest to survive who obey among themselves the Christian law of kindness."

These conclusions, among others, were adopted by the State Board of Charities and transmitted with its annual report to the Legislature in 1889.

As a sequel, the bill which the State Charities Aid Association of New York city had introduced into the Legislature for the

State care of the insane, having been argued and urged by representatives of the association and by the committee of the State Board, while opposed by the Superintendents of the Poor, passed the Senate and nearly passed the Assembly in the same year. Meanwhile, a bill for the creation of a Commission in Lunacy, superseding the old Commissioner in Lunacy, was drawn by Dr. Stephen Smith, a distinguished medical authority of New York city, who was then the Commissioner in Lunacy, and who had been and is now again a member of the State Board of Charities. This bill was promoted by the committee of the State Board, and was enacted, being now Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1889, with statutes amendatory and supplementary. In the following year the bill for exclusive State care of the insane became a law, being Chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, with acts amendatory and supplementary.

"The New York Law for the State Care of the Insane," is the title of a paper prepared by the writer for the eighteenth annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and published in its proceedings for 1891, from which extracts are made as follows:

"The new system makes state care coterminous with public care, with the exception of New York, Kings and Monroe Counties, which were independent of the Willard Asylum Act; but with the option in each of these three excepted counties to come under the law. Monroe county has already elected to take its benefits and bear its burdens.

"The new statute puts the State institutions, including the four hospitals for the acute insane, with the new St. Lawrence Hospital, and the two asylums for the chronic insane, upon the same basis. These seven institutions are now hospitals for all the dependent insane. This feature of mixed hospitals or asylums for acute cases and all chronic classes of the insane was severely criticised by the former president of the State Board, Mr. Letchworth, than whom, perhaps, no alienist or specialist was better qualified to speak, from study and travel among institutions in this country and abroad. His opposition to this part of the new

system did not, however, lead him to oppose the system as a whole. His noble nature overruled his special objection, for the sake of the general movement of progress towards State care.

* * * * *

"There is no actor in the movement, now happily consummated, who is authorized to give a compendium of all the grounds on which all the movers were actuated in urging the enactment of the measure. But it is believed that such a synopsis would include the following summary of reasons, namely:

"First.—The medical supervision of the State hospital, with its semi-daily inspection of all its patients by competent and trustworthy physicians, and the absence of anything like it in the average county poor-house or asylum, are reasons enough for exclusive State care.

"Second.—The more beautiful environment of the State institution, with its adaptation and facilities for graduations and variations and successions of scene for different patients or phases of the same patient, tending to excite more healthy correspondence in their nervous organisms, and playing often the chief part in recovery, is sufficient to justify our contention in favor of State care.

"Third.—The county institution with four wards, being two for each sex, has most inadequate means for classification, in that seldom will the cleanly and quiet cases be simply equal in number to the filthy and disturbed classes, so that almost always will such wards which the casual or superficial observer might call homelike in the daytime become in the night season, without night service, filled with disgusting and repulsive horrors for the better class of patients.

"Fourth.—Inasmuch as one hundred patients need as many classifications as do one thousand, but with wards containing twenty-five inmates each, the former population would fill only four, while the latter population would fill forty wards, it is manifest that the State institution, with the larger census, has the advantage over the county institution, with the smaller census.

"Fifth.—Moreover, the State institution alone is likely to have

the means for change of classification to meet the demands of changes of cases, and, above all, changes in the same case.

"Sixth.—The labor of the State patient is for his own benefit under medical supervision, while the labor of the county patient is for his own support without medical supervision.

"Seventh.—In fine, the State institution always, and the county institution almost never, treats its patients as sick persons, as in fact they are, whether suffering from acute attacks or succumbing as chronic invalids.

"Eighth.—The pauper associations of county care, caused by putting the indigent insane in the poor-house, or in a building adjoining or adjacent or on the poor-house farm, or under poor-house officials, are degrading to the indigent or dependent insane, who, as has been shown, are seldom paupers.

"Ninth.—Individual care is practicable to a greater extent in State institutions, though larger, because its medical and personal treatment, its more extensive, varied and inspiring environment, and its means for more correct and complete classification differentiate the treatment in accordance with the differing cases and the changes of the same case.

"Tenth.—Though the mixed system is not essential to exclusive State care, it has one important advantage in the opportunity which it gives for transfers back and forth between the hospital and custodial or domiciliary treatment and care, following successive changes in the same case as well as changes of cases.

"Eleventh.—While constant watch and ward by a central commission or board is impossible, it is the part of wisdom to provide a smaller number of larger institutions under the immediate control of medical superintendents of high honor, in order that the continuing influence of the supervising body may be kept alive in the intervals between its visits of inspection. Another and a similar advantage of such superior institutions is that they may be held to a reasonable standard without reducing them to a dead level of uniformity, but with the liberty which, within proper limits, leads to the differentiation which is the law of development.

"Twelfth.—Though State care is based on humanity, and not on economy, it is, as has been shown, no less economical, while it is more humane.

"Thirteenth.—The system of exclusive State care is more practical as well as philosophical in its simplicity, as compared with the former exemption system of New York, or the present Wisconsin system, which introduces State administration to correct the evils of county administration, and which, so far as it insures good results, is, in reality, qualified State care, encumbered with useless machinery engendering unnecessary friction and producing wasteful loss of power, as evidenced in limited results.

"Fourteenth.—New York's new law is a development from the first principle of State care in the Willard Asylum Act; it is an evolution or growth, and not a special contrivance or creation.

"Fifteenth.—While the county is, for practical purposes, the political unit, it is as such only a small and subordinate part of the whole, which is the State paramount and sovereign. The criminal law recognizes this principle in determining not only the nature and penalty of felonies and other offenses, but their place as well as mode of punishment. Lunacy legislation even more legitimately proceeds upon the same basis; for its subjects, the insane, both by statute and common law, and in respect of person as well as property, are the wards of the State."

The Board for establishing the hospital districts of the State, composed of the Commission in Lunacy, the President of the State Board of Charities and the Comptroller, was charged by the statute with the duty of providing, upon the grounds of existing institutions, cottages for the classes of the insane who are chronic in a medical sense, the legal definition of chronicity by the term of two years having been abolished. The State institutions are now all hospitals for the cure of the insane, with provisions for the proper care of such as may prove to be incurable. On the first day of October next all the indigent and dependent insane except those of New York and Kings counties, will be domiciled in these hospitals, the new cottages of which, including the necessary equipments for heating, lighting, ventilation, fixtures and furniture

have been built at a cost not exceeding \$550 per capita. The appropriation of last winter for the maintenance of the patients in these State institutions, is less per capita than the former cost to the counties of the State. This result is in part due to the contribution of New York and Kings counties by taxation. But should these two counties share in the benefits as well as the burdens of State care, it is believed that the cost would be less than under the old system, taking into consideration that the expenditures of the counties cannot be taken at their own estimate, for the reason that but one of the counties exempted by the State Board kept its accounts or finances for the insane separate from those for its paupers, while Monroe county, which had an independent asylum created by statute, gave less accommodations at greater expense than Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane.

Statistics compiled by the State Board from returns by the State Hospitals and County Asylums for the Insane, have been reported by the Board to the Legislature for the last fiscal year, including the following:

"The daily average number of insane in the various State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1892, was 7,173, and the number in their custody and care October 1, 1892, was 7,484. The average number in these institutions during the year ending September 30, 1891, was 6,508, and the number in their custody and care October 1, 1891, was 6,961. The increase in the daily average during the year ending September 30, 1892, it thus appears, was 665, and the increase in the number under care October 1, 1892, was 523. * * * * The number of insane in the several State hospitals October 1, 1891, was 6,961. The admissions during the year ending September 30, 1892, were 2,474, making a total of 9,435 under care during the year, as against 8,777, the preceding year. The following changes occurred in these institutions during the year, viz.: Discharged recovered, 561; not recovered, 362; improved, 135; unimproved, 200; not insane, 21; died, 672, thus leaving 7,484 under care October 1, 1892, of whom 3,653 were men and 3,831 women. * * * * The number of insane in the asylums of New York city, October 1, 1892, was 5,767, as against 5,390, October 1, 1891, of whom 2,638 were men and 3,129 were

women, the increase for the year being 377, as against 343, the increase the preceding year. The admissions during the year 1892 were 1,592, as against 1,401, the admissions for the year 1891, an increase of 191 during the year. The discharges in the course of the year were as follows: Cured, 166; not cured, 457; not insane, 3; died, 589, thus leaving 5,767 under care October 1, 1892, distributed as follows: On Blackwell's island, 1,918 women; on Ward's island, 2,168 men and 90 women; on Hart's island, 78 men and 1,081 women; at Central Islip, 392 men and 40 women. * * * The number of insane in the care of the institutions of Kings county, October 1, 1892, was 2,120, as against 1,997 October 1, 1891. The whole number under treatment during the year was 2,496, as against 2,461 the preceding year. The distribution of those under care October 1, 1892, was as follows: In the buildings at Flatbush, 518 men and 881 women; total, 1,399; in the buildings at King's Park, 376 men and 345 women; total, 721; aggregate, 2,120, of whom 894 were men and 1,226 were women.

"The capacity of the buildings for the insane of this county is for 1,680 patients, viz.: At Flatbush for 1,000 patients; at King's Park for 680 patients. The daily average number of patients during the year has been 2,051, or an excess of 371 patients beyond the capacity of the buildings, and the excess October 1, 1892, was 440 patients, the greatest crowding being at Flatbush."

Homes for the Friendless, being private institutions in the State of New York, contain 2,403 men and 5,633 women, making 8,036 adult inmates.

The first orphan asylum in the city of New York was established in 1806.

Numerous acts, notably those of 1855, 1857, 1869, 1870, 1875 and 1878 provided for the support and care of poor children, until they were consolidated in chapter 438, of the Laws of 1884, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the State relating to the custody and care of indigent and pauper children by orphan asylums and other charitable institutions." Among other provisions of this law are the following:

"Section 1. The guardianship of the person and the custody of any indigent child may be committed to any incorporated orphan

asylum, or any institution incorporated for the care of orphan, friendless or destitute children, by an instrument in writing, signed by the parents of such child, if both parents shall then be living, or by the surviving parent if either parent of such child be dead, or if either one of such parents have, for the period of six months then next preceding, abandoned such child, by the other such parent, or if the father of such child shall have neglected to provide for his family during the six months then next preceding or if such child be a bastard, by the mother of such child; or if both parents of such child shall then be dead, by the guardian of the person of such child, legally appointed, by the approval of the court or officer which appointed such guardian to be entered of record; or if both parents of such child shall then be dead and no legal guardian of the person of the child shall have been appointed and no guardian of such child shall have been appointed by the last will and testament or by a deed by either parent thereof, or if the parents of such child shall have abandoned such child for the period of six months then next preceding, by the mayor of the city or by the county judge of the county in which such asylum or other institution shall be located, upon such terms, for such time, and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon by the parties to such written instrument. And such written instrument may provide for the absolute surrender of such child to such corporation. But no such corporation shall draw or receive money from public funds for the support of any such child committed under the provisions of this section, unless it shall have been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that such child has no relatives, parent or guardian living, or that such relative, parent or guardian, if living, is destitute, and actually unable to contribute to the support of such child.

"§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any county superintendent or overseer of the poor, board of charity or other officer, to send any child between the ages of two and sixteen years, as a pauper, to any county poor-house or alms-house for support and care, or to detain any child between the ages of two and sixteen years in such poor-house or alms-house; but such county superintendents, overseers of the poor, boards of charities or other officers shall pro-

vide for such child or children, in families, orphan asylums, hospitals, or other appropriate institutions, as provided by law. The boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State are hereby directed to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. When any such child shall be so provided for or placed in any orphan asylum or such other institution, such child shall, when practicable, be so provided for or placed in such asylum or other such institution as shall be controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child."

This act was secured by the State Board of Charities, with the co-operation of the county superintendents of the poor. The article which was destined to mark the beginning of this bright epoch of reform and beneficence in child saving, came from Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, a member of this board, and was with its annual report in 1875, transmitted to the Legislature; which thereupon enacted the law, forbidding the subjection of children to the evils and perils of poor-houses, and providing the proper administration of relief to them, between the ages of sixteen and three years, which minimum age was afterwards reduced to two years.

In the following year, 1876, Mr. Letchworth visited all the orphan asylums in the State, then 136 in number, and reported on them through the board to the Legislature. Thus in two successive years the conscience of the people and their representatives was informed of the evils and abuses respecting children in the poor-houses and alms-houses, and of the remedies and means of relief and conditions in the orphan asylums.

Mr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, stated in the fourteenth session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction "that at the time when the State boards were first established, poor children in most of the States were associated in asylums and poor-houses and other public establishments with the adult poor, often insane, incurably diseased or vicious in life." That this state of things no longer existed he ascribed to the early and persistent efforts of these boards, selecting as an example that of New York, and emphasizing the work of Mr. Letchworth.

These orphan asylums shelter 15,027 boys and 12,580 girls, besides their wards already placed in families, being an increase of 441 inmates during the last fiscal year.

There is reason to believe that the tendency in these institutions has been to enlargement and aggrandizement, by omitting to place their children in families, and thus assuming to be permanent domiciles rather than transitional places in the transfer of their wards to family homes. If so the remedial legislation, while succeeding in moving its wards from the poor-houses to the orphan asylums, has failed to secure its ultimate intention of removing them from asylum to family life. This may be due in part to the fact that these institutions are close corporations, while maintained in large part by municipal contributions. That there is a growing danger in this direction is shown by statistics gathered by the State Board of Charities. The following figures are approximate, as they relate only to the institutions that reported these special data in 1891, which, however, are a majority of the whole number.

Of 18,556 orphans and destitute children in such asylums, October 1, 1891, there were 3,671 orphans, 10,356 half orphans, 4,065 who had both parents living, and 465 whose social condition was not given; while there were supported by cities, counties and towns, 11,061; by parents and friends, 1,717; by the institutions, 2,430; and not stated, 3,348; and there were committed, by magistrates and courts, 8,130; by commissioners of charities, 1,005; by superintendents of the poor, 1,823; by overseers of the poor, 938; by parents and friends, 4,422; and not stated, 2,238; and the duration of institution life had been 5,763 for less than one year; 5,757 for one year and less than three; 3,051 for three years and less than five; 2,782 for over five years; and not stated, 303 — though the total number of sick, infirm, crippled, deformed or disabled was only about three per cent., and of feeble-minded only one and two-tenths per cent., with thirteen cases of idiocy.

A high authority on these questions — Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell — in her report to the State Board of Charities, transmitted with its annual report to the Legislature in 1890, has given

proofs of the evils in the present system or want of system, and proposed remedies. The report shows about \$1,500,000 expended for the care and maintenance of about an average of 14,000 children for the preceding fiscal year, in the city of New York, with other facts, from which the inference is plain that many parents with their offspring are pauperized by removing them from the natural relations of life, with unwise kindness, if not inhumanity, to them, as well as injustice to the taxpayers.

In the State Charities Record for December, 1891, published by the State Charities Aid Association, the leading article, by Mrs. Anna T. Wilson, formerly of Philadelphia, now of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, contrasts the care of dependent children in the two cities, and it is stated that, in the year 1890, the city of New York, with a population of 1,500,000, appropriated \$1,647,295.10 for the support of 15,449 children in its private institutions, and \$192,997.74 for the support of 909 children on Randall's Island, making \$1,840,292.84 for an average of not less than 15,000 children; while the city of Philadelphia, with a population of 1,000,000, appropriated \$28,724.82 for the support of an average of less than 250 children in institutions. The system of boarding out children until they can be permanently placed by adoption in families is in Philadelphia made the substitute for the system of asylums in New York; and from all accounts appears to be working well, as also may be said of the new extension of the plan from dependent to destitute children, including those convicted of felonies, of which Homer Folks writes hopefully in the Record for last November. It should, however, be borne in mind that the results have been partly due to fortunate combinations of circumstances, including the assistance of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania; and that data from large fields in other States and countries show that the boarding-out system has not always proved humane, even for dependent adults.

For juvenile dependents the system is reported from England as unsatisfactory (p. 171, appendix to the last edition of "The Poor Law" of England, by T. W. Fowle: McMillan & Co.). The extended and successive reports of Hon. William P. Letchworth,

member of the State Board of Charities, on the asylums for orphan and destitute children in the State, are of high authority and value, and give cogent reasons for preferring the asylum system of New York, with its incidental evils, to the boarding-out system of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Among the papers of Mr. Letchworth here alluded to, is that on Pauper and Destitute Children, transmitted by the State Board of Charities, with its annual report, to the Legislature in 1875; with that in the symposium by various members of the Committee on Preventive Work among Children, in the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, in 1886; and his article on the New York State System for the Care and Training of Dependent Children, prepared on invitation for the International Congress, held at Paris, June, 1883.

The remedy for the incidental evils of orphan asylums, as well as for the essential evils which obtain in the absence of such institutions, is in the placing of children, as inmates in families, but not as boarders, unless with the most protective safeguards, limiting such measure as a merely provisional expedient. The interstate agency best known and appreciated is the Children's Aid Society of New York city, the methods of which, in selecting its fields and transplanting its cases in western States have been sometimes criticised, but are generally justified, as conditionally approved in the eleventh session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, by Rev. Hastings H. Hart, of Minnesota, the last president of the Conference.

In the incorporated hospitals of New York, there were at the beginning of the present fiscal year, 5,312 patients; of which a large number were non-paying, and in part provided for by municipalities. Such indigent patients, however, are dependent upon private charity, inasmuch as the public allowance granted seldom defrays the whole or even the greater part of the cost of their maintenance, care and treatment.

In the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, the daily average for the last fiscal year was 864, being 139 less than the preceding year; the greatest number was 1,012 and the least number 723 present during the year.

There is no public institution for inebriates, the former State asylum for this class having been converted into the Binghamton Hospital for the Insane.

The State Asylum for Insane Criminals and the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, and the adult and juvenile reformatories are not specifically mentioned, inasmuch as in their absence their inmates would be in jails, penitentiaries and prisons, rather than in poor-houses. But there is a class of intermediate institutions intended for juvenile delinquents who are not felons or hardened offenders, which come between the reformatories and the orphan asylums. Among such intervening corporations are the Catholic Protectory, with a census of over two thousand, and the Juvenile Asylum of New York city, and the Burnham Industrial Farm near Albany.

None of the private institutions for the insane or other classes of afflicted persons, who do not belong to the indigent and dependent classes, and which do not receive public aid, are described, for the reason that their inmates would not in any event be residents or contingents of the poor-house or alms-house.

Including orphan asylums and private hospitals receiving municipal aid, and therefore treated as semi-public institutions, and already described, there are about 500 charitable corporations in the State of New York, which are generally exempt from State, county and city taxes, but not from special assessments for local improvements to real estate.

These corporate charities, with State and municipal institutions, are subject to the authority of the State Board of Charities, which includes powers of inspection and of examination under oath, and other supervisory functions, but none executive or administrative, save those relating to the Alien and State Pauper Laws already described, and those respecting the incorporation of orphan asylums and other institutions having to do with children, concerning which, the certified consent of the State Board is made a condition precedent.

An impression of the expenditures by public and private institutions for the destitute and dependent classes in the State of New

York, may be obtained from the tables published by the State Board of Charities in 1891, and from their returns to this board for the last fiscal year, some of the conclusions from which are here epitomized.

The census of State and private institutions receiving public aid, for the deaf, the blind, the idiots and feeble-minded, the insane and other special classes, having been given already, the population of the same classes, in the county and city institutions, namely: the poor-houses and alms-houses is here presented approximately and in round numbers, as follows:

Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16 yrs. of age.
600.	500.	200.	50.	150.	800.

Of the number of children between two and sixteen years of age, five hundred and forty were in the alms-house of the city and county of New York, but classified in special departments, though not separated as they should be from the alms-house system.

The amount expended in relief through county and city officers for the fiscal year, was in round numbers as follows:

u Poor-houses and Alms-houses.	In Out-relief.	Total.
\$2,760,000	\$570,000	\$3,300,000

The value of the establishments of the counties and cities for the poor, is in round numbers \$7,800,000, and the value of the labor of the inmates, for the fiscal year, was \$75,000.

The small income from employment of the paupers may be explained in part by their general condition, which is infirm, as shown not only by returns, but also by the observation of visitors at these poor-houses and alms-houses, which in fact at the present time are more nearly than many persons believe, in the nature of municipal infirmaries. But medical direction of the energies of these sufferers in channels of proper work, would doubtless yield the greatest benefits to them, in improving their physical, mental and moral condition and character, as well as lessen financial burdens in justice to the taxpayers.

Returning now to private institutions of special sorts we find that the estimated value of the property owned by the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, October 1, 1891, was in real

estate \$20,193,722.27, and in personal property \$5,765,717.17, making a total valuation of \$25,959,439.74; that their receipts for the prior year were \$7,464,439.77, and their expenditures for the same period were \$6,776,265.43; that the incorporated hospitals for the same year returned receipts, in the aggregate, \$3,477,942.61 and expenditures, in the aggregate, \$3,338,097.31; and that the free dispensaries, for the same period, show receipts, \$346,689.86, and expenditures, \$292,942.63.

The total expenditures for the indigent and dependent classes, including paupers, for the year ending 1891, were \$17,605,660.58.

Our review of laws and agencies, relating to humanity and social economy in the State of New York, has not lost sight of the vital relation between the primary work of protecting the producers in society from lapsing into indigence and secondary work of preventing the poor from falling into pauperism. But the means of performing the paramount duty of protection to the workers come directly within the purview of this article upon the care and cure of pauperism only in the matter of the cost of private and public charity and relief. From the tables of statistics collected and compiled by the State Board of Charities, and appended as schedules in its annual reports to the Legislature, the following comparative statement has been made, showing expenditures for charitable and reformatory purposes between the years 1880 and 1891, both inclusive, to wit:

Year.	Amount expended.	Year.	Amount expended
1880.....	\$8,482,648 71	1881.....	\$9,260,147 77
1882.....	9,320,142 60	1883.....	9,938,037 05
1884.....	10,642,763 86	1885.....	11,538,739 86
1886.....	12,027,990 01	1887.....	12,574,074 67
1888.....	13,315,698 97	1889.....	14,868,733 77
1890.....	16,349,842 43	1891.....	17,605,660 58

It thus appears that in this period of twelve years the expenditures have increased a little more than one hundred per cent. Though the population of the State increased only about nineteen per cent, as is shown on the basis of the Federal census, it also appears from the reports of the Comptroller of the State that its

wealth has increased about fifty per cent, during the same period. Of this increase in expenditures — \$9,123,011.87 — the sum of \$1,222,282.61 relates to institutions managed by the State; and the State Reformatory at Elmira, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, two of the State institutions existing prior to 1880, did not appear in the statistics at the beginning of his period of twelve years. Again, of this increase the sum of \$1,171,053.58 relates to institutions owned and controlled by counties and cities, leaving \$6,729,675.68 increase in the institutions under the direction and control of incorporated benevolent associations. Thus it will be seen that more than two-thirds of the increase of the cost of public and private relief and charity is due to private charity, with public aid administered through private corporations; and that the fraction of less than one-sixth of such increase, owing to the State Institutions, is further reduced on account of two of them existing, but not reporting to the Board in 1880.

There is no reason to disbelieve or doubt that — excepting, perhaps, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the existence of which is justified by patriotic sentiment — each and all the State institutions for relief or reform, including the eight State hospitals for the insane, the State Institution for Feeble-minded Children at Syracuse, the Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women at Newark, the reformatories and the asylums for the blind and the deaf, do save to the people more than their cost in preventing pauperism, and therefore in protecting both the industrial and the indigent classes.

But when all thus accomplished for the harmony of humanity and economy, and in the reconciliation of kindness to the afflicted, with prudence for the taxpayers and bread-winners and burden-bearers of society is considered, with reference to the remaining evils resulting from the vicious habits of a large residue of the dependent classes, the problems of pauperism seem to be insoluble. The cure of the evils must be found, if at all, in radically new remedies.

The paupers go by families. Hence the Code of Criminal Procedure produces no appreciable effect by providing that "the

father, mother, and children of sufficient ability, of a poor person who is insane, blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable by work to maintain himself, must at their own charge, relieve and maintain him in a manner to be approved by the overseer of the town where he is, or in the city of New York by the commissioners of charities and correction."

While the able-bodied pauper practically has been excluded from the poor-house, his relative, the impotent, who is "unable by work to maintain himself," but who is improvident, intemperate and incontinent, is supported in seasons and periods of his own election, in order, as if by express design, to prepare him to procreate a progeny of pauper. Thus the humane expedient of the Revised Statutes injures both the subject and society, in providing without restriction or condition that "every poor person who is blind, lame, old, sick, impotent or decrepit, or in any other way disabled, or enfeebled, so as to be unable by his work to maintain himself, shall be maintained by the county or town in which he may be."

Relief is impracticable and impossible under existing laws. The remedy, if any, may be found in classifying vicious and infirm, as well as vagrant and able-bodied paupers, with the criminal classes, and subjecting them to indefinite confinement. The indeterminate sentence is the proper and potent corrective. Already approaches to its principle have been made in cases of recidivous criminals, by legislation in several States relating to felons, and in Ohio respecting mere misdemeanants. But the despairing thought in criminal anthropology is, that criminous characters are being recruited from pauperdom, faster than they can be reduced by counter-acting processes.

Radical and reformatory legislation is required to protect the State from crime as well as pauperism, by sequestering from society the habitual and hardened pauper as well as the recidivous criminal, until he reforms or dies.

Questions of civil or moral right are not here involved, as if the relief proposed was by the sacrifice of life or mutilation of the body. The alteration of the physical organism so as to prevent the propagation of the kind, is not necessary and, therefore, is not

justifiable. Indeed, it is inadequate and inexpedient, inasmuch as the data of experiments in child-saving, as well as theories of natural selection, show that the vicious and criminal classes are transmitted by succession, with more facility and potency through their creation of environments and external influences, thus producing correspondence in their offspring, than through heredity.

The principle of indeterminate sentences for vicious paupers being not for retribution, but for restraint and reform, is just and merciful; and its application for the protection of the people has nothing to overcome except the inertia of society.

The foregoing review of the New York system of indoor relief for her infirm and indigent people, who may be characterized as her worthy poor, as well as for her worthless paupers, is representative of similar systems of sister States. Though the progress of the Empire State is greater than the average of the advances of her sister commonwealths, there is one prevailing trend among them all tending toward general unity of design, if not uniformity in execution. The concrete presentation confined to the one may therefore be taken as a suggestion of the many, better than would be their separate consideration in the abstract.

The New York dispensation through the poor-house, with its development into distinct and distributive relief to children, and to the deaf, the blind, the feeble-minded, and the insane, in their respective schools, hospitals, and homes, State, municipal and corporate, is therefore taken, in its imperfections, as typical of American administration of charity in public institutions.

The evolution of this system is less advanced on lines of classification and administration under the roof of the poor-house proper, than on lines of segregation and organization within other walls. While the sexes are separated and to some extent the very sick are retired from the merely infirm, there is no distinction observed between the virtuous and the vicious poor.

What of the future? Does the progress in the last quarter century forecast the next? Yes and No.

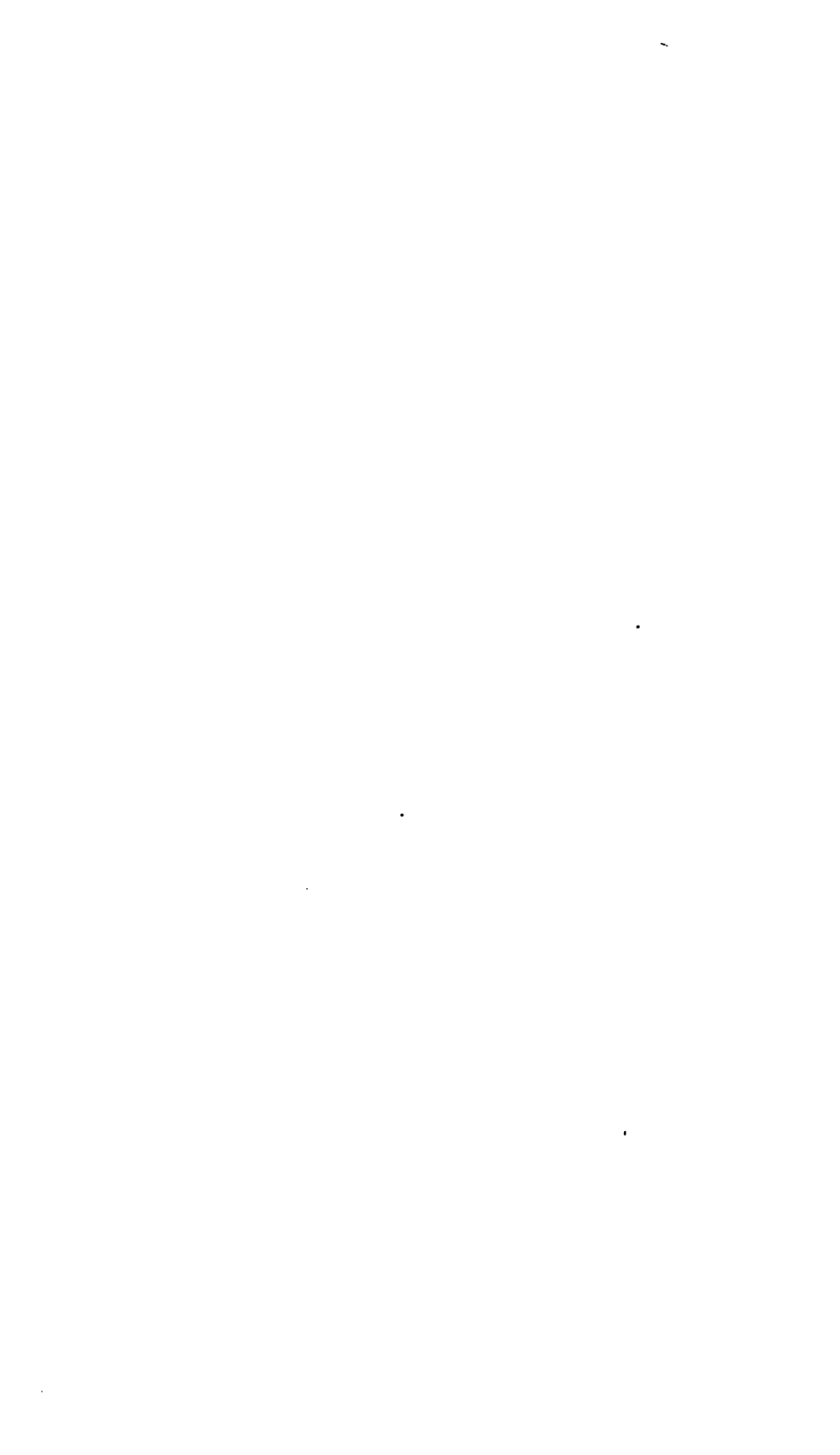
Yes, as the segregation in separate institutions has been the proof and fruit of development, and so will be continued until

provision shall be made for all the worthy poor in separate homes.

No, in that the proper discipline and detention of paupers who are unworthy and unsafe, must be provided not by an evolution of the poor-house system, but by its conversion into a place of continued security for the protection of society.

OSCAR CRAIG,
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STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.



STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

[A paper prepared by OSCAR CRAIG, President of the New York State Board of Charities, and read by him before the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Chicago, Illinois, June, 1893.]

The history of the central boards of charities representing nineteen states, presents a field, which, if described within the limits of this paper, must compress mere details and comprise only general lines.

The State Boards which had their beginnings before the first session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1874, are stated in order of time of inauguration with subsequent changes, if any, of an organic or radical character, as follows, to wit: Massachusetts, created in 1863, merged in a general department of health, lunacy and charity in 1879, again changed by setting off health jurisdiction to a separate body in 1886, and since continued as a board of lunacy and charity; Ohio, established in 1867, abolished in 1871, but re-established in 1876, and re-organized in 1880; New York, inaugurated in 1867, and continued without cessation or change of constitution; North Carolina, beginning in 1869, becoming dormant through failures of legislative appointments after 1873, but revised and re-organized with provision for gubernatorial appointments of members, in 1889; Illinois, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, ushered into being also in 1869, though the last named is a board of trust and control, and out of the common order, and Pennsylvania by Act of 1883 constructed within its general department an executive committee in lunacy; Wisconsin and Michigan introduced in 1871, though the former as the Board of Charities and Reform, was after its first decade in co-existence with a central body of trust and government, entitled the State Board of Super-

vision, both of which bodies were consolidated and converted into the "State Board of Control" in 1891; Connecticut and Kansas, established in 1873, the former being reconstructed in 1884, and the latter being constituted on the model of Rhode Island, which before was unique in its exclusively executive duties of trust and control.

The era of the National Conference, opening with central departments of charities in the respective States just mentioned, eleven in number, has continued with eight accessions in the following States respectively, to wit: New Jersey, introduced by ingrafting charity jurisdiction on the former stock of a State board of health, in 1882; Minnesota, inaugurated in 1883; Indiana, initiated in 1889; South Dakota and Wyoming, originated in 1890; Oregon and Colorado, created in 1891; and Montana, just born by legislative act within this quarter of the present year, though as yet hardly organized.

In Congress, last winter, there was pending a bill, that passed one house, but failed to become a law, the intent of which was to substitute a Board, for the Superintendent of Charities, in the District of Columbia.

It will be observed that of the thirteen original States, six preceded and one followed the commencement of the National Conference, in beginning their respective boards; and that of the whole number of States, forty-four, not more than nineteen have inaugurated such departments, of which but eight belong to the two decades of the Conference; while during its first decade only two States initiated, and during its first period of nine years no State introduced, such a central board or department of charities.

It is evident that the National Conference is the effect and not the cause, or the consequence and not the source, of State Boards.

But the reason for the interval of nine years is not so obvious. An hypothesis naturally suggested is, that after the settlement of the political and moral issues growing out of the civil war, and during the recovery from the financial revulsion of 1873, the nervous and mental energy of the people was diverted into materialistic and selfish, rather than spiritualistic or ethical channels. But this supposition can be but tentative, for in the States which had created

their respective central boards, there was continual progress in enlightened views and altruistic aims, during the whole of the first as well as of the second decade of the Conference. A better theory for the particular facts which have put us on inquiry, is the general law of rhythmic motion making all movements of events in nature and of affairs in society proceed, not with uniformity, but with variations. Moreover, the States leading in material and moral advancement, representing the majority of the population and political power of the country, having preceded the National Conference, left almost hopelessly in the rear the residue of the older ones less provident and progressive, none of which, except New Jersey and Indiana, have yet joined the front of the forward movement, while three-quarters of the meager reinforcements of the two decades of the Conference have been recruited from the younger and growing commonwealths of the West.

The various titles of the respective boards do not uniformly or accurately, though approximately they may, indicate corresponding variances in their functions. Among such comparative appellations are the following examples, namely: The "State Board of Lunacy and Charity," of Massachusetts; the "Board of State Charities," of Ohio; the "Board of Public Charities," of Pennsylvania; the "Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities," of Illinois; and the "State Board of Corrections and Charities," of Michigan. The most concise and comprehensive of all the official names is the title adopted in New York, namely: the "State Board of Charities." The qualifying word "State" properly designates the jurisdiction, but untruly defines the institutions subject to it, which may be county as well as state, or even private as well as public. The term "Charities" in its liberal and reasonable sense, and in accordance with modern and approved ideas, justifies an interpretation large enough to include "reform" and "correction," which express the medical and surgical aspects of the benevolent care and treatment of the delinquent and the degenerate, in prisons and hospitals, for the protection of society.

That this consideration has become prevalent among thinking persons, if not always prevailing in practical politics, is due largely

to the influence exerted through these State Departments of Charities which have done most beneficent work in improving the environment and administration of state prisons and reformatories, and of county jails and penitentiaries.

The Illinois Board, in its first report, justified the idea of prison reform, which has since been realized in the introduction of the Elmira System at Pontiac.* The Ohio organization, which has for its ex-officio president the Governor of the state, and for its active chairman the president of the National Prison Association, has secured jail classification, and in prisons the reformatory methods of parols and indeterminate sentences, and the first system of cumulative sentences for misdemeanants as well as felons, which has been further advanced and perfected by legislation of this year.** The Massachusetts Department obtained the reformatory for women in 1877, and subsequently the reformatory for men, with indeterminate sentences.‡ The New York statute declares that the three state prisons "Shall continue to be maintained for the security and reformation of convicts in this state."§§ This principle was applied in the investigation of Clinton Prison in 1891 by a commission composed of the president of the State Board of Charities, the secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health and the secretary of the Prison Association of the State;|| and is applicable to each of the three State prisons as well as to the six State reformatories, juvenile and adult, among which the one at Elmira for men is conceded to be the best model in the world.

In the supervision of these reformatories the State Board of Charities finds the ideal realized in law and tending to become more and more actualized in fact. Michigan has, in this field, furnished an example of efforts, which, seemingly abortive, will bear ultimate fruits, in promoting the enacting of a bill for parols of convicts and for indeterminate sentences, subsequently declared unconstitutional by a majority of the justices of the Supreme

* Illinois Report of 1870, p. 195.

** Proceedings, 1887, p. 97.

‡ Ibid. Mr. Sanborn.

§§ New York Laws of 1889, chap. 382.

|| New York Reports, 1892, appended paper.

Court.* Among the more recent boards, that of Minnesota is an instance of influence wisely directed in securing the establishment of a State Reformatory for young men, instead of a second prison; and of a system of grades with marks and of paroles in the State prison.**

Prison reform has been promoted by these State Departments of Charities through expressions of opinions in their respective reports, and in the proceedings of the National Conference, and by indirect influence as well as active endeavors, even where their jurisdiction has not extended to correctional or reformatory institutions.

The work of child-saving has been advanced and guided by these Central Organizations. Their series of reports in the older States show that this work, while shaped in various forms of relief, as in the boarding out method in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and in the contrasting system of orphan asylums in New York, in the Michigan State Public School, in the similar system in Minnesota and in the county childrens' homes of Ohio and Indiana, has, through legal enactments and institutions, resulted in releasing hundreds of thousands of infant members of society from the pauperizing influences of the poor-house, as well as the demoralizing influences of degenerate parents.† The earlier efforts in this field of reform have been worthily and successfully followed in most of the States which have established these central departments of charity, and through the agency or influence of such departments, irrespective of their jurisdiction over private asylums or schools or societies created for this good work.

The treatment of the insane has been determined or largely influenced by these State Departments of Charities. In the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, State care of the chronic classes, as well as the acute cases, of the insane, has been thus secured, with improvements in construction and adminis-

* Letter of Mr. Storrs, Secretary of Mich. Board, dated Feb. 18, 1893.

** Letter of Mr. Hart, Secretary of Minn. Board, dated March 28, 1893.

† Ninth Report of N. Y. Supplementary report by Comr. Letchworth, pages 96 to 730. Penn. Report, 1901, p. 10. Mass. Report, 1886, pp. 20 to 26. Penn. Report, 1870, pp. 42 to 54. N. Y. Laws of 1875, chap. 173; *Ib.*, 1878, chap. 404; Conference, 1887, p. 94.

tration of hospitals and asylums. To Illinois is awarded the credit of establishing in the Kankakee Hospital, the first system of detached wards. Though a few State boards have favored or tolerated compromises, retaining certain features of the pauper or county management, with poor-house associations; all of them, it is believed, without exception, have effected great improvements and reforms in matters of insanity.*

Charity Organizations in cities are due in large measure to the State Organizations of Charities; for though the former are voluntary and private, and have comparatively narrow and special fields, they are perhaps the most important of all local bodies, in the scientific study and practical application of principles for the prevention of pauperism, and are entitled to governmental as well as corporate and individual aid. The New York Board, with its report to the Legislature for the year 1878, transmitted a paper prepared on this subject by Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen, the founder of the Buffalo organization one year before, the first in America, and within ten years after the successful operation of such societies in the leading cities of England. Subsequently, the celebrated Charity Organization Society of New York city was inaugurated under the auspices of the New York State Board, though the offspring has long since grown far beyond the need of tutelage.† These relations indicate similar connections and influences in other cities and States.

But the reverse order occurred recently in Indiana, where the Charity Organization Society of Indianapolis was made an efficient cause contributing to the evolution of the State Board, under the creating and guiding spirit of Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, deceased, a patron saint of philanthropy, of blessed memory.

Federal legislation for the regulation of immigration has been secured largely by the direct representations of the State Boards of New York and Massachusetts against the invasions of foreign criminals, lunatics and paupers assisted to American shores by families, charitable societies, municipalities and other interested agencies, abroad; while by the same boards, State laws have been

* New York Laws 1890, chap. 196; New York Reports, 1888, pp. 63 to 311; Conference Proceedings, 1891; Paper on the N. Y. Law, pp. 85 to 97.

† N. Y. Report, 1879, p. 197. Directory of Charity Organization Society of New York city.

successfully invoked to remedy, so far as possible, in ways at once constitutional and practicable, the laches of the National Government in failing to exercise its supreme power to protect the citizens of these exposed communities.*

The National Conference of Charities and Correction, composed of representatives of the New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Connecticut Boards, at its first session in connection with the American Social Science Association, in 1874; and similarly constituted, with delegates from the same boards, and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other State departments at its sixth session, when it began its independent existence; presents in its origin and history of twenty years, a mission and a record of results largely informed and impressed by the State Boards.†

The economy effected and the humanity fostered and furthered by these State organizations of charity in eleemosynary and correctional institutions, public and private, and the remedial and reformatory legislation and administration introduced and promoted by them fill hundreds of books of annual reports and form large parts of as many volumes of session laws.

To go further into the interesting particulars of the work of these State departments would be to transcend the limits of this article, as well as to trespass upon the topics assigned to other committees of this conference.

Inquiry, however, into the constitution and changes of these boards with comparisons among them, will not trench upon such confines, and may elicit information explaining the workings and issues of these bodies; for though, as already intimated, they may be influential respectively in promoting reforms outside their formal jurisdictions, each one is, of course, most potential within the sphere of its authority.

The jurisdiction of the respective State boards respecting reformatory and correctional institutions, with changes, if any, during the last twenty years, may be set forth briefly as follows: The Massachusetts board was authorized to make prison inspection from 1863 to 1879, when it was reconstituted; but since that

* Proceedings, 1887, pp. 98, 99, 100.

† Conf. 1874, reprinted from *Journal of Social Science*, p. 3; Conf. of 1879, ditto, p. 1; Conf. 1884, pp. 13-14.

period has had no authority over correctional or reformatory institutions, save State schools, which, unlike institutions in some of the Western States, similarly entitled, are juvenile reformatories for delinquents.* In New York the Prison Association of the State has jurisdiction of State prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories; yet the State Board of Charities has authority to visit all these correctional reformatory institutions except the three State prisons, which the superintendent of prisons governs; but in deference to the Prison Association has exercised its power only in relation to the various State reformatories, adult and juvenile, and private protectories.** The Ohio laws confer upon its Board supervision of prisons, jails and reformatories, and make special mention of its duty to visit them.‡ The Illinois Board has never had any jurisdiction over its penitentiaries; but is authorized to visit and report on jails, only, however, as places where the insane may be confined; and its power of supervision respecting the reform school at Pontiac, given in 1875 was withdrawn in 1891.§§ Pennsylvania and the other States having boards, not already specified, except Connecticut, give to them, respectively, powers of some sort concerning prisons or reformatories or both; | but the statement in a former report of committee, "That prison inspection is the duty of all the other State Boards" than Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, is erroneous.*§

Institutions for the insane of a public nature are generally with private asylums to a less extent, under the supervision of the respective State boards. In Illinois the commissioners have power to define hospital districts and to order transfers of patients. Notable changes during the last two decades have occurred in three large States as follows: In Massachusetts lunacy jurisdiction

* Mass. Reports of 1865, pp. 3 and 4, and 1892, pp. 1, 2 and 3; National Conference of 1887, pp. 76 and 97.

** New York Laws of 1867, chap. 951, and of 1873, chap. 571.

§ Ohio Law of 1867, § 658; Ohio first report for 1867, p. 1; National Conference of 1887, pp. 76-97.

§§ Illinois Report of 1870, pp. 3, 4, with law prefixed; National Conference of 1887, pp. 76 to 79.

| Reports of Pennsylvania, 1870, pp. 9-13-16; Rhode Island, 1869, p. 23; Minnesota, 1884, with Act of 1883, § 2; Indiana, 1890, pp. 27 and 30; Michigan, 1890, p. 74; Colorado, 1892, with Act of 1891, § 2; Connecticut, 1884, with revision of laws, 1875, part 13, chap. 1, title 3, p. 19; National Conference of 1887, pp. 76 to 97.

*§ Proceedings, 1887, p. 76; Penn. Report, 1870, pp. 9-13-16.

was obtained by the new board in 1879, sixteen years after the establishment of the first board. In Pennsylvania an executive committee on the insane has been organized within the board in pursuance of law enacted in 1883. In New York by Act of 1889 and amendatory Acts of 1890, the Commission in Lunacy with powers of control has been created, but without affecting the prior authority of the State Board of Charities to inspect, investigate under oath and supervise the State Hospitals and private asylums.[§]

But while most of the State departments of charity have supervision of prisons, reformatories and public hospitals, as well as State, county and municipal institutions of general eleemosynary character, few of them have general duties or powers respecting charitable corporations. On this point the paper read by the Committee in the Conference of 1887, saying that all the boards possess certain powers "in regard to municipal, local and private charities,"* is in error. The New York law first excluded such private institutions; but as amended in 1873 it now includes them,—in number about five hundred charitable corporations, within the general powers of the board including inspection and examination under oath, with collection of statistics and reports to the Legislature. The Act of 1883 imposes the certified consent of the board as a condition precedent to the incorporation of any and every orphan asylum and institution having the charge of children.† Pennsylvania has from the beginning resembled New York in jurisdiction extending to charitable corporations.** A few other States give their respective boards supervision of particular species of private institutions and provisions of charity. The Massachusetts body has the care and maintenance of indigent and neglected children boarded in private families, and the visitation of all minor wards of the State in families, as well as supervision of delinquent children in the State schools; the care of insane patients boarded in private families; and the supervision

§ Reports of Mass., 1892, p. 1; Session Laws of Pennsylvania, 1883; Session Laws of New York, 1890, chap. 283, and 1890, chap. 273.

* Page 376.

† Laws of N. Y., 1867, chap. 931; 1873, chap. 571; 1893, chap. 413, Ninth Conference, p. 85.

** Report of Penn., 1870, pp. 9-13-16.

of insane patients in private asylums, as well as in public hospitals.* The Connecticut board visits incorporated hospitals and one of its managers is on each county board for dependent and neglected children.† The Illinois board can inspect and report upon private insane asylums, and upon such industrial schools for boys or girls as have been authorized by the Governor to receive inmates committed by the courts; but it has no further jurisdiction over charitable corporations, though, by the courtesy of their managers it occasionally makes returns respecting them in its reports.‡ In Colorado and Montana charitable institutions of a private nature, receiving public aid, are within the jurisdiction of its State board.

Turning now our attention, from the classes of institutions under the respective State departments of charities, to the powers over such institutions which are within the jurisdiction of such departments, we observe that one common principle of supervision, with or without administrative authority, is the general characteristic. This principle has been preserved in its simplicity in some States; while in others it had been combined with executive functions in particular matters; and in several States had been converted into powers of trust and exclusive control. Such entire departure from the standard of advisory authority has been taken in Rhode Island, Kansas, South Dakota and Wisconsin; in none of which is there any remnant or vestige of power of supervision left, unless an officer can oversee himself. The boards of these four States are in direct control, as trustees of the institutions within their respective jurisdictions; and can inspect and advise only as they can inspect and advise themselves.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that three of these four exceptional bodies have been organized within the third and last decade of the establishment of State Boards of Charities, and within the second and last decade of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.**

All these States, excluding the first three of the four mentioned, have first organized their respective departments of charity with

* Report of Mass., 1892, p. 3; Act of 1891, § 2.

† Conn. Laws, part 13, chap. 1, title 3, p. 19, and Laws of 1883, and report of 1884, p. 3.

‡ Report of Illinois, 1870, p. 3, and letter of Rev. Dr. Wines, dated March 23, 1893.

** Report of Rhode Island, 1892; of Kansas, 1901-2, p. 3; of Wisconsin, 1892, p. 1 and 2.

simply supervisory and advisory functions; and have restricted other powers if any, subsequently super-imposed, to duties administrative rather than executive, or relative to special matters or particular institutions, or negative in their nature resembling the interdiction of a veto rather than the direction or initiative of control. The New York Board having been created in 1867, among other things to visit charitable and reformatory institutions, in its discretion, to examine their trustees, officers and employes under oath, and to report the results of their inspections and investigations, with their opinion on all applications for State aid, for any purposes, other than usual expenses, has since its establishment received three successive grants of distinct species of special powers, two of which are still retained, as follows: In 1871, authority to exempt counties from the operation of the Willard Asylum act, or to direct them to send their indigent chronic insane to the said State asylum, which authority, provisional in its character, and originally intended to meet a temporary need, has been abrogated by the exclusive State Care Act; in 1873, commission to provide for the support and care of State paupers, and the removal of any of them to the State or county where he may have a legal settlement or friends willing to maintain him, with supplemental authority in 1880, to return alien paupers to foreign countries whence they have been assisted to emigrate; and in 1883, as already stated, veto power to prevent the incorporation of institutions for the charge or disposal of children.* Pennsylvania inserted in her system three years after its first development, administrative functions concerning county jails and poor-houses, plans for the construction of which county commissioners are accordingly required to submit to her State Board for criticism; and eleven years subsequently ingrafted on its committee in lunacy executive duties already alluded to respecting the insane.† The Massachusetts bureau system, years after its inception, undertook executive duties prescribed by law, among other things, removals and discharges from, as well as transfers

* Laws of N. Y., 1871, chap. 713; of 1873, chap. 661; of 1880, chap. 549; of 1883, chap. 446; of 1890, chap. 126.

† Report of Pennsylvania, 1870, pp. 9-13-16; Laws of Penn., 1872 and 1883; Conference Proceedings, Mr. Garrett of Penn., pp. 36-7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State hospitals for the insane.* The Ohio organization of the Department provided that plans for county jails and infirmaries should be submitted for criticism, but prescribed no veto or executive duties in the central body, and neither its original enactment in 1876 nor its revision in 1880 were the addition of powers granted more than supervisory and advisory.† The Department reorganized her charity department, so as to connect the work of supervision with administrative duties, without executive authority; for while there is no grant of power to make appointments, control expenditures or issue orders governing officers of institutions, the department is empowered to audit their accounts, to prevent them from drawing money out of the State treasury until such accounts are satisfactorily settled, to order the districts of the State hospitals, to change the same and to make corresponding transfers of patients.‡ Michigan has since moved in supplementary and comparatively late legislation, and through similar ways, provided for her central body a dispensation of checks without control, requiring its examination of plans of buildings, estimates of appropriations, contracts in the expenditure thereof, and other special matters; and respecting the one exceptional county asylum for the insane in the State, requiring as certificate whether the patients therein have been properly maintained, such affirmative and favorable report being made by her governing this institution a condition precedent to State aid. In Minnesota, plans for poor-houses, jails and lock-ups must be submitted to the central board for suggestion and criticism; and the statistics of pauperism and crime are in its charge, and the accounts of the State institutions are under its supervision, but no executive duties are committed to it.** The Indiana Board is in an early stage, and is still homogeneous in its supervisory nature.

The agreement between the average type of these State departments of charity, as found in their reports and the statutes governing them already cited, and their prototype or antitype or

* *Reports of Massachusetts*, 1895, p. 3, and 1892, pp. 1-2 and 3.

† *Laws of Ohio*, title 5, chap. 4, as amended April 15, 1880, § 636; *Fifth Report of Board for* 1879, p. 1.

‡ *Report of Illinois*, 1879, p. 5.

§ *Laws of St. Hart, Secretary of Minn. Board*, March 28, 1893.

informing idea, as expressed by their respective representatives in the proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, is remarkable, while between particular organizations, and certain conceptions pertaining to their respective States, there is even more complete correspondence.

In the eighth session of the National Conference, being the third of its existence, independent of the American Social Science Association, General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, summed up an instructive article as follows: "The outcome of our inquiries, therefore, in regard to boards of State charities, would seem to indicate that, in the main, what is wanted in their establishment is to secure for our public institutions thorough inspection and intelligent criticism, by competent persons, outside of their management. Human nature is so constituted that no one can give an unbiased judgment upon his own conduct. * * * It would seem, therefore, that a board of State charities should occupy a position purely advisory."* These conclusions were supported by citations from the opinion of Judge Robertson, president of the Illinois board, and by his independent article on the "Utility of State Boards of Public Charities."† In the succeeding conference, a paper by Prof. Chace set forth the Rhode Island model of a body of trust and control.‡ A partial reconciliation of the conflicting claims was reached in discussing this paper; Prof. Chace conceding that his system could not be applied in the larger States; General Brinkerhoff admitting that it might do for Rhode Island, and Mr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, holding that "The duties of a central board are to be regulated strictly by the circumstances of the case," but "that in every State" it "should have power to regulate immigration," and to administer in matters of lunacy and health.** Bishop Gillespie, of Michigan, at the end of the second decade of the boards, and of the first decade of the National Conference, commends the views of General Brinkerhoff.†† But Mr. Sanborn, in the fourteenth session reports the opinion of the committee on State Boards, that their

* National Conference of 1881, p. 49.

† National Conference of 1882, p. 23.

‡ Proceedings, 1884, pp. 19 and 20.

§ National Conference of 1881, p. 58.

** *Ibid.*, pp. 35 to 35.

changes in the direction of control, "are not the result of chance, but indicate * * * * that such authority, when once created in a State will naturally increase." This view, however, does not distinguish between executive powers in special fields, as respecting alien and State paupers in Massachusetts, and New York, and administrative powers involving authority to make reports instead of orders, and at the most to veto rather than to control.* In the sixteenth session of the National Conference, the committee, consisting of Mr. Hart, of Minnesota, Mr. Wines, of Illinois, and Mr. Faulkner, of Kansas, declared that "the majority of your committee are of the opinion that the advisory plan is the better one, especially in the inception of the work of a board;" and that "as the State grows, executive functions can be added if necessity arises," Mr. Faulkner dissenting in favor of executive authority carried to the extent of exclusive trust and control.† In a thoughtful article from Rev. Dr. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Board, read at the seventeenth session, his own conviction in accordance with the generally received opinion, is given as follows: "There are, of course, arguments which may be advanced in favor of such consolidated control, even in Kansas and Wisconsin, where the institutions are in different localities, widely remote from each other; and these arguments are not without weight. But the generally received opinion is that it is better, all things considered, that each institution shall have its own trustees, entirely devoted to its interests, and that the central supervising board should possess as little executive authority or power as possible. * * * * It is not to be expected that the managers of an institution will report their own failings and mistakes, or that they will be impartial critics of their own official conduct. Without an intermediate board, whose functions it is to inspect and to criticise the management, pecuniary and other, abuses are likely to grow up, unchecked and unexposed, until they come to a head, and a public scandal is the consequence. * * * * The wiser course, however, seems to us to be that which eleven states have adopted, namely, to give to each institution a complete autonomy; * * * * and then to create a supervisory board of inspection, and make it the center

* Proceedings, 1887, p. 103.

† Proceedings, 1889, pp. 96 to 99.

of the entire charitable system, the agency by which all its parts are to be co-ordinated and brought into harmonious relations with each other.”*

In New York the Commission in Lunacy, which having been advocated by the standing committee of the State Board of Charities, was created by the Legislature in 1889, with executive powers subsequently increased to degrees of governmental control,§ in its first report, recommended the transfer to it of all the inquisitorial and supervisory powers of the board, on which recommendation the State Board joined issue in its next annual report,|| from which excerpts are here introduced in illustration of principles, as follows:

“The powers of the board relating to the insane are neither in conflict nor in concurrence with the special or principal powers of the commission. The jurisdiction of each body is as distinct from that of the other, as it is from that of the local board of any State hospital.

“The powers of the board are simply supervisory, without any executive or administrative functions. The powers of the commission as construed by it, are executive and administrative, and are more absolute than those ever committed to a similar body in this State.

“The board is composed of members from the respective judicial districts of the State, who work without pay or emolument of any sort. The commission is composed of three paid members.

“The board is representative of all sections and interests. The commission stands for centralized power of the most absolute character.

“The board is too numerous for executive functions, but is for that reason best fitted to exercise supervision in a catholic, liberal and just spirit. The commission, composed of medical, legal and lay specialists, like the superintendents of the hospitals, is so compact as to promote the full exercise of executive powers, but at the same time to preclude such reviews and supervision as may become necessary in the future. * * *

* Proceedings, 1890, pp. 64-65.

§ N. Y. Laws 1889, chap. 283; *Ibid.*, 1890, chap. 373.

|| Report, 1890, pp. 26 to 30.

"The board is of opinion that the underlying principle which forbids the giving of absolute executive powers to the body exercising general supervision, also and alike forbids the restriction of supervision to a select, compact and unique body exercising absolute executive powers."

The position of New York respecting charitable corporations, which, though by constitutional provision prevented from receiving State aid, do, in many cases, receive contributions from counties and cities for the support of their indigent inmates, is that such private institutions receiving public funds, and administering them by self-perpetuating trustees, are peculiarly within the rightful jurisdiction of the State department; and further, that such close corporations, whether receiving public aid or not, are, from the nature of their trusts and their relations as custodians of private endowments or contributions for beneficence, intervening between benefactors and beneficiaries, always proper subjects of the statutory supervision, which is committed to the State Board.

There is analogy between this authority derived from statute, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on its equity or chancery side, derived from common law without the sanction of Legislatures, which the justices of such courts do not always appreciate or even apprehend.

The conclusion of the whole matter from both reason and authority verified by experience, is that the unifying principle of State Boards of Charities requires them to exercise the duty of supervision, which is inconsistent with executive functions of trust and control respecting the institutions and interests to be inspected; that the administrative authority, if any, committed to them should consist of veto or negative rather than controlling or initiative powers, and include such as relate to the audit of accounts, the certificate on applications with estimates requesting State aid for objects other than ordinary expenses, which, of course, the Legislature and Governor would sustain or overrule in their sovereign discretion, and as condition precedent approval of the incorporation of private charities under general laws; but that executive powers affirmative and absolute in their nature, should be delegated to them never for the exclusive government of insti-

tutions, and only, if ever, for duties in special fields such as pertain to the transfers or removals and discharges of insane patients from public hospitals, and the return of State and alien paupers; and that, in the larger States, the evolution of separate departments or commissions for the governmental control of State institutions, with or without the abrogation of the local managers, as well as the multiplication of charitable corporations, requires the continued existence of one general State Board of Supervision, divorced from duties of executive character, the jurisdiction of which should be as to area and number, coextensive with eleemosynary and correctional institutions, both public and private.

Every State Board has intimate and organic relations respectively with the three branches of government. Upon the Judiciary it may depend for the issue or enforcement of orders; and in each State where its Supreme Court has equity as well as other original jurisdiction, the unwritten authority of the court and the statutory authority of the board are in many respects co-ordinate, and often should be contributory. But the Chief Magistrate has it in his power to promote or defeat the enterprises of the board in many ways, including the approval or veto of bills, the commendation or disparagement of measures in his messages and official communications, and often the appointment of members on whose character and competency depend its standing, influence and usefulness. The Legislature, however, with the Chief Executive, is the supreme and absolute master of the situation, holding the key not only to the remedial legislation and necessary appropriations, but also to the continued existence of the board.

The reports of various boards in former years and discussions in the National Conference, together with present advices, show that the blight of partisan politics has not infrequently brought to naught the promises of fruitage. This shameful feature of the two decades is prominent to-day. As in Ohio, Dr. Gundry, the eminent alienist, was compelled to seek asylum in the friendly State of Maryland, so now in Illinois, Philip G. Gillette, LL. D., the superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf, has resigned to avoid removal on purely partisan grounds, and Dr. Richard S. Dewey, the accomplished superintendent of

the Eastern Hospital, at Kankakee, has been removed by the new party in power, which threatens to displace also the secretary of the State Board, Rev. Dr. Frederick Howard Wines, who has given his best years and thoughts to the organization and administration of charity, with good results to society as well as to its wards of the delinquent, defective, degenerate and dependent classes.

It is to be hoped that New York, the Empire State, may not make this poisonous mixture of politics with philanthropy, but may preserve its charity administration free and pure. The writer would trust that on reflection there may be verified the words, which he uttered orally and spontaneously in debate in the National Conference of 1891, as follows: "If there is any one here credulous enough to believe that the doings of the great political parties in the State of New York are devious or dark, it is not for me to affirm or deny. It is more convenient for me to play the part of the agnostic. But I do wish to declare that, as a rule, politics in the State of New York do not enter into the legislation or administration of State charities. Where we have politics that interpose obstacles, they are the petty politics of the county, and not often do they prevent reform." Illustrations relating to State politics and institutions showing the co-operation of Democrats and Republicans were there given on these statements;* but exception should have been made respecting the State prisons.

In order to hinder, if not to inhibit or fully prevent the putting of the poison of partisan politics in the administration of charity, the State department having jurisdiction in charity, it is submitted, should be established, and its powers should be defined, by the fundamental law. There are precedents for this principle in several States. Express authority for, if not the creation of, the State Board of Supervision in North Carolina, and the State Board of Trust in Kansas, is given in their respective State constitutions; and the present State Board of Charities and Reforms in Wyoming is created by its constitution. These exam-

* Proceedings, Eighteenth Session, pp. 381, 382.

ples, it must be conceded, are not very encouraging. Even less inspiring is the somewhat similar provision in the organic law of New York creating the office of Superintendent of State Prisons, which is, however, believed to be rather an anomaly than an analogy, for certainly it is an instance of failure in operation, not having fulfilled its intention of purification of the prison administration.

But the principle, though as yet unverified by experiments, seems to be sound, and to call for the creation of State Boards of Charities by the will of the people expressed directly in the constitutions of the respective commonwealths, free from the interferences of legislatures and the changing influences of politics. Organic laws are required for the purity and efficiency of these unique departments of charities, and also for their continued existence without change or conversion into political bodies of control, and as well for their dignity and influence among multiplying State boards and commissions, which in New York now reach about thirty in number.

The practical application of principles governing and reconciling humanity and economy, proper paternalism and prudence, in the care of dependent, defective, degenerate and delinquent members of society, requires the scientific study of these first principles in the light of experience. To this end two means are most conducive, namely: First, the collection and collation of data by the specialists of the State boards, respectively, and their reports on a uniform basis of statistics, inclusive of all particular fields of administration, whether or not represented by special commissions; and, second, the creation of libraries of treatises on these underlying principles. These objects are set forth in the proceedings of the National Conference and in the reports of the State boards.* In Ohio, the bibliography of insanity, penology, criminology, pauperism, public charities and institutions, has been recruited with the most modern and needed works on these subjects, which have been placed on the shelves of the State Library, through the co-operation of the Governor, the Secretary

* Conference, 1889, p. 104; Ohio Report, 1891, pp. 49, 50.

of State and the State Librarian, with the State Board. In New York, the State Board of Regents of the University has proposed to the State Board of Charities that the two boards should co-operate in establishing such a library.

Autonomy in the government of public and private institutions of charity, with freedom of development on individual lines, and of differentiation which is one of the laws of evolution, is a desideratum which has been prominent in the foregoing discussions of principles and powers. Similar variations are found among the State boards of charities, the annals of which indicate such differentiations in development on separate lines in correspondence with different environments, but generally upon the one underlying principle of advisory authority without executive powers, which unifies without producing uniformity.

The history of the State boards of charities during the two decades of the National Conference has been one of thoughts as well as of things, showing that conceptions expressed in the reports of the boards and proceedings of the Conference have become realized in institutions and established interest, and promising that the ideas approved to-day shall be translated into the facts actually proved to-morrow.

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**HISTORY OF CHILD-SAVING WORK IN THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.**



CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PRELIMINARY	69
DEPENDENT CHILDREN:	
Protestant Orphan Asylums.....	71
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums.....	75
Hebrew Orphan Asylums	76
Swedish Lutheran Orphan Asylum.....	77
Asylums for Colored Children.....	78
Asylum for Indian Children.....	79
Foundling Asylums.....	81
Day Nurseries	85
Children's Hospitals.....	85
Children's Aid Societies.....	86
Institutions for Deaf-Mutes.....	88
Institutions for the Blind	90
Institutions for the Feeble-minded.....	93
Children in Poor-houses.....	94
Children in Orphan Asylums.....	98
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS:	
The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island.....	104
State Industrial School, Rochester.....	106
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	119
Houses for Truant Children.....	110
New York Catholic Protectory.....	111
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	112
School-ship "Mercury".....	113
Burnham Industrial Farm	113
Statistics	116
KINDERGARTEN WORK	116
COMPULSORY EDUCATION.....	117
SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.....	117
FRESH-AIR CHARITIES.....	119
CONCLUSION	122

The History of Child-saving Work in the State of New York.

A Paper prepared by WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, LL. D., Commissioner of the New York State Board of Charities, for the National Conference of Charities and Correction held in Chicago June, 1893, and embodied in the report of the committee on the History of Child-saving Work in the United States.

One hundred and sixteen years have passed since the founding of New York State by the adoption, in 1777, of a constitution for a State government. The State was then sparsely populated. Even thirteen years later it numbered only 340,120 persons, less than half the population of Virginia at that time; but so rapid has been its advancement since that its population, in 1892, was 6,513,343, and the assessed valuation of the real and personal property within the State was \$4,114,099,324. Meanwhile, its burdens have proportionately increased. Its beneficiaries in the care of charitable institutions, and its prisoners in jails, penitentiaries and State prisons, at the close of the fiscal year of 1892, numbered 85,363; and the expenditures for charitable purposes, and in connection with the above-named institutions during the year, were \$19,426,020.

The experience of so populous and wealthy a State, active in its multifarious industries, inexhaustible in its resources, possessing varied attractions for all kinds of people from all parts of the world, and being, at the same time, the gateway for an immense heterogeneous immigration, is invaluable to those having to deal with some of the difficult problems of the nineteenth century. In considering the successive stages of development attained by humane effort in New York State, we will confine our attention to that branch of the subject known as child-saving work.

Prior to the adoption of a State Constitution there did not exist in the territory now included in the boundaries of the State any institutions of the character of special homes for children.

During the Dutch occupancy of the New Netherlands the wants of this frugal and thrifty people were few, and their affairs were managed with strict regard to economy. The assessment of one-twentieth of a penny on all houses, and one-tenth of a penny on all lands under cultivation, formed the fund for the support of the poor. There was elected by the people an officer called a schout, who, with four burgomasters, was charged, among other duties, with that of extending relief where needed. They were fathers of the burghery, guardians of the poor, of widows and orphans, and were the principal church wardens. Although this system included destitute orphan children, it would appear that, at this early date, there was a lack of suitable provision for them; for complaint was made on one occasion, by the local authorities, to their "High Mightinesses" in Holland, that no orphan asylums or hospitals were provided for the colony.

Under the English colonial government, by an act of the General Assembly of the colony of New York, passed in 1754, overseers of the poor were authorized to apprentice poor children; but we hear of no special provision being made for those who were not eligible to apprenticeship on account of their helplessness or tender years. The English colony left a legacy to the State of a system of relief developed in the mother country, which was inseparably connected with church and State, to wit, the parish or vestry system. The money to support this system was mostly raised by taxation, and the ruling idea of the time was to furnish the smallest sum that would provide the necessities for actual existence. Under this system it was evidently the aim to make the lot of the dependent as hard as possible. Gradually, the parish or vestry plan gave place to a more secular form, and relief, being no longer monopolized by the church as its almoner, was distributed by the officers of the people. The church divisions of the State gave way to civil divisions, and the care of the poor, no less than the education of youth, became one of the functions of civil government.

The prolonged struggle for American independence left the people in a needy condition. There was a scarcity of money, a distrust of credit, and, at the same time, a pressing demand for

means to develop the resources of the country. There was much suffering, and many children of the soldiers who had fought in the cause of freedom were destitute and homeless. In this great emergency private benevolence came to the rescue. A mother's quick perception comprehended the situation; her active sympathies were turned to the orphaned and destitute, and it is to the honor of her sex that a woman first inaugurated for homeless children a grand system of philanthropy in a State that was destined to become a mighty commonwealth.

Dependent Children.

The earliest accounts we have of a purely benevolent system for the care of dependent children are in connection with the work of the New York Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, which was founded by Isabella Graham in 1797. It had for its object the care of such worthy and respectable widows with small children as could not provide the means of obtaining even the necessities of life. The managers had no building where they received and cared for beneficiaries, but visited the widows and fatherless, supporting and encouraging them until the days of their helplessness were past, and the dependent mothers became self-supporting. The city was divided into thirty-eight districts, and a manager appointed for each. It was a condition that the applicant must be a widow of good character, having young children, and that she was willing to exert herself for her own support, and was not receiving aid from the almshouse. The work of the society was conducted on a principle similar to that of the present charity organization societies, the members acting the part of friendly visitors, seeking out the destitute, giving intelligent counsel, and extending relief to them in their homes.

It was in connection with the operations of this society that its founder came to realize the necessity for a children's home. In 1806 she collected twelve full orphaned, homeless children in a small cottage in the village of Greenwich, since absorbed in the city of New York, and with the aid of her daughter, Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Sarah Hoffman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, began a work which is still conducted under the name of "The Orphan Asylum

Society in the City of New York," an act for the incorporation of which was obtained from the Legislature in January, 1807. The first meeting of the trustees of this corporation, notable as being the first in the State to provide a special home for destitute orphans, was held at the City Hotel, in New York, April 2, 1807, on which occasion twenty orphaned children then under care were presented to the friends who were supporting the enterprise. The society filled a public want, but through the first years of its existence it had to struggle with debt and depend on the liberality of its friends.

Passing for the present the work organized by members of the Roman Catholic faith, the next work undertaken for children under Protestant auspices was in the village, now the city, of Utica, in 1830. Like that in New York, it originated with a small band of benevolent women, who were organized as a society to relieve the distressed. Three little children, in a condition of peculiar distress, coming to the notice of the society, one of its members, Mrs. Sophia D. Bagg, was unwilling to leave them to the cold charity provided by taxation, and undertook, with the aid of her associates, to maintain them. The need of establishing some kind of asylum care for children of this class, where they could have the advantages of a home and Christian instruction, was so urgent that a meeting was called by the society, and steps were taken to form an orphan asylum society, which was incorporated the same year under the title of the "Utica Orphan Asylum." The building now in use is conveniently planned, and is situated in the midst of beautiful grounds on the outskirts of the city.

About this time an important work was begun in Albany under such peculiar circumstances that it seems proper to particularize them here. A young lady was reading to an invalid convalescing from a serious illness the memoirs of the celebrated missionary to India, Ann H. Judson. The listener, Mrs. Orissa Healy, and the reader Miss Eliza Wilcox, together formed a resolution to enter upon missionary work; and after the recovery of Mrs. Healy, Miss Wilcox offered her services to the American Baptist Mission to Burmah. But, as the way did not open for

serving in this quarter, it was decided by both the ladies that there was missionary work at their own doors. The result of the resolution formed in the sick-chamber was that Miss Wilcox gave up her position as teacher in a school; and the two ladies, after visiting the asylums for children in New York city, engaged quite limited and unpretentious quarters for the purpose of carrying out their intentions. The first child received was an unpromising girl, and the next a homeless boy of doubtful antecedents. For a week, they constituted, with the two ladies, the entire household; but it was not long before seventy children were under their care, and a warm interest was manifested in the enterprise by the citizens of Albany. In 1831, the work was incorporated under the title of "The Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of Albany." The work of the society under the succeeding administration of the late Rev. Timothy Fuller, and as continued by his son, has been highly prosperous.

The ravages of the cholera in 1832 left a large number of destitute orphan children in the city of Brooklyn. In this emergency an association of women was formed to provide permanent shelter, care, and religious instruction for the homeless ones. This led to the incorporation in 1835 of the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, which has been continued to the present time under the direction of a board of lady managers, having an advisory board of gentlemen. It still fills a large field of usefulness.

These institutions were followed by the establishment of the Troy Orphan Asylum in 1833, the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New York in 1835, the Buffalo Orphan Asylum in 1836, the Rochester Orphan Asylum in 1837, the Onondaga Orphan Asylum in 1841, the Leake and Watts Orphan House in New York city and the Hudson Orphan Relief Association in 1843, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen at West New Brighton, Staten Island, in 1846, the Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York in 1851, the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children at Auburn and the Oswego Orphan Asylum in 1852, the Five Points House of Industry in New York

city in 1854, the Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless in 1857, the Jefferson County Orphan Asylum at Watertown in 1859, the Union Home and School* for the Benefit of the Children of the Volunteers at New York in 1861, the Ontario County Orphan Asylum at Canandaigua and the Newburg Home for the Friendless in 1862, the Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children at Bath in 1863, the Sheltering Arms, on the family system, in New York in 1864, and the Southern Tier Orphan Home at Elmira in the same year.

Under the auspices of the German Lutheran Church there was established in 1864 the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home of Buffalo, which comprises two departments — one for boys on a large farm at Sulphur Springs, near the city, and one for girls in the city. In 1866 the Wartburg Farm School was established for German children at Mt. Vernon, Westchester county, also under the auspices of the Lutheran Church.

In 1869 a work for neglected and destitute children was begun at Cooperstown, Otsego county, by Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, under the title of the "Orphan House of the Holy Saviour." In the same year the Susquehanna Valley Home was established at Binghams-ton. In 1870 Gerrit Smith gave a site and building for the Madison County Orphan Asylum, which was located at Peterboro. On the basis of a work conducted by the Ladies' Relief Society at Lockport, Niagara county, the Lockport Home for the Friendless was incorporated in 1871. The Home for the Friendless at Plattsburgh was incorporated in 1874. Subsequently, there were incorporated various institutions for the care of orphan and destitute children in different parts of the State.

In connection with the charitable labors of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a work on behalf of unfortunate and destitute children is conducted by the church charity foundations and church homes in Brooklyn, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo. An important work under the auspices of the same church, based on the family system, was established at St. Johnland, Long Island, by the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. The House of the Good Shepherd in Rockland county, and the Orphan Home of St. Peter's

* The Union Home and School has been discontinued.

Church at Albany, are also conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The sisterhoods of this church are likewise variously engaged in New York in an extensive work for children, in connection with the relieving of general distress.

In 1817 an important work was inaugurated on the part of the members of the Roman Catholic communion, by the establishment of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the city of New York, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in April, 1817, under the name of the "Roman Catholic Benevolent Society in the City of New York." It was reorganized in 1852 under the name of "The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York," thus consolidating under one management several societies having the care of children that were then maintained in the city under Roman Catholic auspices. The powers of the corporation are exercised by a board of managers, of which the archbishop, or ordinary, of the diocese is the president.

The objects of the society are to provide for the destitute and unprotected orphan and half-orphan children of both sexes, and to educate them in the Roman Catholic faith. It is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the number of children that have received the benefits of this organization and that have been restored to usefulness and to society by its devoted efforts. In its early history it had to struggle with many difficulties in consequence of limited means.

In 1826 an extensive work was organized in Brooklyn for the benefit of children of Roman Catholic parents. It was incorporated in 1834, under the name of "The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings." It includes the Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum and St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, both conducted by Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, and St. Paul's Industrial School for older girls, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. The number of children under the care of the society October 1, 1892, was 1,663. During the years of its existence it has proved to be a powerful regenerative agency.

A work under Roman Catholic auspices was begun in Utica, in 1834, under the direction of a band of Sisters of Charity, who were delegated from the Mother House of the order at Emmittsburgh, Md. The asylum was opened in a plain dwelling-house, and had connected with it, as now, a large day school. The early days of the institution were dark and discouraging; but under the courageous sisters, headed by Sister Perpetua, it struggled on, sometimes without a dollar in the treasury, and finally reached a condition of prosperity.

Benevolent work of this character, conducted under Roman Catholic auspices, was extended by the establishment of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in the city of Rochester in 1842, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum Society in the city of Albany in 1845, St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum in Buffalo in 1848, the House of Mercy in New York the same year, St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum at Livestone Hill, near Buffalo, in 1849; the Troy Male Catholic Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum at Troy in 1850, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum at Syracuse in 1852, the Institution of Mercy in New York, and St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum at Albany in 1854, the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn in 1855, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum at Dunkirk in 1857, the Orphan Asylum of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn in 1861, St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum at Rochester in 1864, and St. Stephen's Home for Children in New York in 1865. Others of like character have since been established throughout the State.

The work done by the charitable of this faith is, in some respects, unique. With hardly a single exception—indeed, I know not a single one in the State—the burden of the work is assumed by some religious order in the church. Most of these orders are composed of women who are specially trained for their work, to which they devote their lives without compensation. The orders most prominently represented are the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of Mercy, and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The Christian Brothers are also in charge of orphan asylum work, mainly in the education of boys.

The Hebrews have not been backward in providing for the wants of children of their faith, deprived of support from parents.

and thus becoming public dependents. The oldest of the institutions established for this object had its origin in a simple incident. In the spring of 1820, an Israelite, who had been brought in a critical condition to the City Hospital, expressed a wish to see some of his co-religionists before his death. He had been a soldier in the war of American Independence, and was without money or friends. The fact becoming known to a few of his religious belief, they visited him, and collected some money for his support. Shortly afterwards he died, and about \$300 was left in the hands of those who assisted him for their disposal. They decided that this small sum should be used as a nucleus to found a benevolent society, to whose members assistance could be given in time of need. This led to the establishment, in 1822, of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. After various attempts made later to combine the Hebrew Benevolent Society with the other benevolent interests of the Hebrews in New York city, this was finally accomplished by the incorporation in 1860, of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.

In 1878 the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory in New York was incorporated. Children are received here who are committed by legal authority, and are instructed in trades and household duties until able to support themselves. In the same year was organized in Brooklyn the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, which has two separate establishments—one for boys and one for girls—was incorporated in 1879. There has also been established at Rochester the Jewish Orphan Asylum Association of Western New York, which was incorporated in 1881.

The children in these institutions are thoroughly instructed in the elementary branches of an education, and are taught useful trades. Except in rare instances, they find their way to independent support in after years.

A benevolent desire on the part of Swedish people residing in different parts of the State to provide a special home for bereaved children of their own nationality led to the establishment of the

Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home at Jamestown, which was incorporated in 1883. Its affairs are controlled by a board of seven directors elected by the New York Conference of the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod. The capacity of the institution is for about 100 children of both sexes. The main building is a substantial structure located on eighty-four acres of land. Gardening, farming and the care of stock employ the male children out-of-doors, and the girls are thoroughly instructed in domestic arts within doors. The asylum is of the nature of a permanent home, the children not usually being placed out until they have reached maturity.

In 1836 a few benevolent persons deeply interested in homeless colored orphan children, and impressed with the conviction that some special provision should be made for them, formed a society, and undertook to establish an asylum for their care. About \$2,000 was obtained by small subscriptions, and an attempt was made to rent a house; but so strong was the prejudice against the colored race that, after several months of unsuccessful effort, it was decided to purchase a building, which was accordingly done. The house was furnished by the friends of the project, and at times the food of the inmates was mainly supplied from the tables of the members of the society. Limited resources did not permit the hiring of school teachers, and in the beginning of the work forty pupils were regularly taught by members of the association. The asylum accommodations being insufficient, some of the children received were boarded in families in the country. In 1842 the city gave to the society, called the "Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans in the City of New York," twenty lots of ground, upon which a plain, substantial building was erected, capable of accommodating 150 children.

During the New York riots in 1863 the asylum was assailed by a furious mob, and was pillaged and burned to the ground. The children, however, were quietly removed without injury, and temporarily provided for by the city on Blackwell's island. Subsequently buildings in the country were rented for their accom-

modation. In the following year \$20,000 were given to the association by Chauncey Rose. With this and other gifts, and the sum of \$73,000 allowed by the city for the destruction of the buildings and \$170,000 derived from the sale of the old site, other property in the upper part of the city overlooking the Hudson was purchased at a cost of \$45,000; and the present spacious and convenient edifice was built.

The present number of inmates in the institution is 286. Destitute colored children whose parents are living are now received, as well as orphans and half-orphans. The children are usually indentured. Parties taking them pay the association annually a stated sum. This is deposited in the bank to the credit of the treasurer of the association. The child holds the book, and when it is of age the money is paid over to it.

The exigencies of the War of the Rebellion led to the establishment of another institution for colored children in Brooklyn, which was incorporated in 1868 under the title of the Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum. The work was organized in 1866 under the name of the Home for the Children of Freedmen, and was designed to relieve colored people coming north who could not obtain situations. As the children of such were not admitted into the New York asylums, it was necessary to make other provision for them. Some of them were taken into private families. S. A. Tilman had twenty such children in his house over six months. Until the present asylum could be opened and the children admitted there, they were maintained by the benevolent and by donations from the Freedmen's Bureau during its existence. There are at the present time 130 children in the institution.

A peculiar work, having its origin in private benevolence, is that for Indian children, which is carried on by the State on the Cattaraugus Reservation, under the corporation known as the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children. The name perpetuates the memory of one who was imbued with that spirit of love and justice which guided William Penn in his early intercourse and dealings with the Indians.

The nucleus of the asylum was an industrial school for Indian girls, established by the Society of Friends. It was a free school, and so continued for fifteen years, till about 1845. At this time there was a change in the Indian government on the reservation, the pagan element losing control, and the party called the New Government, which gave up wigwam life, with its hunting and fishing, for the more civilized pursuits of agriculture, assuming the direction of affairs.

Through the advice of Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, a philanthropic member of the Society of Friends, who had always taken a great interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the Indians, the school, which had been closed, was reopened as an asylum, under the patronage of the New Government. The Rev. Asher Wright and his wife, who for over fifty years devoted their lives as missionaries to the Indians, were the active workers in the new departure.

The asylum struggled on with its limited means till 1855, when it was considered advisable to procure a charter of incorporation from the State. This was secured; and a board of trustees, composed of five Indians and five whites, representing different religious denominations, assumed the responsibility of management. This act of incorporation secured for the asylum much-needed annual contributions from the State, which, together with means derived from private sources, were sufficient to enable it to carry on its work.

In 1875, however, an amendment to the State Constitution, which prevented the giving of State aid to private charitable institutions, cut off from this asylum quite a source of support, and rendered a reorganization necessary to its continuance. Through the efforts of the friends of the Indians, an arrangement was made by which the institution was turned over to the State, and the work is still continued under its direction.

The asylum is now controlled by a board of trustees composed of both Indians and whites, as formerly; but they are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. The scope of the work has been enlarged, and children of both sexes are received from all the reservations of the State.

The average number of children annually cared for is about 100, and they remain in the institution until they are 16 years of age. They receive a good education in the common English branches, and are taught various industries suited to their years, including farming and gardening. The girls receive training in domestic work, in sewing, cooking and laundrying. Music is also taught, in which some have made remarkable progress. Many of the children have scrofulous tendencies. They usually come from wretched homes, where they have suffered from want and exposure, and are received in feeble health. The asylum care soon effects a marked improvement in them. The institution aims, by intellectual and industrial training and by the inculcation of moral and religious principles, to enable the children in their changed condition to become self-supporting.

The first institution in the State for the care of foundlings was established in Buffalo. Before the enterprise was undertaken, lying-in women, infants and foundlings were obliged to be taken to the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. The institution was incorporated in 1852, under the name of Saint Mary's Asylum for Widows, Foundlings and Infants; but its work was not actively entered upon till later. In 1854, owing to the crowded condition of the hospital, it was determined at once to make other provision for lying-in patients; and cottages were erected on land given by Louis Le Conteulx for this object. The lying-in patients were transferred there, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity. In the enlargement of the work the cottages have been displaced by a capacious brick edifice.

The great need of public provision in the city of New York for infants of the class termed foundlings, and for the relief of women in destitute circumstances and about to become mothers, aroused the sympathies of a noble woman, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, whose generous feelings were deeply stirred by a painful incident that demonstrated to her the need of some special organization for the protection of such mothers and infants; and she did not rest until she had established, in 1854, the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New York city.

The original motive in the founding of this charity was the desire to relieve the suffering pregnant to this Christian lady — that the lives of the poor had to be sacrificed for the benefit of the mother, which was done when mothers of the poor were employed as wet-nurses, and thus deprive themselves of the element necessary to their existence.

In the year 1852 a subsequently added a country branch, making two branches in all. This was located on Staten Island, and was planned on modern sanitary principles, and particularly so, being isolated in case of the appearance of contagious or infectious diseases. To this institution Mrs. T. H. H. gave her assiduous personal attention during her lifetime.

Both the city nursery and the country branch have maternity wards attached. The mothers of children born out of wedlock are kindly treated and helped to honorable courses of life. The children are reared by the institution until proper provision can be made for them in families or otherwise. A number are boarded in private homes, under the supervision of the officers of the institution. At the age of four years the children are transferred to the country branch if not suitably placed in families before. Some children are also sent there for the benefits of country air. It is claimed that infant mortality materially diminished in New York City after the nursery went into operation. The scope of this institution have been extended to 33,018 inmates. The work in this direction was enlarged by the establishment of the New York Infant Asylum. The prevalence of infant mortality, and moral abandonment among homeless and unprotected young women impressed the projectors of the asylum, and led them to organize an institution which has since grown to large proportions. As the managers assert, it is now so organized that by its methods of mercy and care, a helping hand is extended to the homeless mother and infant, and to the friendless and lonely forsaken young women on the eve of her greatest want, when want and terror make such acts of mercy the plainest duty of Christian charity.

The institution consists of a city establishment on Tenth avenue and a country branch at Mount Vernon, Westchester county. It is governed by a board of lady managers representing many Protestant denominations, and by a like constituted board of gentlemen acting as trustees. In a quiet way it has enlisted the co-operation and support of many prominent people of the city.

In 1869, the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity entered this large field of Christian usefulness in New York city, beginning their work on a small scale at a private house in Twelfth street, under the leadership of Sister Irene. When describing to the writer the struggle they had to make in order to establish the work, Sister Irene said: "We commenced with two cups and saucers. The first morning we had to beg our breakfasts. We slept on straw on the floor the first year, rolling the mattresses up during the day."

From this beginning has grown the large and imposing institution known as the New York Foundling Hospital, which covers the block bounded by Third and Lexington avenues and Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, and includes a country branch at Spuyten Duyvil. The city institution comprises a main structure, a children's hospital, a maternity hospital, and other necessary buildings. The country branch is designed for delicate and convalescent children, and has accommodations for 250 inmates.

In connection with the work is maintained an outdoor department, where children are placed out to nurse with respectable married women who have lost their own infants. These are required to produce a physician's certificate of fitness; and they are constantly under the supervision of a special officer who visits and inspects the homes, and also under the vigilance of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, whose members are scattered throughout the different parishes. At stated periods the nurses are required to present themselves, with the babies under their care, at the hospital for medical inspection. Upwards of a thousand infants are daily cared for in this way.

The object of the Sisters from the first has been to prevent infanticide and preserve lives which otherwise would have been sacrificed to hide the mother's shame. It was soon found that

the co-operation of the mothers was essential to successful work; and, this being secured, a reflex reformatory influence was exerted upon the latter. Only children born in New York city are received.

The ultimate disposition of such of the children as are not returned to the mothers has been a subject of solicitude on the part of the Sisters. Various plans have been adopted, and, within recent years, the experiment of finding homes for them in the West has been tried with signal success. About 6,000 children have been thus provided for.

Prior to June 30, 1891, the title of the corporation was "The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity in the City of New York," but at that time it was changed to its present form.

From the organization of this charity, in 1869, down to October, 1892, a period of twenty-three years, there were received into the institution 23,210 infants and upwards of 4,500 needy and homeless mothers. As further showing the magnitude of the work, it may be said that its expenditures during the past year were about \$300,000.

Work of this kind, conducted under both Roman Catholic and Protestant auspices, has been extended to other cities of the State.

A foundling hospital, having a capacity for 220 infants, is maintained on Randall's island by the commissioners of charities and correction of New York city. Prior to 1866, foundlings and other infants becoming a charge upon the city were sent to the almshouse on Blackwell's island and placed in charge of nurses but the mortality under this system was fearful, being nearly ninety per cent. In 1866 a matron, who was aided by a corps of nurses, was employed to take exclusive charge of the infants in a special department, and more watchful supervision was extended over them. The mortality still continued, however, to be great. In 1868, the present foundling hospital was built, and placed under the control of a resident physician, who is aided by a visiting and consulting medical staff. There is also a matron and a staff of paid nurses. Since then the mortality has gradually and greatly decreased. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, it was nineteen and seventy-six hundredths per cent.

This was based on an average of both foundlings and infants having mothers. At the date of April 10, 1893, there were 180 infants and sixty-one mothers. Each mother is required to nurse her own child and another infant.

As a part of the work for the care of infants should be mentioned that comprised under the title of day nurseries. These are institutions having, generally, for their object the rescuing of children where families have been broken up by intemperance, or on account of various other causes. The children are kept during the day, thus enabling the mother to go out and earn her own support, and contribute also to the maintenance of her children. Prominent among the institutions of this character is the Brooklyn Nursery. One of the latest of this class is the Creche, established by Miss Maria M. Love, and conducted by her under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.

A work for the relief of suffering children was begun as early as 1842, and, like many other beneficent undertakings, owes its origin to a member of the medical profession. Dr. Thomas Knight, of New York, in his clinics among the medical schools of the city, saw the need of an institution for the care of the large class of crippled children, whom he had been accustomed to treat gratuitously and as best he could, without adequate surgical appliances and means of affording proper diet and nursing. Persistent in his efforts, which were long continued amid many discouragements, a beginning was at length made by his taking a limited number of such children into his own house. He was finally successful in establishing in New York city that magnificent charity known far and wide as the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

The work for sick and suffering children has been extended by the creation of other establishments for their relief, notably, St. Mary's Hospital, of New York, and the Child's Hospital, of Albany, both doing excellent work, under the charge of sisterhoods of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In addition to the work of these institutions, which is carried on continuously through the year in permanently organized hospitals, there are summer hospitals and sanitariums by the seashore and elsewhere. The large establishment of the "Health Home" of the Children's Aid Society on Coney Island is a fine example of this kind of hospital. In this connection may also be mentioned the summer hospital at Charlotte, on the shore of Lake Ontario, near Rochester. This institution is under the supervision of Dr. Edward Moore, who is especially interested in it, and who has found it to be the means of saving the lives of many infants. A series of cottages simply constructed are ranged along the margin of the lake, where the greatest benefit can be derived from the cool breezes. Children accompanied by their mothers or nurses are taken here from the city. The hospital has been in operation for several summers, and is still in a flourishing condition.

There are various organizations of a complex character in the State, whose work includes that of child-saving. Among the earliest of these should be mentioned the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, organized in 1834. Up to 1849 it bore the name of the American Female Moral Reform and Guardian Society; then its name was changed to that of the American Female Guardian Society, and in 1887 the name was again changed to its present title.

The objects of the society, as stated significantly by the large-hearted women who projected it, are to "prevent crime, diminish the victims of the spoiler, and save the perishing." It began its work in small quarters under the old Tract House in Nassau street, New York city, and has steadily grown till it now occupies a spacious home on Thirteenth street, and maintains twelve large industrial schools in various parts of the city. In the schools the aspirations of the children are stimulated to higher aims by instruction and discipline, and the refining influences of association with the lady teachers. The children are prepared for entrance into the public schools, and the girls are taught sewing and other branches of domestic work. The society also main-

tains a nursery for children given over to it, and a home for girls working in stores and shops in the city, who, unable to defray the expense of living at a boarding-house, have their needs met at a very low rate. It covers a broad sphere of usefulness in the great city of New York, and is well sustained through the personal efforts of large numbers of ladies of high character. The expenditures in carrying on the work during the year ending October 1, 1892, were \$113,185.95.

Children are committed to the society by the courts, and are bound out in families. In case of debased parents, to whom such children are likely to belong, an effectual separation is secured, greatly to the advantage of the child.

A somewhat similar field is occupied by the Children's Aid Society, founded in 1853, and made familiar to the public by the writings of Mr. Brace in his book on "The Dangerous Classes." That most eminent laborer in the cause of child-saving holds an imperishable place in the annals of saving and reform work.

During the forty years preceding 1892, in which this society conducted its work for neglected and destitute children in New York city, it found homes and employment for 75,000 homeless boys and girls; in its twenty-one industrial schools, situated in different parts of the city, 275,000 poor children have been trained, encouraged and aided; in its boys' and girls' lodging-houses for homeless and vagrant children 370,000 boys and girls have received kindly advice, shelter and instruction. A particular presentation of the work of this society will be made to this Conference by C. Loring Brace, who succeeded his father in the great work to which he devoted his life. The good accomplished by the society through its industrial schools, night schools, lodging-houses, free reading-rooms in New York city, its summer charities, and the placing of children in homes in the West can only be appreciated by one who makes a study of the work in its vast ramifications.

While some of the western States have legalized the placing of children in families within their borders by eastern societies, thus showing their approval of the practice, complaints have been made from time to time in the meetings of the National

Conference of Charities and Correction against the immigration of such children, some of whom, it was asserted, ran away from their guardians and became vagrants and criminals. Conceding this to be so, if we consider the question dispassionately, looking to the interests of the whole country and not to those of any particular State, we must conclude that the work of the society has been of incalculable benefit. Had the children whom the society placed in the West been left to roam the streets of New York, the great mass of them would have become vagrants and criminals; and, as such are itinerant, they would have infested the western States as well as the eastern, and increased the number of the dangerous classes in every State of the Union. By placing these in western homes, the great majority of them have been made good citizens, to the immeasurable advantage of the country at large.

Work of a cognate character was taken up in Brooklyn by the Children's Aid Society ten years after the pioneer organization had been established. The program proposed by the movers was sufficiently comprehensive, to wit: "The protection, care and shelter of friendless and vagrant youth, furnishing them with food and raiment and lodging, aiding and administering to their wants, providing them with occupation, instructing them in moral and religious truths and in the rudiments of education, and, with such means as the society can properly employ, endeavoring to make them virtuous and useful citizens."

It began its operations by opening a lodging-house for street boys. Industrial schools followed, and the work rapidly grew to large proportions. In addition to its other work the society now maintains a day nursery and a seaside home. Thousands of children have been taken from the streets and placed in good homes, thousands of girls have been taught, among other things, to use the sewing-machine, and want and destitution have been relieved.

Work of a similar kind for reclaiming friendless and vagrant youth has been extended to other cities of the State.

It is creditable to the State of New York that it should have been among the first States of the Union to move in measures for the relief of deaf-mutes. The New York Institution for the

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is one of the oldest of its kind. At the time of its founding there was but one school for deaf-mutes in America, that at Hartford, Conn., and not more than twenty-five in Europe. The first steps were taken for the organization of the New York institution in 1816. It was incorporated in 1818, and in May of the same year was opened for pupils. For the first two years an experiment was made with a system recommended by Dr. Watson, of England, including articulation, but with results so unsatisfactory that it was abandoned for the methods of Sicard, which were followed with some success until the succession of Dr. Harvey P. Peet, as principal, who introduced methods largely his own, by which the teaching was governed during his term of thirty-six years. He was succeeded by his son, Isaac Lewis Peet.

From 1818 to 1857, the New York institution was the only one in the State devoted to the instruction of deaf-mutes. In 1857 the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph opened an institution for the same class in Buffalo, called *Le Conteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes*. Since then the work has been extended by the establishment of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in New York city; the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome; the Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rochester; St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, at Fordham, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph; the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Malone; and the Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf. The last-named is a small institution recently established for young children, to whom instruction is imparted by the articulation method in connection with the kindergarten. The Fordham institution has a branch at Throgs Neck, and another in Brooklyn. These institutions are all private corporations. In the case of the one at Malone, the money for the land and buildings was appropriated by the State; and State appropriations have also been made for construction in others, including a liberal appropriation to that at Rome. The methods

of instruction* employed differ in different institutions. Of late years the articulation method is becoming more general. Several of these institutions have recently introduced kindergarten instruction.

As to the manner of admission, indigent deaf-mutes between the ages of 12 and 25 years may be sent to the institutions by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State paying \$250 per annum for each. The counties, through superintendents or overseers of the poor, may send indigent children between the ages of 5 and 12 years, for which the counties pay \$300 per annum. After the age of 12 years these become State charges.

As a means of preparing the inmates of these institutions for self-support in after life, a great variety of trades and occupations are taught, which include the following: Carpentering, cabinet making, scroll-sawing, wood-turning, wood-carving, metal work, engraving, cane-seating, shoemaking, tailoring, printing, farming, gardening, foundry work, drawing, water color and oil painting, modelling in clay, typewriting, photography, sewing, knitting, embroidery, dressmaking, shirtmaking, cooking, baking and laundrying. In some of the institutions the pupils are employed in a greater variety of ways than in others. The industries common to most of the schools are shoemaking, printing, tailoring, carpentering, cabinet making, sewing and cooking.

Statistics show that, in proportion to the growth of the population, the increase in the number of deaf-mutes is small, and that during the past decade it has hardly been appreciable.

The attention shown by the benevolent and by the State to the deaf and dumb has secured ample provision for them; and the names of Peet and Gallaudet will ever be held in reverent esteem for their life-long devotion to the interests of this class.

While it is gratifying to know that New York was one of the first States in the Union to move in measures for the relief of deaf-mutes, it is also greatly to its honor that its citizens should have

* A comprehensive exposition of the New York State system for the education of deaf-mutes will be found in the report of Commissioner Stewart, which is embodied in the report of the State Board of Charities for the year 1892.

been the first in the country to establish an institution for the amelioration of the condition of children deprived of the sense of vision, and that this enlightened action should have had its origin in a spirit of pure benevolence.

The New York Institution for the Blind was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1831. It is a private corporation, directed by a board of managers, who assume the responsibility of management from special interest in the work, and is under the charge of Mr. B. W. Wait, who has devoted his life to the undertaking.

The fact that blindness has the tendency to develop many peculiarities seems to have been well understood by the projectors of the charity; and efforts are made to teach the pupils that they are not different from other children, save in the loss of sight. Out of the older methods of teaching—the Braille and the McClelland—combined with the Morse point principle in telegraphy, the superintendent has ingeniously developed what is known as the New York point system, by which the blind can not only read the thoughts of others, but write their own, take notes in class, write music, and avail themselves of many aids which, in a considerable degree, ameliorate their loss of sight. Naturalness of life is kept up throughout the establishment, and teachers and pupils are brought as much as possible into pleasant social relations.

The instruction imparted is of a high character, and includes the foundation work of the kindergarten. In the musical course particular attention is given to intellectual development by the study of harmony, music, history, etc. By the use of the point system of printing the study of literature and music is extended beyond what it was formerly possible to teach.

Various industries are taught, such as cane-seating, mattress work, piano-tuning, sewing and knitting, by hand and by machine, crochet work, beadwork, and regular instruction in cooking.

An interesting feature is the savings-bank system, by which pupils are enabled to save the earnings from their work to form a little fund to begin life with on leaving the asylum.

This provision for the blind was supplemented in 1865 by the establishment of a State institution at Batavia, which is managed

by a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. It was fortunate in its opening to secure the services of a distinguished specialist, Dr. A. D. Lord, who had formerly been superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Blind. He labored faithfully and devotedly until his death, after which the work was conducted for some time by his estimable widow. For the past ten years the institution has been under the superintendency of Arthur G. Clement.

The pupils are here instructed both in the line-letter and point-print systems. The aim is to give a good education, covering the ordinary range of studies. A kindergarten is maintained for the younger children. Music, as in the New York institution, forms an important part of the training; and piano-tuning is taught. Among the industries are cane-seating, mattress making, broom-making, shoemaking, sewing, knitting, crocheting and beadwork. There is need in both institutions of increased facilities for object teaching.

It is a noteworthy fact that the increase in the number of the blind is small in proportion to that of the other defective classes, except the deaf and dumb. These two institutions meet the requirements of the State. The early attention given to cases of redness or inflammation of the eyes, the improved methods of the oculist, and the aid rendered by physicians in dispensaries in accordance with the philanthropic instincts of the profession have contributed largely to the diminution of blindness in the State. A wise beginning in legislation has been made, requiring midwives to report the first appearance of redness of the eyes in the case of the newly born; but the law needs to be, and doubtless will be, amended, to render its working more effectual.

To the New York institution the State pays annually for pupils from its own domain \$250 per capita toward its support. This does not, however, meet the whole expenditure; and the benevolent purposes active in its management is consequently kept alive. In the State institution the entire support falls upon the State, and there is no opportunity for the exercise of the virtue of self-sacrifice. The results of both systems seem to show that a benevolent purpose entering into the management tends to imbue

every act with its own spirit; while the atmosphere enveloping an institution wholly supported by the State is likely to foster an interest in patronage, and detract from the high aims which such an institution should inspire.

Formerly, before any special provision was made for feeble-minded children, both those in the poor-houses and such as roamed the streets were sadly neglected. Their helplessness, on account of their mental infirmity, subjected them to the ridicule and abuse of the coarser natures about them; and they soon became brutalized and even dangerous. At the time when the attention of philanthropists was particularly directed to the feeble-minded there were in the poor-houses of the State large numbers of them, and their presence there and their imperfect protection resulted in increasing their numbers and perpetuating pauperism.

Although Dr. Edward Seguin, of Paris, as early as 1838, had demonstrated the practicability of imparting to idiotic children the benefits of an education, it was not until thirteen years after that the State of New York took measures to provide for the care and instruction of this class of dependants. The New York Asylum for Idiots was then organized; and Dr. H. B. Wilbur, who had opened the first school in the United States for weak-minded children, at Barre, Mass., in 1848, was placed in charge. The school was begun near Albany, but in 1855 it was removed to Syracuse, where it was permanently established. Dr. Wilbur conducted the institution with great success until the day of his death. It was designed to furnish an education to those who were capable of being benefited by instruction, and did not contemplate more than the education of children. For adult males it now has a department situated on a farm five miles distant.

For girls and women of the feeble-minded and idiotic class the State has established at Newark an institution for custodial care during that period of their lives when they are liable to be the victims of the unprincipled, and give birth to offspring of their own kind. Here they are made useful to the extent of their abilities in sewing and domestic work.

A bill was passed by the Legislature at its last session, making provision for unteachable children of both sexes, and for custodial care of adult male and female idiots at Rome, Oneida county, in what was formerly a department of the poor-house. This action is greatly regretted by those specially desirous of maintaining, as at Newark, a complete separation of feeble-minded girls and women from adults of the opposite sex, and it must be regarded as a retrograde step.

Prior to 1824 the only public receptacles for pauper children were the town and city alms-houses. In these ill-conditioned places they were brought into intimate association with the debased; and their welfare, both as to health and morals, was jeopardized.

In 1824 a law was passed enabling counties to erect county poor-houses for the shelter of their paupers, in which all county charges might be cared for under a county system. The county houses were placed under the control of the county officers of the poor, who were elected by the people. There may now be three such officers, or but one, as the board of supervisors of the county may decide. The county plan was rapidly adopted, as it lessened the expenses of towns. All the sixty counties of the State have built poor-houses, except Schuyler and Hamilton. In the latter county paupers are still boarded in families (as is done in some parts of Massachusetts) or aided by outdoor relief. There are now but four of the old-fashioned town alms-houses maintained in the State.

At first, vagrants, tramps, and petty offenders might be committed by magistrates to county-houses, they being designed for correctional as well as charitable purposes. After the establishment of district work-houses or penitentiaries, however, offenders against the statute were seldom committed to the county poor-houses. These institutions immediately became convenient receptacles for pauper children, and were usually overflowing with them. The town overseer of the poor, in dealing with a family

of dependents coming under his care, found that the easiest way to dispose of them was to provide a conveyance and take the family, consisting, perhaps, of both parents and half a dozen children, with what household effects they might have, to the poor-house. Unloading them at the door, he drew a long breath of relief, with the satisfied feeling that he had done his whole duty. The means of caring for the children here were in every respect unsuited to their needs, and their condition was deplorable. They were subjected to associations that were corrupting to both body and mind. They acquired habits of idleness sure to lead to pauperism and crime; while their moral and religious education was almost entirely neglected.

In some poor-houses attempts were made to educate the children by hiring a teacher and fitting up a room for a school; but their minds had become so poisoned by the poor-house atmosphere that the most conscientious efforts of experienced teachers were unable to apply an antidote and arouse healthful mental activity. To counteract the effects of poor-house influences upon the children seemed as impossible as the curing of disease in a pestilential atmosphere. Many of the children had been in the poor-house for periods ranging from five to ten years; others had been born there. Some had come from families that had broken down through misfortune or crime; and in others the pauper taint was inherited, it having been carried through one, two, and sometimes three generations. In the case of the latter the poor-house had created a controlling element in their natures, which unfitted them for admission to virtuous homes. The girls grew up to maturity, and often became the mothers of illegitimate offspring, thus adding continually to the pauper class and increasing the public burden.

Philanthropic people, desiring to rescue dependent children from suffering and crime, had established from time to time, on the basis of private benevolence, orphan asylums in different parts of the State, and endeavored to gather into them all homeless and destitute children. But boards of supervisors were slow to lend them aid, because the children could be supported more cheaply in the county-houses than elsewhere; and large numbers

were retained in the latter places. Some of the counties, however, availed themselves of the advantages offered by the orphan asylums; and in a few others the county officers, partly by indenturing and partly by using asylums, kept their poor-houses tolerably free from children.

Notwithstanding the efforts that have been put forth by the benevolent to save children, at the time of the organization of the State Board of Charities in 1867, the public system of caring for unfortunate children in the poor-houses and alms-houses* of the State of New York was a gigantic evil. In his first report to the Board, which was for the year 1868, Secretary Hoyt directed attention to this grave abuse. There were then in these establishments, according to official figures, 2,257 children, including those of New York and Kings counties.

In 1873, Governor Dix, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommended that "an inquiry be made into the condition of the pauper children in the several counties, with a view to making some provision by which they might be saved from contamination by association with old and incorrigible offenders." The same year I was appointed, by Governor Dix, one of the commissioners of the State Board of Charities, and my sympathies were particularly aroused for the neglected children to whom the Governor had alluded in his message. I decided to give the subject of their care my special attention; and to this work devoted three successive years of my life.

Efforts to correct this evil were made in different directions:

1. By urging superintendents of the poor to deny children admission to the poor-houses, and to provide for them temporary family care till homes could be secured in which they might be placed permanently.

2. By recommending, in hearings before county boards of supervisors, that they take action directing children to be removed from the poor-house and placed in families, orphan asylums, or other proper institutions.

3. By appeals to benevolent persons connected with charitable organizations throughout the State, asking their aid and co-operation in attempts to rescue these children.

* Where the words "poor-house" or "alms-house" occur, they are used synonymously.

In these efforts I was uniformly supported by the State Board of Charities and its worthy secretary.

In 1874, by request of the State Board of Charities, in connection with an inquiry made by the Board into the causes of pauperism and crime—an inquiry which extended to the mental and physical condition and antecedents of 12,614 pauper inmates of the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State—I made an examination into the condition of the children of all these institutions, upon which I reported in January* and December‡ of the following year. A chart accompanied the report, showing, among other things, the relative proportion of the sexes, of legitimate and illegitimate children, of native and foreign born parents, of temperate and intemperate parents, the proportion of children having mothers in the poor-house, and of children that were born in the poor-house.

At the time of making this report the efforts put forth by public officials, including the action of many superintendents of the poor, combined with the efforts of philanthropic workers, had secured the voluntary relinquishment, in a majority of the counties, of the system of rearing children in the poor-house. Feeling that the time had arrived for legislative interference, I recommended in my report the enactment of a law which should forbid the retention of children in any of the poor-houses of the State. This recommendation was adopted by the State Board of Charities, and resulted in the enactment of what is known as the Children's Law (chapter 175), which passed the Legislature April 24, 1875. The law required that all healthy and intelligent children over 3 years of age should be removed from the poor-houses and placed in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions. It was afterwards amended so as to include all children over 2 years of age.

There was much opposition to the enforcement of the new measure, but the claims of humanity were finally acknowledged.

*See Eight Annual Report of the State Board of Charities, pp. 161-245, transmitted to the Legislature January 15, 1875, Senate Document No. 15.

‡See Ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities, pp. 93-117, transmitted to the Legislature January 14, 1876, Senate Document No. 19.

It was wisely enacted that the law should not go into operation until the following year. In the meantime I conducted a large correspondence with county officials, and was present at numerous hearings before them for the purpose of removing opposition to the coming change. During the same year I visited nearly all the orphan asylums* in the State, and other institutions having the care of children, then numbering upwards of 130, for the purpose of examining into their condition, of conferring with officials respecting the contemplated change, and urging upon them the adoption of an active placing-out system, in order to provide room for the new-comers. Some of the asylums were reluctant to receive any but selected children from the poor-houses, such as had not been within them long enough to be seriously contaminated. Within two or three years every county in the State having a poor-house conformed to the law without compulsory action.

This important legislation received the approval of all interested in child-saving work. It has been sustained by the press, and is now popular with every class of officials. The county visitors of the State Charities Aid Association, as well as the visitors appointed by the State Board of Charities, have been watchful in seeing that the law has been observed. The reform has been complete and effectual, and there are now virtually no healthy, intelligent children over 2 years of age subject to the soul-destroying influences of the county poor-houses or city alms-houses of the State.

A few months before the Children's Law went into operation, October 1, 1875, the number of dependent children in the orphan asylums and institutions of like character, exclusive of day nurseries, day industrial schools, children's lodging-houses and juvenile reformatories, was 12,199. It was naturally expected that after the law took effect the number of children in the asylums would be much larger. It is true that the public burden through keeping children in asylums rather than in the poor-houses is increased, in spite of the large voluntary contributions by the

* A report then made of these institutions may be found in the Ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities, pp. 221-730, Senate Document No. 19.

benevolent toward their support; but, if we consider for a moment the advantages to society and the State accruing from this plan, whereby moral and religious instruction is given to a class of children who, but for this, would eventually largely swell the pauper and criminal classes, the increased cost sinks into insignificance. Instead of the Children's Law operating, however, to increase greatly the number of children in the asylums, it has had but a slight appreciable effect in this direction, as the number* of the children in the asylums in 1875 was in the proportion of one to 391 of the population, and six years later it was as one to 358 of the population.

For cause or causes that will be variously accounted for by different authorities on the subject, there was a large increase in dependent children in institutions of the class under consideration in the eleven years' interval between October 1, 1881, and October 1, 1892. The number remaining at the latter date was 24,074, being one to 270 of the population. The total expenditure in connection with orphan asylums and institutions of like character for dependent children, exclusive of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, and not including juvenile reformatories nor institutions for the defective classes, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, amounted to \$4,359,932.01. Toward the support of the inmates in the orphan asylums and institutions of like character there were received:

From county boards of supervisors.....	\$527,996 68
From cities	1,491,346 26
From individuals for the board of inmates.....	159,636 94
From legacies, donations and voluntary contributions	819,127 06

There is not a little uneasiness, if not dissatisfaction, in the public mind over the large expenditure for children under institutional care in this State; and the extraordinary expansion of the asylums may well cause anxiety in the minds of the benevolent, through fear that this now rapidly growing system may be

* The statistics relating to dependent children are from official returns made to the State Board of Charities.

crushed by its own weight. Even among the strongest advocates of the present system are found those who are convinced that many of our asylums have grown to unwieldy proportions; that the numbers congregated within them forbid that individual treatment and social intercourse with superiors which is desirable to the elevation of the inmates, and that the monotonous routine and restriction incident to the discipline and handling of large bodies, and the long detention under this system, tend to the process aptly termed "institutionizing." In consequence of these tendencies, it is averred that the asylum system is losing its hold upon popular favor. It would therefore seem well for asylum managers to consider to what extent these criticisms are true, and, if found to be just, endeavor to correct them. I have strong faith in the beneficence of these institutions; but I would have the length of time spent within them reduced, the children sooner restored to family life, and the public burden in this way lessened. It would seem prudent for the managers of these institutions at once to put in operation an active placing-out system, as was done in 1875, when the Children's Law was about to become operative.

It should be borne in mind that this accumulation of children is not altogether composed of those eligible to situations in families. Some, through hereditary causes, some, on account of ill usage or neglect, have impaired constitutions, and are affected in one way or another with some weakness that renders it extremely difficult to find families willing to receive them. There are others physically sound, but mentally affected, and, for this reason, are not desirable in families. Another class who need constant supervision and watchful care are girls of weak judgment who are approaching maturity, and are a source of anxiety to those responsible for them. There are, besides, numbers of children in the asylums belonging to parents who are struggling to preserve their independence and keep the family from becoming public charges. These are usually boarded at a slight charge, and the asylum has no judicial control over them. Among them are found many that are half-orphans.

The placing out of children from the asylums is not an easy task, and it requires constant stimulus. Inaction is more natural

than action; and, when children are once received into these institutions, it is easier to allow them to remain there indefinitely than to set about seeking homes for them. So, time slips away, and the child grows up in the institution, when it would have been better developed and better fitted to struggle with the world had it been early restored to family life. Besides, the details of asylum management are so numerous that the placing out of children is sometimes deferred for lack of time to devote to this branch of the work.

The large accumulation of children in asylums in Buffalo, Erie county, some years ago, became the subject of public controversy. The board of supervisors complained that the cost of their support was unreasonably large, in consequence of their prolonged stay in the asylums. The matter was finally disposed of by the board of supervisors appointing two agents who were charged with the duty of co-operating with the asylum officers in placing out children. The desired object was speedily attained; and the arrangement, which is still continued, has proved satisfactory to all concerned.

This incident suggests the question whether the State might not establish, in connection with one of its departments, an agency to assist asylums in finding homes and placing out children. The same agency might be of service in dealing with juvenile delinquents upon a plan similar to that adopted in several other States of the Union.

It is claimed by some that there is reason for the assertion that the power held by the numerous magistrates in some counties, to commit dependent children to asylums, has tended to increase unnecessarily the number of children in asylums, and that many are thus committed whose parents are able to support them. At one time the magistrates of Brooklyn exercised this power. It was taken from them in 1880, and only the officers of the charity department were permitted to commit children at the expense of Kings county to the asylums. The result was a large diminution of children in these institutions.

It is customary for superintendents of the poor, in placing children in families, to indenture them. Owing to the frequent changes of officials, the duty of looking after them till maturity

is theoretical rather than practical. Formerly the custom of indenturing* was more prevalent in placing out children than at present. It is now growing into disuse, it having been found that, where there was dissatisfaction existing on the part of the foster-parent or the child, it was better to change than to insist upon a relation which was irksome to both. The greater proportion of children leaving the asylums are returned to parents.

In 1873, a law, the principle of which was taken from the French statutes, was passed for the adoption of children, which is growing more and more into favor, and has been attended with very satisfactory results. The principles of this act define adoption to be the legal act whereby an adult person takes a minor into the relation of child, and thereby acquires the rights and incurs the responsibilities of a parent in respect to such a minor. A married man can not adopt a child without the consent of his wife, nor a married woman without the consent of her husband. The consent of the parents (except in cases of abandonment) and of the child, if over the age of twelve, is necessary before adoption. The county judge before whom the parties must appear makes examination, and, if satisfied that the moral and temporal interests of the child will be promoted, makes an order of adoption; and thereafter the parents are absolved from further responsibility in respect to the child. It is thenceforth regarded and treated as the child of the person adopting it, possessing all the rights and subject to all the duties of that relation, except certain rights of inheritances, and conveyances by deeds, wills, devices, and trusts.

There is no uniform rate of compensation paid by counties or municipalities to asylums for the maintenance of children committed as a public charge. By some counties the price allowed for support is but one dollar per capita a week, while in New York city, the sum is \$110 a year. For such asylums as maintain schools an allowance is made for education in proportion to the number of pupils instructed.

* This power of apprenticing or indenturing was conferred upon overseers of the parish in 1750. When the parish system was superseded by the town system, the town overseers of the poor were given the same power; and a like power was conferred upon county superintendents of the poor in the establishment of the county system.

The prevalence of ophthalmia in some of the larger institutions for dependent and delinquent children, and the tendency to overcrowding in them, led to the enactment by the Legislature, in 1886, of a law entitled "An act for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions," chapter 633. The act provides that every institution for the classes named shall have connected with it a physician in good professional standing, whose duty it shall be, upon the admittance of any child into the institution, to examine it, and certify in writing as to whether it is apparently suffering with diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, or any other contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes or skin. It shall also be the duty of such physician, "at least once a month, to thoroughly examine and inspect the entire institution, and to report in writing, in such form as shall be approved by the State Board of Health, to the board of managers or directors of such institution, and also to the board of health within the district or place where the institution is situated, its conditions, especially as to the plumbing, sinks, water-closets, urinals, privies, and dormitories, and also as to the physical condition of the children and the existence of any contagious or infectious diseases, especially of the eyes or skin, and as to their food, clothing, and cleanliness; and also whether the officers of such institution have provided proper and sufficient nurses, orderlies, and other attendants of proper capacity to attend to said children, to secure to them due and proper care and attention as to their personal cleanliness and health." An important requirement of the law is that every dormitory shall be well ventilated, that the beds shall be separated by a passageway of not less than two feet, and shall have a circulation of air beneath them; and, further, that in the dormitories of every such institution 600 cubic feet of air space shall be allowed for each bed or occupant.

An additional protection to the inmates of these institutions is afforded in the supervision exercised over them by the State Board of Charities. It is made the duty of the commissioners of the Board not only to inspect the State institutions, but also the private corporations for these classes; and the Board is required to

report upon them annually to the Legislature, making at the same time such recommendations as it may deem proper.

Juvenile Delinquents.

Previous to the year 1824, when the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was established, juvenile delinquency was treated as a crime, to be punished; and the laws on the statute book of the State of New York regarded it as such. The importance of the legislation creating this society can hardly be overestimated. The names of the philanthropic gentlemen connected with its establishment include those of Griscom, Colden, Gerard, Stephen Allen, Maxwell, and other well-known public men of the time. They recognized the necessity of securing control of the classes needing reformation, and fully believed in the beneficial effect upon them of cleanliness, decent clothing, sufficient food, good schooling, industrial training, and moral and religious instruction. The founding of the society was considered at that time as a great advance; and Governor Clinton, in his message to the Legislature, pronounced it "the best institution ever devised by the thought and established by the beneficence of man."

The work was begun January 1, 1825, in a building in the south part of Madison Square, which had been the United States arsenal. In 1839 it was transferred to Bellevue at Twenty-third street and East river, and in 1854 to Randall's island.

The society is a private corporation, controlled by a board of managers elected by the stockholders, who serve without compensation. It receives both sexes. The buildings, known as the House of Refuge, are of brick, in the Italian style of architecture, and are arranged on the congregate plan, forming a line nearly a thousand feet in length along the Harlem river. The approaches are gravelled and lined with shade-trees, while fountains and other attractive objects adorn the grounds in front. A stone wall twenty feet high separates the girls' from the boys' department.

The class committed to the custody of the society are delinquents between 12 and 16 years of age,* and it includes the incor-

* Formerly children were received from the age of 6 to 16 years. In 1891 a law was passed forbidding the commitment of children under 12 years for any offense less than felony to either this institution or the State Industrial School at Rochester.

rigible. Many of the subjects committed for treatment here come from the worst quarters of New York city, and are most unpromising. The discipline is kind, but firm; and the educational system includes industrial, intellectual, moral and religious instruction. Under what is termed the Freedom of Worship Act, which passed the Legislature of 1892, mass is now regularly celebrated here. For the Protestants religious instruction continues to be imparted by a Protestant divine. An efficient corps of teachers have charge of the school work, which is under the direction of the Educational Bureau of New York city.

In school the older and more vicious boys are separated from the younger and more innocent, and a kindergarten is maintained for the younger boys. The exercises here include paper folding, paper cutting, and paper pasting. The boys receive a good school education, commencing in the grade they are fitted to enter.

Formerly, the labor of the children was let at a stated price per day to contractors, the institution exercising supervisory control. The contractors furnished the material and the instructors, while officers of the house were placed in each shop to maintain discipline. Although this plan secured better financial returns, it was encumbered with many objectionable features. Among these were the following: The receipts did not favor an expected proportional reduction of the public burden; an outside element, governed by mercenary motives, was brought into the institution and interfered with the discipline; there was a tendency to overwork the boys, and thus unfit them for school and general educational work; the time essential for recreation was curtailed; and the boys, becoming imbued with the idea that they were simply factors in money-making, were reluctant to work. This system was continued until 1884, when an act of the Legislature set it aside, and a different method was substituted, with industries directly controlled by the institution.

The principal industry now carried on is the making of hosiery, at which 284 inmates are employed. A considerable number are engaged at printing, some at shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering and gardening. The others employed are occupied in various duties about the premises.

The discipline is based upon a system of grade markings; punishment takes the form of increased time in military drill and deprivation of play, corporal chastisement now being rarely resorted to. It is the aim, by means of the education, discipline and habits of industry inculcated, to enable the inmates to become useful, self-supporting citizens on their return to the outer world.

The girls' department is under the supervision of a board of lady visitors, subordinate to the general board. It has a separate school, with the ordinary range of studies. The principal industries here are sewing and laundry work.

The number of children admitted to the institution since its first organization is 24,705. The number indentured is steadily diminishing; the greater proportion are discharged to parents or relatives, and the indentured class is composed almost entirely of orphans or children whose parents have abandoned them. The present capacity of the institution is for 700 boys and 200 girls.

Another institution of this class is the State Industrial School at Rochester, formerly the Western House of Refuge, which was established in 1848. It is controlled by a board of managers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. It is a large establishment on the congregate plan, capable of accommodating about 800 inmates.

The institution was designed at the outset to receive not only all classes of juvenile offenders, but also persons under 18 years of age convicted of felony. It having been intended to include among its inmates the more mature and desperate class, it was planned much after the style of a State prison rather than that of a reform school for boys and girls. Although the interior has been greatly changed by the removal of strong doors and gratings, the huge iron entrance gate and the high stone walls about the building still remain, presenting externally its former forbidding aspect.

The institution received both males and females from the time of its establishment till 1850, when, upon the recommendation of

its board of managers, the Legislature prohibited the commitment to the refuge of any but members of the male sex, and limited the age of commitment to 16 years. Twenty-five years later a retrograde movement was made, by the passage of an act providing for a female department under the same management, and the commitment to the refuge of vagrant girls and those convicted of criminal offenses. This department was established immediately adjacent to that of the boys, and consisted of two buildings surrounded by stone walls twenty-two feet high. In 1887 the larger of these two buildings was destroyed by fire; and it was thought by many specially interested in child-saving work that this catastrophe opened the way for a return to the principles departed from in 1875, and for the establishment for girls of a separate institution on the cottage plan. It was demonstrated from the experience of other States that the same number of inmates could be better provided for in this way for less money than was appropriated by the Legislature to rebuild on the old site; but local material interests triumphed over philanthropic aims, and a building was erected upon the site of the one burned.

The inmates are instructed in the ordinary common school branches, as also in free-hand drawing. Religious teaching is given by both Protestant and Roman Catholic divines. A graded system has been adopted, and the boys are drilled in military exercises. Discipline is maintained by a change of grade and extra drill. Most of the boys consider the lowering of their standing the severest punishment that is inflicted, as this prolongs their stay in the institution. Corporal punishment is rarely inflicted, and then only in chronic cases and as a last resort. Of late years greater freedom has been allowed. Those on the grade of honor are entitled to special privileges, such as being taken on short parades and as escorts to the city. The managers say: "It is a significant fact that boys who are sent out into the city upon their honor disdain to take advantage of the trust reposed in them. Sometimes the same boys will attempt to scale the walls and escape, selecting the very highest place for their attempt."

The State Industrial School at Rochester was the first to inaugurate one of the greatest reforms in dealing with juvenile delinquents ever effected in this country. This was the introduction of the teaching of trades in connection with the scientific principles underlying them, which followed close upon the passage of the law of 1884 abolishing the system of contracting the labor of children in these institutions. Instruction in the mechanic arts had been introduced into several of the higher educational institutions of the country; but it had never reached a reform school until it was taken up at Rochester, and so modified there as to meet the exigencies of the institution. The success attending it has been unparalleled. At present the trade school includes a carpenter shop, a pattern shop, a blacksmith shop, a foundry, a machine shop, a shoe-shop, a tailor shop, a mason shop, a printing office, and a bakery. A large amount of excellent work is done by the boys. One of the large buildings in the yard was constructed by the inmates of the institution, who learned the art of building in the trade school. In addition to the beneficial effects of this training on the boys while in the institution, it is of great value in enabling them on leaving to find remunerative employment and hasten their restoration to society.

The present board of managers are desirous of doing away with the prison-like appearance of the buildings, and of remotely separating the work for girls from that for boys, advocating, in general, advanced views on juvenile reformation. It is, therefore, believed that the gloomy walls and formidable iron gates, tending to inspire fear, if not to cause despair, in the minds of the young, will ere long be removed. The example set by Governor Bagley, on assuming the reins of government in Michigan, in demolishing the stone walls about the State Reform School at Lansing, is worthy of imitation elsewhere.

At the beginning the institution was located upon the outskirts of the city; but it is now surrounded by improved property in a thickly populated district, and its real estate has become very valuable. I have ventured the suggestion that the question is worth considering whether the present plant should not be sold and the money reinvested in property of large dimensions in the

country, where greater space can be cheaply obtained, and a new departure taken in the interests of this class. Such action would be in accord with that recently taken by the board of managers of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, who purchased an attractive site at Glen Mill, apart from the confusion and turmoil of the city, where they developed, in the midst of extended grounds, a beautiful institution on the cottage plan, which is divested of all prison-like characteristics. Notwithstanding the example set by other States in the adoption of the cottage system in caring for this class, whereby a better and more extended classification can be effected, contamination from the association of the hardened with those who are less depraved can be prevented, and a nearer approach to family life can be attained. The reformatories in New York State, with one exception, that of the Burnham Industrial Farm, have had no development in this direction.

Early attention was given to the class of children included under the head of truant, friendless, and neglected. In the city of New York in 1851, the New York Juvenile Asylum was established in the interests of these children. It is controlled by a board of directors, and is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, a physician, and a corps of officers and teachers. It is desirably situated at Washington Heights, and is built on the congregate plan. The children are received from 7 to 14 years of age. It has a reception-house in the lower part of the city, from which, after a detention of from fourteen to twenty days, children are transferred to the institution proper.

The schools are graded and conducted in the same manner as the public schools of the city. Instruction is given in the common branches, and industries suitable to immature years and such as can be carried on by hand are taught. There is no kindergarten department; but three classes, averaging sixty pupils each, are instructed by methods practically kindergarten. The children make most of their clothing, and thus contribute to their support. The aim of the institution is to prepare its inmates for family life, and to restore them to natural conditions as soon as possible.

A western agency is maintained, through which many children are placed in homes. If the first family secured for the child proves unsuitable, it is withdrawn, and tried in one or more families, till a suitable one is found. This western agency supervises the children, and maintains a watchful oversight over them until they arrive at an age when such supervision is unnecessary.

The whole number of children that have received the benefits of this institution since its organization is 29,468. Of this number, 531 were sent to Illinois and indentured to farmers; 1,198, about 300 of whom were colored, were placed in homes near New York; and the remainder were returned to their friends. "The majority of those sent to the West," Superintendent Carpenter says, "have done well, many of them remarkably well. From all the information we have been able to obtain, about ninety per cent of the children that have been discharged from the asylum have turned out well. Those sent West to Illinois have had better opportunities than those remaining in this part of the country."

In 1853 the Legislature, by the passage of the Truant Act, sought to enlarge work of this kind by empowering cities to make provision for truants; but the attempt did not prove a success.

Under this act was founded the House for Idle and Truant Children at Rochester, which I visited in 1875. This visit was quite unsatisfactory. The methods of discipline were found to be censurable; and, except in the educational department, the institution seemed to fail in its object. It was authoritatively stated that the number of cases reformed did not exceed ten per cent of the number of cases committed. The managers were appointed by the common council, and for that reason the institution was more or less political. It was afterwards discontinued.

A similar institution established in Brooklyn under the same act, and about the same time, was also found to be purely political and a medium for dispensing city patronage. The managers were appointed in the same manner as those at Rochester, by the com-

mon council. A visit to this institution left a still more unfavorable impression on my mind than that at Rochester. This plan of reformation was found to be a failure, and was subsequently abandoned.

In 1863 the members of the Roman Catholic communion entered upon the great work of juvenile reform by the establishment of the New York Catholic Protectory. Roman Catholic citizens of New York had long felt the need of an institution where poor and vicious children having Roman Catholic parents might be cared for and educated in accordance with their own faith; and they succeeded in securing, in 1863, an act to incorporate the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New York. The name was changed to its present title in 1871.

Among the founders of this institution must be noted the name of its first president, Dr. L. Silliman Ives, who devoted his life to its establishment and expansion. The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes was also one of the pioneers in this charity. The services of the Christian Brothers were secured to take charge of the boys' school, while the Sisters of Charity held a like position in the girls' department.

The work was begun in two comparatively small buildings in Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; and a three years' struggle was maintained through pecuniary and other embarrassments, when, in 1867, the present farm in Westchester county was purchased and fitted for occupation. The Protectory comprises numerous buildings arranged on the congregate plan, and situated in the midst of extensive grounds.

Excellent schools are maintained. Map-drawing, typewriting, plain and ornamental drawing, and plaster moulding are taught in addition to the ordinary branches. The industrial feature of the Protectory is specially marked, and includes printing, type-setting, a bindery, a folding department, and an unusually extensive shoemaking branch. A military corps is maintained among the boys, and the exercises are considered very beneficial. The boys have stated hours for labor, for study, and for recreation.

After performing certain tasks they can go and play. Kindergarten methods have been introduced into the female department; and the industrial training here, as elsewhere, is thorough. The following industries are pursued: Kid, silk, and merino glove-making, shirtmaking, the making of ladies' waists, dressmaking, embroidery, lace-making, and plain sewing. Practical lessons in domestic economy are given. Recently, a cooking branch has been added; and cooking is taught on scientific principles. Type-writing and stenography have been introduced here as well as in the male branch. The discipline is mild; that of a corporal character is said to be seldom necessary. Although about ninety-five per cent of the boys are committed by magistrates, few of them are really incorrigible, so that the Protectory has to do with a more hopeful class than the House of Refuge on Randall's island.

The inmates are kept until they reach maturity or are fit to be discharged. Most of them are returned to parents or guardians. Some are indentured.

Since 1863 the blessings of the Protectory have been bestowed upon over 17,000 boys and 9,000 girls. The vast growth of this charity is shown by the number of its inmates, which, September 30, 1892, was 2,374, and by the fact that, beginning with nothing thirty years ago, it has steadily increased its work till the expenditure for the maintenance of children during the year ending the date last named, amounted to \$283,381.20. Toward the maintenance of the children the city of New York makes an annual per capita allowance of \$110.

"The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of Buffalo," which was incorporated in 1864, receives the same class of children as are committed to the Catholic Protectory at Westchester. The delinquent boys are placed in St. John's Protectory, at West Seneca, near Buffalo, and the delinquent girls are intrusted to the care of the Sisters at the House of the Good Shepherd in the city.

St. John's Protectory was opened under the supervision of Father Hines, who, with the aid of the boys, erected the first

brick building on the grounds, out of brick made by their own hands. The good Bishop Timon was specially interested in, and largely aided, the enterprise. Various industries are pursued here, and an excellent school is maintained. The Protectory is now in charge of Father Baker, who is aided by the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph. The institution receives no aid from the State, and only the small sum of one dollar a week per capita from the county of Erie for the support and training of the inmates. The remainder of its income is derived from the voluntary contributions of the benevolent. The institution is doing a good work.

With the object of reforming a class of idle and refractory boys that infested the streets of New York, the municipal authorities in 1869 purchased a ship called the "Mercury," and fitted it up as a marine training school. The boys were instructed in seamanship in the harbor of New York, and occasionally some of them were allowed to make voyages on merchant ships. It was found, however, that the less vicious boys were still further demoralized by intimate association with the incorrigible ones; and, after a trial of about six years, the experiment was abandoned.

A divinely inspired thought in the breast of a philanthropic resident of New Jersey, Frederick J. Burnham, led him, in 1885, to devote a valuable estate of about 600 acres, situated near Canaan, in Columbia county, to the saving of unfortunate children, by the establishment thereon of an industrial school. By Chapter 332, Laws of 1886, such a school was incorporated and placed under the management of twelve trustees. In recognition of this valuable gift the corporation was named the Burnham Industrial Farm.

The estate is well secluded from city distractions, and with its forests, groves, and beautiful lake, affords ample opportunities for a variety of sports and healthful recreation, including swimming, boating and fishing.

The undertaking is wholly philanthropic. The institution receives no aid whatever from the State. The property and concerns of the corporation are managed by a board of twelve directors, four of whom are elected each year. They serve without compensation.

The corporation undertakes the support, education, and training of such boys as may legally come into its custody and care. "Any justice of the peace, police justice, or other committing magistrate or officer is authorized to commit to this corporation, with its consent, any boys between the ages of 7 and 16 years, deserting their homes without good or sufficient cause, or keeping company with dissolute or vicious persons against the lawful commands of their fathers, mothers, guardians, or other persons standing in the place of a parent; or any such boys found wandering in the streets or lanes of any city or village, or in the highways of any town without guardianship, and practicing dissolute or vicious habits."

The plan of reformation and the system adopted at the Burnham Industrial Farm are best set forth in the following language of the earnest and philanthropic director of the institution, W. M. F. Round:

"You ask me to tell you something about the characteristics of the institution here. They are mainly those of the Rauhe Haus, following out Wichern's maxim, that the strongest walls are no walls and that the strongest force is the spiritual or moral force. I have always believed that this force, administered with discretion, would hold any class of men or boys. But moral force is not to be bought and paid for like sugar or cloth; it is not a power like steam, that can be gauged and its cost and power figured. It is something so subtle, and yet so sure, that no one has ever seen it, and still there is no one but that has felt it. I found that there could be no administration of this principle with paid employees, and that the success of the experiment here, as the success of Wichern's experiment, depended upon the character of those who made them. The result of this has been the organization of the Order of St. Christopher, a non-sectarian order of consecrated Christian men who are in training for lives of

institutional usefulness. The little band of men is called a brotherhood, simply as meaning rather more than the word society. A pledge of intention to enter upon institutional life is signed by each, and a promise to stay three years and six months in training, with an opportunity of a release from this promise at the end of six months should be it found that it is mutually advantageous to have such release effected. Thus far, the only institution that the Order of St. Christopher has undertaken is the Burnham Industrial Farm. This institution was taken under great disadvantages, is not wholly adapted to the work of the brotherhood, but, thus far, has been quite as successful as could be expected, considering that there was no endowment except the farm itself, and that it is entirely dependent upon rather uncertain voluntary subscriptions.

"The underlying principle of the Burnham Industrial Farm is this: That there is something in every boy, however bad, that answers to firm, kind, just treatment, and something that can be developed into usefulness by a system of industry, training and recreation that occupies the entire time of the boy and keeps his thoughts from the old influences that have made for unrighteousness in his character. The ideal surroundings of ordinary society would effect the same results; but the ideal surroundings of ordinary society do not exist, except under conditions that are made for them. It is the aim of the Burnham Industrial Farm to create these conditions, and to intensify them in such a degree that they will continually bear upon the boy. He is made to feel that uprightness is profitable to his soul and conducive also to his worldly welfare. He is made to labor and to feel the thrill of delight from steady, honest labor honestly performed. He is made to understand the rewards of labor by a small payment given to him from the moment he becomes an inmate of the farm. He is made to understand that all progress in the simple life of the farm here depends upon uprightness and industry, until he has acquired the mind and body habit of uprightness and industry. When he has acquired these so that the impulse to do the right thing follows the motive to do any act, then he is fitted to become a member of outside society, and his discharge is effected. Thus

far, every boy that has been honorably discharged (or, rather, honorably paroled; for we, under the law, can give no boy his discharge until he reaches 21 years of age) has justified the judgment of the Brothers, and the boys are all doing well.

"The methods adopted at the Burnham Farm are these: Steady training in some industry by which the boy can earn his living when he goes from the farm; a fair common-school education; a course in civics, music, and military drill, and the strictest simplicity of life and careful teaching as to the care and development of the body. Although I can not consider the system entirely out of its experimental stage in this country, I feel amply justified in continuing the experiment, and hope to enlarge its scope both as to the organization of the brotherhood and an increase in the work of the Burnham Industrial Farm."

This unselfish enterprise must receive a cordial welcome by every one interested in child-saving work, and the career of the institution will be watched with deep interest.

The number of inmates in the juvenile reformatories of the State, on the 30th of September, 1892, was as follows:

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (House of Refuge, Randall's island)	599
State Industrial School, Rochester	761
New York Juvenile Asylum	1,085
Catholic Protectory, Westchester	2,374
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children at the City of Buffalo	173
Burnham Industrial Farm	81
	<hr/> 4,973 <hr/>

Kindergarten Work.

The extent to which kindergarten work has been taken up is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, on the Pacific coast, has set a grand example for philanthropic enterprise, which has been followed on a smaller scale in different parts of the State of New York, by the establishment of free

kindergarten schools, the great good resulting from which it is impossible to estimate. Kindergarten work is conducted, too, in nearly all the institutions of the State where there are dependent young children. Kitchen-garden work, by means of free schools, as well as under orphan asylum instruction, has of late years been rapidly and widely extended. The very efficient work of Miss Emily Huntington, of New York city, should be mentioned in this connection.

Compulsory Education.

The history of child-saving work would not be complete without some mention of preventive endeavors, as shown in the movements to secure regular attendance of children at school. The law for effecting this object in this State, which was enacted in 1874, has proved of little practical value, except, perhaps, in New York city, for lack of the machinery for its adequate enforcement. Many efforts have been made to secure a compulsory education law capable of enforcement, but for one reason or another it has never found a place upon the statute book.

There is great need for legislation of this kind, so framed as to make it obligatory upon every locality to provide sufficient school accommodations. The failure to provide such has had much to do with making the law ineffectual. There can be no doubt but that the strict enforcement of a properly constructed compulsory education law would greatly reduce the number of children who roam the streets in our large cities and become depredators upon society through idleness and the temptations it offers. In England, Prussia and France the education of the young is considered of the greatest importance, and stringent compulsory educational laws are not only in existence, but are also enforced. If, under monarchical governments, these are thought to be necessary, how much more are they needed in a government the very foundation of which rests upon the intelligence of the people.

Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

An important part of the child-saving work of the State is that conducted by societies for the prevention of cruelty to children. These organizations exist in different cities of the commonwealth. The first of the kind ever established was the New

York society, which was incorporated in 1875. Its first president was John D. Wright. He was succeeded by Elbridge T. Gerry, who is still at the head of this indispensable organization.

The objects of the society are, to seek out and rescue those unfortunate little ones whose lives are rendered miserable by the constant abuse and cruelties practiced upon them by the human brutes who happen to possess their custody or control. Ample laws for the protection of this class had been passed by the State previous to 1875, but there was no organization to see that they were enforced. This the society attempts to do. Its beneficent powers cover a wide range of usefulness. They extend to the preventing of abuses such as kidnapping, abduction, abandonment, improper guardianship, begging, the use of unnatural violence, the endangering of the health or morals, etc. From the founding of the society to the first of January of the present year, 69,737 complaints were received and investigated, which involved the care and custody of over 209,000 children; 24,581 cases were prosecuted, 23,947 convictions secured, and 36,359 children rescued and relieved. The present superintendent, Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, who has been connected with the society since its organization, says: "At the present time fewer cases of actual physical cruelty are found, but neglect and moral cruelty still exist, as well as many other wrongs to children which this society is called upon to endeavor to remedy. Almost every phase of child-work now, particularly that connected with the courts, is placed in the hands of the society for examination, which is able, through the very active co-operation of its sister organizations, both in this country and abroad, to present to the courts and magistrates a very full report, upon which they may act understandingly in making disposition of the children brought before them."

Under section 3 of chapter 30, Laws of 1886, any society incorporated for the prevention of cruelty to children "may prefer a complaint before any court, tribunal, or magistrate having jurisdiction, for the violation of any law relating to or affecting children, and may aid in presenting the law and facts before such court, tribunal, or magistrate in any proceeding taken. Any such society

may be appointed guardian of the person of any minor child during its minority by a court of record of this State or by a judge or justice thereof, and may receive and retain any child at its own expense upon commitment by a court or magistrate."

Through the work of the societies of this kind in New York State great numbers of children are rescued and placed in institutions suited to their moral and physical condition.

Fresh-air Charities.

In the broad field of charity there is no work that has enlisted the sympathy of so many people in all ranks of society as that which has enabled thousands of poor children, packed away in hot attics and fetid basements, to enjoy the blessings of God's freest gift — fresh air. The city missionary worker, the country farmer in his busiest season, the so called soulless corporation director, the humble artisan, and the princely capitalist, all cheerfully co-operate in carrying on this blessed work.

The plan of taking children from crowded and ill-ventilated city tenement-houses, to the country for a brief period was first put in practical operation in New York State by Rev. Willard Parsons. He believed that these children, whose bodies were enfeebled by impure air and a lack of wholesome food, could be physically benefited by a short stay in the country. Accordingly, in 1877, he gathered up nine very poor and needy children in New York city and took them to the small village of Sherman, in Pennsylvania, as guests of some of his parishioners who had promised to receive them. After the lapse of two weeks they were returned to the city and other children were brought out, until sixty in all had enjoyed this privilege. The average per capita expenditure in their behalf was but three dollars and twelve cents.

Mr. Parsons was now so fully convinced of the wisdom of his plan that he determined, if possible, to extend the work. The following year the interest of others was aroused, and the New York "Evening Post" engaged to raise the necessary funds to carry on the work through the summer months. This it continued to do for four successive summers, during which time 9,220 poor children were sent out from New York city to various points in the country.

The work of raising funds was then transferred to the New York "Tribune," which created a department familiarly known as the "Tribune Fresh-air Fund," and the work was enlarged. During the summer of 1882, the children sent out numbered 5,500, and last summer 15,267 poor children had a two weeks' outing in the country, besides upwards of 25,000 who were given day excursions. Since the beginning of the work in 1877, the large aggregate of 199,317 children have had this two weeks' stay in the country, and 81,650 have been sent out for one day. The money expended in behalf of those who had a two weeks' vacation amounted to \$278,609.39, all of which was raised without any outlay for salaried collectors. The per capita expenditure has varied in different years, ranging from three dollars and thirty-six cents to one dollar and eighty-three cents. In transporting the children the railroads have generally given low special rates.

In providing families to receive the children an agent goes from town to town and calls upon the clergymen, sees the local editors and a few leading citizens, and explains the object of his mission. This is usually all that is necessary to arouse the co-operation of localities and secure the admission of the children into the country homes. The real labor of the work comes in selecting and preparing the little ones for the journey. Children must be selected who have no contagious disease and from houses where no such disease exists. In making discriminations the local board of health is brought into service, it being a requirement of law that all cases of contagious disease must be reported to the board of health. A large force of earnest workers lend a hand in selecting the children. They represent the church missions, Bible missions, hospitals, dispensaries, industrial schools, day nurseries, and other organizations. Then the children are in such a condition of uncleanness that they have to be scrubbed and cleaned, and frequently new clothing has to be purchased for them. No family would be willing to receive them in their ordinary condition, and it is important to the continued success of the work that there should be nothing about the children to excite the aversion of the people that so kindly throw open their homes to them. The labor involved in this part of the preparation is aptly illustrated in the language

of a kind lady voluntarily engaged in mission work who undertook to prepare 125 children for their journey, and who reported upon them as follows: "All of the No. 2's have now been thoroughly oiled, larkspurred, washed in hot suds, and finally had an application of 'exterminator.' All this I have done in the church to be as sure as possible that they are safe to send away. Ninety have been thus treated, and I hope Mr. Parsons will send for them before they become again contaminated."

The work of benefiting poor children by removing them from the hot city to places where they can breathe the pure air of the country has been extensively carried on by other methods in New York and other cities of the State. The Children's Aid Societies of New York and Brooklyn have their seaside homes, and summer homes for poor children may be found elsewhere in the State by its inland lakes and among the hills. New York "Life" has secured a deserted hamlet of about twenty cottages pleasantly situated and converted it for the summer months into a village with a happy population of about 300 of these city children.

Sixteen years have passed since the "Fresh-air" movement was inaugurated. Its results have more than met the expectations of its projectors. Besides the physical improvement of the children, a purifying and ennobling element has been added to their environment by letting into their lives a glimpse of something better, of which they had never before dreamed. The youthful mind, with its quick intuitions, at once perceives the desirability of the orderly, industrious life of the country people; ambition and hope are awakened, and the future of a child is very likely to be determined by such brief views of a better way of living.

In connection with the work, it is gratifying to reflect that there are so many people in the country, many of them in humble circumstances, who are willing to open their doors to these peculiar guests and to accept the responsibility and bear the burden and expense of their care, with no other motive than that of doing good to others less favored with the bounties of Heaven than themselves.

Conclusion.

In closing this review, I can not but feel deep regret that the circumstances attending its preparation should have been such as to make it impracticable for me to do little more than briefly allude to the origin and the character of the leading branches of child-saving work carried on in the State of New York. I would have liked to describe more fully the principles and methods governing and guiding the different kinds of work, and to include a reference to all the varied benevolent efforts put forth to save unfortunate children.

The work in this State has not been free from mistakes; but these should be judged from contemporaneous advancement, and not from the standpoint of to-day. Besides, it should be remembered that it is more difficult to make progress in the older States than in the new ones, because of established precedents. The question uppermost when any change is proposed is that of utilizing what already exists. In adopting new ideas old foundations must be removed, cherished associations set aside, and prejudices overcome. In new States there is an unobstructed field in which to project reforms, and such embarrassments do not exist.

In whatever light we may view this work in New York, it can not be said that a narrow spirit has been shown in conducting it. On the contrary, the State and local authorities have been liberal in contributing to its support, the personal sacrifices that have been made in its behalf, by numberless devoted men and women, actuated by the highest motives that can inspire human action, are immeasurable, and the results attained have been of incalculable value to the State and to humanity.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on the Investigation of the Thomas
Asylum for Orphan and Destitute
Indian Children.

R E P O R T.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN CHILDREN.

Report of Committee, April 12, 1893.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your committee appointed at the last July stated meeting report as follows:

On the twenty-first day of April, last, the commissioner of the district, with the Secretary of the Board, Dr. Hoyt, referred the rumors in the case of Lucy Williams, an Indian girl, and former inmate of the asylum, to the district attorney of Erie county. Subsequently, the district attorney addressed to the president of the Board his letter of June thirteenth, of which the following is a copy:

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13, 1893.

HON. OSCAR CRAIG, *President State Board of Charities, Rochester N. Y.:*

My Dear Sir.—On the eighteenth of April last a complaint was made at this office by one Edward Varian, a reporter upon the Buffalo Inquirer, a daily paper, published at this city, charging one J. H. Van Valkenburg, ex-superintendent of the Thomas Asylum for Destitute Indian Children, with having had intercourse with one Lucy Williams, an Indian girl, and an inmate of the State institution, and that said Lucy Williams was of the age of 15 years.

At the time of making said complaint he produced an affidavit, or copy of an affidavit, of the said Lucy Williams, wherein she states that, in the month of October, 1891, said Van Valkenburg seduced her, and that at the time of making said affidavit, to wit, April 15, 1892, she, said Lucy Williams, was pregnant. Subse-

quently, I saw Commissioner Letchworth and Secretary Hoyt, and had consultation with them as to whether it were better to investigate the case before the grand jury or leave it to the State Board of Charities, and it was deemed by these gentlemen more advisable to investigate the case before the grand jury. Some days ago I caused subpoenas to be issued in the case for the purpose of producing Lucy Williams and other witnesses before the grand jury, but she did not appear, the grounds given that she was ill and could not be present. I became suspicious, and, at my request, three physicians went and made a personal examination of her condition, Dr. William H. Slacer, of Buffalo; Dr. Lake, of Gowanda, and Dr. Higgins, of Sanborn. These gentlemen report to me that this girl is not pregnant, and the evidence against Mr. Van Valkenburg consists solely of the testimony of this girl; she has claimed all along that she was pregnant—this turns out to be false. It would not be right to institute a criminal prosecution based upon the uncorroborated testimony of an Indian girl who has seen fit to make a claim of pregnancy, when this fact does not exist.

I, therefore, most respectfully turn this case over to the State Board of Charities, in order that they, if they see fit, may examine into this most peculiar case. Their facilities for conducting an examination are much better than mine. I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant.

GEO. T. QUINBY.

In the meantime the trustees of the Thomas asylum had addressed to the State Board of Charities their petition for an investigation, which is without date but was received on or about the twenty-third day of May, of which the following is a copy:

To the Honorable, the State Board of Charities:

Gentlemen.—The trustees of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children beg leave to submit the following, and pray your careful consideration:

Serious charges have been made against the late superintendent of our institution and against us as its trustees.

The superintendent has been charged in the columns of a public newspaper with the most dastardly crimes and vices, extending, as alleged, over a long series of years and involving many of the female inmates of the asylum.

These charges continue to be repeated by many; new charges are being made by individuals who generally command respect, and with increased and almost venomous vehemence.

We, as trustees, have also been charged in the columns of the same newspaper with gross business mismanagement and neglect of duty, and by individuals with misappropriation of the funds of the institution.

Your honorable board, as we are informed and believe, have the authority to investigate these charges.

As we are further informed and believe, there is no other tribunal before whom any investigation is likely to be had, for the reasons set forth in the memorandum herewith accompanying.

To the end, therefore, that the truth or falsity of these charges against our late superintendent and against us as trustees and individuals may be established, we earnestly beg your prompt appointment of a time and place for a full and searching inquiry and investigation.

And the undersigned, trustees as aforesaid, will ever pray, etc.

W. H. STUART,
W. H. BAIRD,
F. C. VINTON,
W. C. BRYANT,
JARED S. TORRANCE,

Trustees.

Afterwards, at the first stated meeting of the State Board, July 13, 1892, this committee for investigation was appointed.

On the twenty-third day of August following the committee convened at the asylum in Cattaraugus county, after causing notices and subpoenas to be served on parties and witnesses, for examination of the charges in the case of Lacy Williams, and an investigation into the general condition of the institution and its administration.

The late superintendent and the trustees were represented by Counsel William B. Hoyt, Esq., of Buffalo, who applied for adjournment, on the ground, that since the said petition and the said letter of the district attorney the late superintendent had been arrested on the charge in the case of Lucy Williams, and held under bail in the sum of \$5,000, to appear before the grand jury, which was to convene on the twelfth day of September following; and on the further ground that the late matron, the wife of the late superintendent was a material witness, but was about to become a mother, and as her physicians advised, would be endangered by an examination.

Thereupon, Mr. J. S. Torrance, the chairman of the committee of the board of trustees made the following statement, to wit:

"I drew the petition for the investigation and wrote the memorandum which accompanied it. I thought, if there was anything wrong with the Thomas asylum in any way, with its management or with the superintendent or the trustees, its officers should be anxious to have matters brought to light, and so far as the trustees were concerned they should be ready at all times to have their official acts investigated. At the same time I was not a lawyer; I knew nothing then of there being any legal objection. I did not see, as I do to-day, the force of the legal objection why an investigation at that time would be improper as being prejudicial to a man charged with a crime that would deprive him of his liberty if convicted. The petition was made without any counsel or attorney. As an officer of the institution the board of trustees believing that Mr. Van Valkenburg is entirely innocent of these charges, and I may say I have had something to do with investigating the facts bearing upon them; do not wish to have anything done which would prejudice the case against our former superintendent in any trial which he may have to undergo. The petition was made by us without counsel, not knowing there would be any objection to have the investigation made at once. The trustees are anxious to have their affairs investigated, but as counsel informs us it would involve Mr. Van Valkenburg and would in some way prejudice the trial which he may be called upon to face."

On the said statement and grounds of motion the examination was adjourned by the committee.

Afterwards the Attorney-General was requested by your committee to represent the people of the State on the examination.

On the 6th day of December, 1892, the committee convened to continue the examination at the Iroquois Hotel, in Buffalo.

Present—Commissioners Craig, Letchworth and Walrath, with the assistant secretary, Mr. Fanning.

Judge Gilbert, Deputy Attorney-General, appeared for the people, and Wm. B. Hoyt, Esq., for the late superintendent and the trustees.

Mr. Hoyt, on behalf of his clients, moved for adjournment on the ground that the late matron, whose confinement did not occur so soon as expected, had not recovered from its effects, and was unable to be present, and was a material witness and necessary to enable counsel to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

The motion was denied and the examination proceeded, in the absence of the late matron, for several days in December, and then for the convenience of the respective counsel was adjourned to February first, at the same place, and continued again several days in February, when for similar reasons it was further adjourned to the first day of March.

Before the examination was again resumed the late superintendent was committed as insane to the Buffalo State Hospital, and the chairman of your committee received a letter from the medical superintendent of the hospital, to the effect that his insanity was pronounced and serious.

During the recess, moreover, the Governor sent to the Senate nominations of new persons to succeed the present board of trustees of the asylum; but the same not having been confirmed, on the first day of March, the examination was proceeded with on that day, and to the fourth day of March, inclusive, though the question of concluding the same was considered, and an adjournment was taken to the fourteenth day of March.

On the fourteenth day of March the nomination of successors to the present trustees having been confirmed, your committee further considered the propriety of concluding the evidence and examination. On consulting Judge Gilbert and Mr. Hoyt no objection was made, but Mr. Hoyt stated that if the examination should be continued he expected to make his case complete in denial of or defense to the charges and the evidence in the affirmative, excepting the part relating to the transactions of Mr. Vinton, trustee, respecting flour and groceries, respecting which he should have no evidence to offer.

After full consideration, the committee, with the concurrence of the Deputy Attorney-General, decided to conclude the evidence and examination as proposed, making such decision on the following grounds, viz.:

First. The late superintendent of the asylum, having no present relation to it, is without the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities, except as a witness; and, being insane, is incompetent as a witness.

Second. The appointment of a new board of trustees to succeed the present board secures all which, in any event, the report of committee, on a full hearing, could recommend, as relief or remedy for the improvement of the administration or condition of the asylum.

Third. The further continuance of the examination would unjustifiably increase the expense of the State without corresponding benefit to the institution or its wards.

Material and substantial evidence had been received on the part of the people to prove the charges in the case of Lucy Williams, and other similar charges, and other improper conduct, of the late superintendent toward female inmates, and to sustain complaints of improper and insufficient food, of undue severity and cruelty in punishment and discipline, and in other matters. Evidence of the same nature had been received to disprove the said charges and complaint, and, as stated by Mr. Hoyt, much more was in readiness at the conclusion of the examination, and his opinion of the effect of such evidence had been given as aforesaid.

In this situation it would be manifestly improper to make any findings from the incomplete evidence.

The evidence relating to the said transactions respecting Mr. Vinton, one of the trustees, is complete, and includes the following, to wit:

Examined by Judge Gilbert:

Q. Where do you reside? A. In Gowanda.

Q. How long have you lived there? A. Twenty years.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Merchant.

Q. How long have you been a merchant? A. All my life.

Q. What line of merchandise? A. General line.

Q. You were one of the trustees of this asylum? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been a trustee? A. The past five years.

Q. During that time you have been acquainted with Mr. Van Valkenburg? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Intimately acquainted? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your relations have been not only intimate but friendly?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the five years that you have been a trustee you have been engaged also in the mercantile business at the same time and place? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In connection with your other goods, did you sell groceries?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Flour? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sugar? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Articles of that kind? A. Yes, sir.

Q. During that time, or a portion of it, have groceries been furnished from your store to the asylum? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Purchased by Mr. Van Valkenburg? A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Van Valkenburg bought them of you? A. No, sir.

Q. They were purchased at your store? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did purchase them at your store? A. Arnold & Wallace.

Q. Who were they? A. A business firm in Gowanda.

Q. What is the line of their business? A. Dry goods.

Q. How did it come that Arnold & Wallace, dry goods merchants, came to be buying groceries at your store for the asylum?

A. They came and made arrangement with me to furnish groceries.

Q. Can you give the commission any idea of the number of barrels of flour that were sold from your store per year for the asylum? A. I could give a general idea.

Q. Yes; a general idea—more than a hundred barrels? A. Well, a hundred barrels.

Q. That's your best judgment, it was only a hundred barrels? A. No, sir.

Q. A hundred and twenty barrels? A. A hundred and twenty barrels per year.

Q. Would it average that during the five years? A. I think so.

Q. What was the next important article that was furnished from your store for the asylum; any other one of importance, general line, what is the next one? A. I could not say.

Q. Furnish a good deal of sugar? A. Some sugar.

Q. Coffee? A. Some coffee.

Q. Tea? A. Some tea.

Q. The goods that were purchased of you; how were they paid for? A. By check on the Gowanda bank.

Q. In whose name was the check made? A. Drawn in my favor—drawn to me.

Q. Signed by whom? A. Mr. Van Valkenburg.

Q. Was that the manner in which the goods were paid for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't mean to say that that was invariably the manner in which they were paid for? A. Yes, sir; the only way in which they were paid for.

Q. The goods were always paid for by an individual check, the individual check of Mr. Van Valkenburg upon the Gowanda bank, payable to you or order? A. Yes, sir; I began to furnish goods to the asylum through them; Mr. Van Valkenburg paid me for them; I made out bills for them, and that has continued up to the present time.

Examined by Mr. Craig:

Q. Would you not say, as a business man, that the sale of 100 barrels of flour per annum should be made at lower prices to one

individual, to one concern, than they could retail for in individual barrels or parts of barrels among many families? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Instead of furnishing the asylum these barrels of flour at wholesale for a less price than they retailed among families by the barrel or part of barrel, I understand you to say that for a certain portion of the year you did sell to the asylum at a higher price than you retailed to the individual families? A. I said that that might have occurred on one or two lots of flour.

Q. Your best recollection about it as to whether you had not during a certain period furnished individual families at retail, flour for a less price than you furnished it to the asylum by wholesale? A. I think it might have occurred.

Q. What is your best recollection that it did occur, as a matter of fact? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you say that the dealers in Gowanda sold flour for cost or less than cost you mean in common parlance among dealers you made it a leading article so as to attract custom? A. Sometimes.

Q. If the trustees of the asylum were to buy in the lowest market, would it not also be a consideration for them, should it not be made a leader to them? A. They might on one or two occasions when they could have done it; but take it the year round no dealer would be willing to supply them with flour at less than cost.

Q. I want to be perfectly fair with you; my present impression as an individual commissioner is that the sale by you directly or indirectly of articles to the asylum at higher prices than those paid by an individual at retail is an act of gross impropriety, you being a trustee all the time; that is my impression; if I am wrong I want you to correct it by your own evidence of fact. A. I have no further facts to give.

Q. You were acting as trustee there and you indirectly supplied the asylum with commodities at prices higher than you retailed them among families? A. It occurred on one occasion, when they got one lot of flour; I didn't think there would be any impropriety in it.

Q. It raises a strong presumption of fact in my mind; you were dealing with the asylum through other business houses in that

small village, while you were at the same time a trustee of the institution; I say that in fairness to you; I am called upon to make a report hereafter, and if I am wrong, I want to be corrected? A. I have stated the facts, so far as I know them.

By Judge Gilbert:

Q. Do you recollect about how much the price charged per barrel of flour to which you referred was in excess of the charge for flour sold to private individuals? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Whether it was fifty cents or seventy-five cents per barrel? A. Perhaps it might have been fifty cents per barrel.

Q. Is that your best recollection? A. I hardly remember the circumstances; I have no doubt that that might have occurred.

Q. Is it your best impression? A. Not to exceed that.

In this same matter the testimony of John Saxe, a miller, of Gowanda, with other evidence, includes the following:

Examined by Mr. Kellogg:

Q. Your name is John Saxe. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you reside? A. In Gowanda.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Miller.

Q. How long have you been in that business? A. A life-time.

Q. Are you now in the business alone? A. With a partner.

Q. What was the condition in that regard October 1, 1891, down to March 10, or March 15, 1892, as to whether you were carrying on business individually, or a member of a partnership firm? A. A partner of the firm of Saxe & Shefflin; John Shefflin was my partner.

Witness shown two vouchers.

A. They are in Mr. Shefflin's handwriting.

Q. You mean the handwriting is his? A. It is all his writing, body and signature.

[Papers marked for identification, Ex. No. 3, Mar. 1, 1893, F. C., and Ex. No. 4, Mar. 1, 1893, F. C.]

Q. Have you the books of the firm of Saxe & Shefflin covering the period represented by these vouchers? A. I have.

Q. Do you know Mr. Frank S. Vinton, of Gowanda? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he one of the trustees of this asylum? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He has been for some years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. These items I show you, there are several items for flour delivered to the Thomas asylum, are there not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I ask you, as a matter of fact of your own knowledge, as appearing from the books, as to whether every time barrels of flour were sold to the Thomas asylum, by your firm, you didn't give Mr. Frank S. Vinton a credit at the rate of one dollar per barrel? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whenever you sold a barrel of flour to the Thomas asylum you credited Mr. Vinton, trustee, with a dollar for each barrel sold; is that as I understand it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I read as follows:

"Saxe & Shefflin, Gowanda, N. Y., December 24, 1891. Sold to the Thomas Asylum." Then follow the October seventh items; I read only those in regard to flour:

Oct. 7,	12 barrels Crescent flour, at \$6.50.....	\$78 00
Nov. 23,	9 barrels Crescent flour, at \$6.50.....	58 00
Nov. 9,	12 barrels Crescent flour, at \$6.50.....	78 00
Dec. 6.	6 barrels Crescent flour, at \$6.50.....	39 00
Dec. 14,	9 1-2 barrels Crescent flour, at \$6.50.....	61 75

The foregoing were all on Ex. No. 3, certified by Mr. Van Valkenburg to be a correct bill.

Signature admitted by Mr. Hoyt.

Mr. Kellogg read from Ex. No. 4, March 1, 1893, as follows:

Saxe & Shefflin, Gowanda, N. Y., March 10, 1892.— Sold to the Thomas Orphan Asylum:

Jan. 4, 1892,	10 barrels Crescent flour, at \$6.50.....	\$65 00
Jan. 20, 1892,	10 barrels Crescent flour, at \$6.50.....	65 00
Mar. 10, 1892,	14 barrels Crescent flour, at \$6.50.....	88 92

Certified by Mr. Van Valkenburg to be correct bill.

Signature admitted by counsel.

Q. Will you please show to the commission what is the system, the transaction representing Mr. Vinton getting a dollar and a

half for each barrel of flour is, how it was carried out? A. Mr. Shefflin kept the books.

Books produced and the following entries noted:

Page 184, Journal. October 6, 1892, Gowanda, N. Y.: Thomas Orphan Asylum, \$6.50 Directly underneath that line another line: Twelve barrels Mag. Crescent flour, \$5.50, carried out; two items, \$66, \$78.

Page 196. Gowanda, N. Y., November 9, 1891: Thomas Orphan Asylum, 12 barrels, at \$5.75 (\$6.75), \$81.

Page 213. December 24, 1891: Credit F. S. Vinton commission on flour, 48 1-2 barrels, to the Thomas Asylum, at \$1, \$48.50.

Page 235. March 10, 1892: Credit F. S. Vinton, commission on 34 barrels of flour gone to the Thomas Asylum, at \$1 per barrel, \$34.00.

[Journal marked for identification Ex. No. 5, March 1, 1893, F. C.]

Q. This charge of six dollars and seventy-five cents was a charge of a dollar more than a fair price for flour at wholesale at that time? A. Yes, sir; I think it was.

Q. What do you mean by wholesale? A. Along in ten barrel lots.

Q. In lots like those which were delivered to the asylum? A. Yes, sir.

(See minutes, volume 2, pages 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 40, 41 and 42; also minutes of March first, pages 110, 111, 112; also testimony of A. T. Johnson, volume 2, pages 54 to 69; also see the testimony of Mr. Vinton, pages 22 and 69.)

From all the evidence, including the foregoing, your committee find:

(1.) That F. C. Vinton, of Gowanda, N. Y., is, and for the past five years has been, one of the trustees of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, a State institution located at Cattaraugus Indian Reservation, in the State of New York.

(2.) That being such trustee, he furnished to the said institution flour and groceries.

(3.) That though part of said flour and groceries was so furnished by him, through the firm of Arnold & Wallace, dry goods.

dealers in Gowanda, N. Y., all such flour and groceries furnished through Arnold & Wallace, and all other flour and goods furnished by the said Vinton to the said institution, were paid for by checks to the order of the said Vinton, drawn by the late superintendent, Mr. Van Valkenburg, in his individual capacity, on his own separate bank account.

(4.) That the said Vinton furnished about 600 barrels of flour to said institution; and for all of the same received payment as aforesaid; and for some lots received payment and charged in excess of his prices to other customers, even at retail.

(5.) That the firm of Saxe & Shefflin, millers, furnished flour to said asylum, and for every barrel of said flour paid to said Vinton the sum of one dollar, which they charged to the asylum in excess of the market price.

Your committee, also, from the foregoing findings of fact, and all the evidence, further find the following general conclusions, viz:

(1.) That the said transactions of the said Vinton were fraudulent in fact.

(2.) That they were in violation of the common law which forbids a trustee to deal with himself in his individual capacity.

(3.) That they were in direct violation of the statute in such case made and provided. (L. 1887, ch. 195, p. 227.)

Your committee further report that, at their first session, which was at the asylum, they made an inspection of the grounds and buildings and of the inmates, with reference to sanitary and other matters; and that subsequently Mr. Letchworth, the commissioner of the district, with the aid of a surveyor and the stenographer, made other inspection of the grounds, and of the sewer and plumbing systems. The results of such inspections will be presented by Mr. Letchworth at his convenience.

On conclusions drawn from such inspections and investigations, and on all of their information, your committee approved in part the application of the present superintendent for special appropriations by the present Legislature.

Two bound volumes of evidence in typewriting, containing 1 pages, and four smaller, unbound volumes, containing 457 pages with seventeen pages relating to the session at the asylum August, having been furnished by the stenographer, are herewith produced; and the residue of the evidence is to be delivered by the stenographer to the assistant secretary of the board.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR CRAIG,

PETER WALRATH,

WM. P. LETCHWORTH,

Committee

R E P O R T

OF THE

Committee on the Investigation of the State
Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded
Women, at Newark.



R E P O R T.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Report, April 12, 1893.

To the State Board of Charities:

The commissioner for the seventh judicial district, in which the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women is situated, and the commissioner of the sixth district, by whom written complaints had been received, with the secretary of the Board, met at the asylum on the twenty-ninth day of March, last, for the purpose of investigating such complaints and examining the internal administration of the institution. Mr. I. C. Hutchins, of Rochester, acted as stenographer. Mr. Pierson, the president of the board of trustees, Mr. Burnham and Mrs. Perkins, members thereof, all of Newark, were present by invitation.

At the date of this report, the transcript minutes of the examination have not been delivered or compared with the original notes by the stenographer; but he has furnished a memorandum of the references which appear herein. The substance of the testimony, however, is given from memory, without opportunity for refreshing recollection from the minutes, to which references are made for verification.

The following witnesses were examined under oath, viz.:

Names of witnesses.—Newell Landon, Martha J. Husted, Nettie Bailey, Dr. Mary Alice Brownell, Janette M. Buell, Mary E. Husted, Emma Bastian, Carrie Bastian, Kate R. Willett, Walter L. Willett.

The typewritten minutes cover 149 pages, and will be filed in the office of the Board.

Cases of discipline and punishment of considerable variety were narrated by the witnesses. Among them, three cases are selected for special mention herein, as follows:

First. The case of Josephine Blessing, who, by the testimony of Mrs. Willett, the matron and wife of the superintendent, and of Miss Brownell, the resident physician, being sick with pneumonia, and confined to bed, was, while in bed, and with the clothes pulled down, spanked with ferule of hard wood, twice in one day; the first time by the physician and the second time by the matron; the alleged reason for the violence being the refusal of the patient to take the medicine prescribed for her. This patient did not recover, but died in about three months after the punishment.

Second. The case of Thersa Clinton who, according to the testimony of the same witnesses, being an epileptic, was brought by the physician to the matron, with the medical advice that the patient was sick, to which advice the matron replied in substance that she knew better and that the patient was only ugly; whereupon the matron punished the patient with the ferule. This patient was, within one or two days, confined to the bed with meningitis, and, not recovering, died in about ten days.

Third. The case of Mary Moore who, according to the testimony of the matron, and of Mrs. Buell, the first assistant matron, was confined by a camisole or strait jacket, and by cord tied about her ankles, and in such condition, with her clothes pulled up, was severely and persistently beaten with a ferule, first by the matron and then by the assistant matron, on the same occasion.

Another witness says that a towel or cloth was wound about the patient's head during this operation, but that it did not stifle her screams.

It was conceded by the matron that she had given general authority to the several assistant matrons to inflict corporal pun-

ishments, without receiving special orders or permissions, or first reporting their cases.

It was proved that the superintendent practiced a unique form of punishment upon the patients, by tripping them from behind and letting them fall on their backs. He claimed that the general method was to clutch them by the dress about the neck and thus ease their fall to the ground; but it is evident from his whole examination and the evidence of an attendant that he sometimes omitted this feature of the performance, and suffered the fall to be made without any attempt to break it; and it is conceded there was never any means used to graduate the fall or force of contact with the ground, in such cases of tripping and falling, except such species of garroting or pressure on the throat or neck. The proofs also establish the fact that sometimes one patient on the same occasion would be thus thrown to the ground, ordered to her feet, and thrown several times in quick succession. The superintendent shows that these cases of violence were not for self-protection or defense of other officers or employes or patients, but were for punishment, which he describes as very effective.

The superintendent conceded that he had about two years ago been advised by the trustees that there should be no corporal punishment in the institution.

The secretary of the State Board, in August last, advised that about ten patients, who, in his opinion, were insane, should be duly examined, and if found to be so, returned to the counties whence they came, for the purpose of being duly committed to the proper State hospitals, in which advice the resident physician concurred, but no action seems to have been taken, save in one or two cases.

The secretary also advised the return of other patients, who were past the child-bearing age, or chronic invalids not needing protection, in order to make room for exigent cases, now in the poor-houses, but no action has been taken on this advice.

From the foregoing proofs, and all the evidence, the said commissioners, with the secretary who made the examination,

find that the superintendent, the matron and the first assistant matron have, and each of them have, practiced the infliction of corporal punishments upon the defenseless patients under their care; and that said punishments have frequently been of grossly cruel and inhuman character; and the said commissioners, with the secretary, recommend radical remedies, even to the re-organization of the internal administration of the institution.

OSCAR CRAIG,

Commissioner of Seventh District.

PETER WALRATH,

Commissioner of Sixth District.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

R E P O R T

FOR THE

Standing Committee on Reformatories.

By WILLIAM R. STAWART, Commissioner.



R E P O R T.

To the State Board of Charities:

In behalf of the standing committee on reformatories, I have the honor to submit the following report.

There are five institutions supported by the State, which may be strictly classed as reformatories:

1. The State Reformatory, at Elmira, established in 1876, as a reformatory for young men.

2. The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, established in 1881, as a reformatory for young women.

3. The Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, established in 1890, as a reformatory for young women.

4. The New York House of Refuge, on Randall's island, incorporated in 1824, as a private society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, a juvenile reformatory now supported by the State.

5. The State Industrial School, at Rochester, established as the Western House of Refuge in 1846, a juvenile reformatory.

In addition to these, there are two great institutions for the reformation of vagrant, truant or homeless children, which are mainly supported by the city of New York, and counties adjacent thereto, which may be properly classed as juvenile reformatories, and these have been inspected and included in this report, although they receive no State appropriations:

1. The New York Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Tenth avenue, incorporated in 1851.

2. The New York Catholic Protectory, at Westchester, New York, incorporated in 1863.

The Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia county, incorporated as a private charity for the reformation of vagrant or refractory boys, has also been visited

during the year covered by this report, and notes of its inspection are included.

All of these institutions, except the State Reformatory at Elmira, have been visited once or more during the year 1893, and notes of the visits taken at the time follow in the order mentioned above. The important points brought out by such inspections will now be briefly referred to.

The State Reformatory at Elmira.

This institution has not been inspected by your committee on reformatories during the year 1893, for the reason that a special committee of the board was appointed to investigate the management, under charges which had been brought against it. This special committee has visited the reformatory several times, and is at this writing still engaged in taking testimony relative to its management. For this reason the usual inspection by the standing committee on reformatories has not been made.

The State Board of Charities, in former reports to the Legislature, has strongly urged the necessity of the establishment of another reformatory for young men, similar in plan and scope to that at Elmira, and has advised against the increase in size of that institution ever since it contained 600 inmates, as tending to defeat the objects for which it was established. At present the population of the reformatory is 1,409.

In consideration of the fact that a great number of commitments to the State Reformatory have been made from the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which are distant about 300 miles from that institution, the State Board repeats its recommendation made to the Legislature of 1893, that a new reformatory for men should be established near these cities. This would relieve the congested condition of the State Reformatory and such evils as are incidental thereto, and would result in a great saving of transportation and other expenses, to the State.

House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

By chapter 41 of the Laws of 1893, the Legislature appropriated \$75,000 to be expended for the erection and furnishing of additional buildings. This sum, in whole or in part, has been

expended in the erection of a chapel and three cottages, which together provide for the accommodation of ninety-two additional inmates. These cottages are finished and occupied, and they afford needed relief to the congested condition of the buildings which constituted the institution in 1893. Transfers to them have especially relieved the prison building, which was found greatly overcrowded at the close of 1892. Marked improvement in the discipline in the prison and in some of the cottages is noted, and may in part be attributable to relief from overcrowding. The new buildings are substantial, well-planned structures, and would seem to be reasonable in cost.

A weak point in the management continues to be the want of suitable and sufficient industrial training for the inmates; they have no set tasks and much idle time. The board invites the attention of the managers of the institution to this subject. The four cottages originally constructed do not provide any room for assembly or recreation. This defect has been remedied in the construction of the three new cottages, and the board recommends a sufficient appropriation for the erection of small extensions to the rear of the four original cottages, each to contain a suitable place of assembly for the use of the inmates.

House of Refuge for Women at Albion.

This institution was established by chapter 238 of the Laws of 1890, to provide a reformatory for young women from the seventh and eighth judicial districts, who might be committed between the ages of 15 and 30 years by any magistrate, for a term of five years, unless sooner discharged by the managers. The responsibility for the selection of a site was placed by the act upon the board of managers, who were also empowered to erect buildings thereon to accommodate 150 inmates. The sum of \$130,000 was appropriated for the purposes of the act. The site selected by the managers is on the outskirts of the pleasant village of Albion, in Orleans county, and contains ninety-seven acres of land, which cost \$11,850. After the selection of the site, and before any buildings were erected upon it, the sum of \$115,725 of the appropriation lapsed into the State Treasury and was reappropriated by chapter 570 of the Laws of 1892.

It has been found desirable in operating institutions of this character to secure the greatest possible seclusion, and as a means to this end, to place the buildings at a distance from the boundaries of the property, or from highways, and it is to be regretted that this plan has been disregarded in establishing this new State institution and that the buildings have been placed near to the highway in front and rear, and in close proximity to the county fair grounds. Some of the buildings were erected in 1892, and in 1893 others were built from an additional appropriation of \$32,500; they comprise an administration building, four cottages, prison, hospital, laundry, and boiler-house. They are plain substantial brick structures without architectural pretense; water is supplied from the Albion water-works. The institution was opened for the reception of inmates, December 18, 1893, and had received one inmate before the close of the year.

A special committee of the State Board consisting of the late president, Commissioner Craig, and Commissioner Letchworth, visited the institution in February, 1893, for the purpose of inquiring into its needs, and reported that the objects of the institution could not be well attained without the erection of a building to include an assembly hall, school-rooms, work-rooms and library estimated by the architect to cost \$29,000. On the report of the committee the State Board approved of an application for that amount by the managers of the institution and so informed the Legislature of 1893, which granted the appropriation, this however, was not approved by the Governor. The Board also indorsed an application for an appropriation of \$8,500 for farm buildings, stable and outbuildings, which also similarly failed. The Board reiterates the opinion formerly expressed that a total appropriation of about \$37,500 is necessary to provide the new buildings above mentioned, to complete the necessary plant of the institution, and recommends an appropriation of that amount by the Legislature of 1894.

House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

Improvement is noted in the industrial training of the boys, a greater variety of trades is now taught, a further extension of the trade classes is recommended. A novel feature in reformatory

work is the introduction of a training class in practical seamanship. A model of a brig, seventy feet long, eighteen feet beam, having a mast sixty feet high, has been built and provided with rigging and sails, mainly by the labor of the boys, who are instructed thereon in order to fit them for employment in the merchant marine.

By chapter 216 of the Laws of 1891, it was provided that no child under the age of 12 years should be committed to the house of refuge, except for felony. Notwithstanding this enactment, the managers of the institution have continued to receive such children, as appears by the report of the standing committee on reformatories. From the date of the passage of the act to the close of the year 1893, fifty-three children within the prohibited age were received; of these, one was 6 years old, nine were 8 years old, five were 9 years old, sixteen were 10 years old, twenty-five 11 years old. The crimes for which these children were committed were as follows: Abandoned, one; vagrancy, thirteen; disorderly, nineteen; petit larceny, fourteen; grand larceny, two; assault, two; burglary, two. Under the provisions of the act all but the six children committed for the three offenses last named were improperly committed to the institution. They were committed from the following counties: Kings, nine; Albany, eight; Queens, six; Westchester, six; Rensselaer, five; Ulster, five; Richmond, four; Suffolk, three; Orange, two; Dutchess, two; Putnam, one; Rockland, one; Schoharie, one. About twenty children a year within the prohibited age have been received at the institution upon commitment to it by magistrates of the above named counties. The State Board takes the position that it would have been preferable to have discharged these children than to have committed them to an institution intended for the reformation of a more hardened class of older boys and girls. Some of these younger children, however, may need restraining care, and the Board therefore recommends additional legislation, providing that any child not a felon and under the age of 12 years may be admitted at the expense of the county from which it is sent to the Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia county, the New York Juvenile Asylum, or the

Catholic Protectory, at Westchester. The Board has provided that a circular letter be sent to the magistrates of the counties named, calling attention to the fact that commitments of children under 12 years of age to this institution, except for felony, are illegal.

State Industrial School, Rochester.

This institution, with a population of 657 boys and 125 girls, was found in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as to management and administration. The technological work is varied and excellent, and the inmates have unequaled opportunities to prepare themselves for self-support.

The provisions of the act of 1891 excluded children under 12, except for felony, also from this institution. The managers have virtually complied with the law, as their records show that but three children under 12 have been received since its enactment, and for these satisfactory excuse is made. They have stated their intention and desire to comply with the law.

The Burnham Industrial Farm.

This institution was incorporated as a private charity in 1886, by the gift of Mr. Frederick G. Burnham, of 600 acres of timber, grazing and arable land three miles from Canaan, a pleasant village on the Boston and Albany railway, not far from the Massachusetts State line; a part of the farm borders on Lake Queechy. Boys may be committed by magistrates, or overseers of the poor, or surrendered by their parents, from 8 to 16 years old and retained until majority. At times the inmates have numbered ninety, but now there are not so many.

The object of the farm is to give its inmates instruction in farming, and to seek their reformation by the influence of country life upon them. The State Board approves the plan of the farm, and, believing that its inmates may more readily be there reformed than in great and crowded reformatories, would welcome its addition to the reformatory system of the State, and commends its present management to the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

Commissioner.

NEW YORK, *December 27, 1893.*

I.

State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y.

(Established 1876.

A special committee of the State Board of Charities having undertaken an investigation of the management of this institution on charges preferred against it, and this investigation not being yet complete, it has seemed proper to omit the usual annual inspection and report to the board in behalf of its committee on reformatories.

The usual statistical information has been furnished to the board by the management of the reformatory, and will be transmitted to the Legislature in the report of the State Board for the year 1893.

II.

House of Refuge for Women, Hudson, N. Y.

Established 1881.

*Superintendent, Mrs. SARAH V. COON.**Inspected December 19, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.*

Census on that day:

Officers	26
Teachers	5
Employees	5
Total	36
Prisoners	297

This is an increase of seven since the inspection of December 20, 1892. All the officers and teachers are women, the employes are men employed about the grounds, the engine, etc. The prison population was distributed as follows: Prison, 68; cottage No. 1, 26; No. 2, 27; No. 3, 27; No. 4, 25; No. 5, 35; No. 6, 36; hospital, 16; nursery cottage, 19; and 17 infants; main building, 18; total, 297.

On my inspection of the institution I was accompanied in turn by the assistant superintendent and the superintendent.

By chapter 41 of the Laws of 1893 the Legislature appropriated \$75,000 to be expended for the erection of and furnishing additional buildings for the purposes of the institution. This sum in whole, or in part, has been expended in the erection of a chapel, cottages Nos. 5 and 6, accommodating thirty-five and thirty-six inmates, and the nursery cottage. The new chapel, which is situated in front and to the right of the main building and faces southerly, is built of brick with granite string course and lintels, the entrance is through a tower in the center of the front of the edifice, the chapel is a two-story structure, the lower floor is a large open room which is intended to be used as a gymnasium, the ceiling is supported by iron columns; it is heated by steam as are all the buildings of the institution. At the time of my visit the hard plaster was on and the wainscoting ready to be put up. The second floor is reached by a steamboat stairs right and left and over the entrance door, and is about fourteen feet above the level of the ground. The floor of the chapel is depressed towards the platform at rather a steep gradient, so that an unobstructed view of the platform can be had by all the audience. It was stated by the contractor that the chapel would seat about 600, that it was begun July first, and would be finished February 15, 1893, at a cost of \$27,000. The four walls of the chapel are pierced for twenty windows and the openings have been filled with stained glass in good taste. The central window over the platform is a memorial to Judge Hoysraedt, formerly president of the board of managers. The chapel was virtually completed ready for the seats; it has a pitch roof made of Georgia pine.

The prison in which the worst girls are confined was next inspected. Since my last visit the matron has been changed and the former assistant matron has been appointed matron. The prison accommodates 133 inmates in as many cells, called rooms, it contained at the time sixty-eight prisoners, leaving ample room for promotions in the prison building. There are seven dark cells with windows in the rear wall which can be used or closed at pleasure, the doors are solid iron, having small slides, used for communication with the corridor, and through these the food is

passed. At the time but one of these dark cells was occupied, the girl stated she had been confined in it for two days for violence, and expressed penitence. In the ironing-room five girls were at work in charge of an attendant; they work from 7.30 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4.45; the closets, kitchen, laundry, etc., were found in good order and repair, neat and clean; only three girls were found in the cells on the lower floor of the prison, kept there at the time for punishment, the others were at work about the building or at school. The class-rooms were next visited. In that first seen nineteen girls were studying geography; they gave their ages as 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 20, 21, 21, and 33 years. In an adjoining class-room twenty-one girls were seated at their desks, of whom seven were having a lesson in typewriting and stenography, the others were committing their lessons to memory; both of these class-rooms were pleasant and well ventilated, the teachers impressed me favorably. In passing about the halls of the prison they were found in good order and much better ventilated, not being so unnecessarily hot as on former occasions; the building is heated by steam. The cells were generally in good order, and nearly all empty, as their inmates were at school. In a room on the top floor twenty-three girls were seated sewing bags for their Christmas gifts, a matron in charge. The kitchen, work-room, etc., on the top floor, were found in perfect order, bright and attractive; the inmates do all the cooking, under the direction of a matron. Altogether, the condition of the prison had greatly improved since my inspection a year ago, better order is maintained, the housekeeping is better, and its condition reflects credit upon the matron. It is true that, in part, to some extent, its bad condition last year was due to overcrowding at that time.

Between the prison and hospital the old gate-house has been placed, and is now used as a watch-house; a watchman is continually on guard in it day and night. A new and larger frame grate-house has recently been completed. The hospital, a long, low frame structure, with central hall and two wings, each containing a long corridor and twenty separate rooms, was next visited and found to be in its

usual good order; it contained sixteen inmates, but no babies. The mothers, with their young infants, are now domiciled in the nursery cottage. Most of the inmates help in doing the work of the institution, and live in the hospital, but are not ill. Five or six were ill; one had recently been operated upon for tumor, another was recovering from fever, one phthisis case and two with ulcers. I was glad to find the motherly and competent nurse still in charge. She stated that she goes daily through all the buildings, sees all the inmates, watches their condition from day to day and gives simple remedies for colds and trifling ailments. The dispensary, the door of which was kept locked, was found in good order; it contained separate closets for drugs and medicines, also kept locked, one of these containing the poisonous drugs. The hospital is complete in itself, having its own kitchen, laundry, bath-room, etc., all of which were found in excellent order, the girls were working in the kitchen; the nurse stated that there had been no epidemics during the year, and but two deaths, no one was ill in bed at the time. This is one of the most practical little hospitals in the State, and is always found in good order.

The cottage buildings were next inspected in turn. Cottages Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are situated two on each side of a quadrangle of which the main building forms the third and the prison the fourth side. The new cottages Nos. 5 and 6, the nursery cottage and the boiler-house, all erected during this year, are situated in a line facing south outside and to the north of the quadrangle.

Cottage No. 3, nearest the prison building on the south, was first visited, and found in thoroughly good order. It contains twenty-seven separate rooms for the inmates, all of which were occupied, one girl in each. At the time of the visit the inmates were in their rooms, except six, who were working in the kitchen. Each cottage is a two-story and basement structure, and is complete in itself, the kitchen, laundry, etc., being in the basement, and the inmates sleep on the other two floors, on either side of corridors. A matron and assistant live in each cottage, one on each floor, and have charge of from thirteen to eighteen girls each; a good system. Cottage No. 4,

adjoining No. 3 and the main building, was next inspected. It also provides rooms for twenty-seven girls, and contained twenty-five inmates, two rooms being vacant. Cottage No. 1, next visited, has twenty-seven rooms for inmates, twenty-six being occupied. This cottage is next to the main building on the north side of the quadrangle. Cottage No. 2, between cottage No. 1 and the main building, also accommodates twenty-seven inmates, and contained that number. None of these cottages, 1, 2, 3 and 4, are provided with rooms which can be used for assembly, recreation, sewing or other purposes, every room being occupied. Their plan was faulty in this respect, and I strongly recommend a sufficient appropriation to provide at least one such room in each of these cottages; they could be constructed at relatively small cost by an extension to the rear of the center. The inmates of these cottages at present, for want of such rooms, assemble in the narrow hall, on the stairs, or by the windows at the ends of the halls, where it is more difficult to keep them under observation and where they are uncomfortable for want of light and space. I visited some of the cottages at dusk and noticed that the inmates were sewing and reading in their rooms, or in their halls, almost in darkness. The matron informed me that gas or light of any kind was not provided in their rooms, and that they were obliged to economize in the lights used in the halls. The inmates make their toilet morning and night in the dark, except for such light as may be obtained through transoms opening on the hall. I fail to see the necessity for such economy in light, at the expense of the eye-sight of so many young women, and recommend that light be introduced into their rooms and that the inmates be allowed a reasonable use of it. In some cases the inmates were seated in their rooms in such darkness that I could not see them; the gas was lighted in the halls at my approach. On inquiry I ascertained that the average cost for maintenance for the inmates of each cottage, averaging from twenty-nine to thirty-nine inmates, was from eighty dollars to \$100 a month. I did not verify this statement, but it was made by several matrons of cottages. It should be said that notwithstanding this aston-

ishingly small per capita expenditure, the inmates generally looked healthy and well nourished. The girls stated that they come to their rooms about 8 o'clock, and were asleep about 10.

The new cottages, Nos. 5 and 6, and the nursery cottage are similar in plan to the older cottages, but rather larger and are each provided with a suitable reception room. The nursery cottage nearest to the prison building was next visited. It was first occupied on the 20th of November, 1893, and contained at the time nineteen young mothers and seventeen infants. The oldest of these children aged 22 months, and the youngest 6 months, its mother being 16 years old. The basement contained the kitchen, pantry, laundry, dining-room for the inmates and officers, etc. The new cottages are all lighted by electricity, which might be introduced with advantage in all the other buildings. The first floor contained ten rooms for the inmates, matron's room, closets, a recreation-room about twelve by twenty feet, etc.; no light in the inmates' rooms, but only in the halls; the second floor contained eleven rooms, two of which were unoccupied, the assistant matron's room and a recreation-room. At the time of my visit the mothers were putting their infants to sleep in their rooms. Cottage No. 5 has thirty-seven single rooms for inmates; all but two occupied; it is lighted by electricity; on the first floor there is a recreation-room, about twenty-seven by thirteen feet; in this, twelve of the girls were seated, reading and learning their lessons. There are sixteen rooms, an officer's room and the recreation-room on the first floor, and on the second floor twenty-one rooms, a bathing-room, clothes closet and officers' room. The girls are locked in their rooms at night. The basement is well planned; the dining-room had three tables for the girls and an officers' table; the kitchen is a model one. As I was leaving the building one of the inmates was playing on an organ belonging to the matron, and others were singing. Cottage No. 6, another of the new cottages, provides for thirty-seven inmates, and contained thirty-six, of whom thirty were seen assembled in the recreation-room; the cottage is similar to No. 5; each room contains an iron bedstead with brass trimmings, wire spring, chair, movable washstand and

mirror; the pitchers are left in the halls, and filled there by some of the inmates. Each of these cottages has a good bath-room and sanitary plumbing on each floor. The administration or main building contained, at the time, nineteen inmates, who were seen sewing, in charge of four teachers or officers.

Altogether, I find the condition of the house of refuge greatly improved since my last inspection of it. The new cottages have given relief from overcrowding, and are suitable and well-planned structures. The appropriation of \$75,000 seems to have been well expended in their erection and in the construction of the new chapel and boiler-house. The discipline in the prison is greatly improved. The great need of the institution now is a practical system of industrial training for the inmates; they have not now enough to do. I suggest the introduction of glove-making, dressmaking and shirtmaking, industries now taught in the Catholic protectory at Westchester. It was stated that Governor Flower had inspected the institution during the year and expressed interest in its work.

III.

House of Refuge for Women, Albion, N. Y.

Established 1890.

Superintendent, Mrs. MARY K. BOYD.

Inspected March 4, 1893, by the President of the Board, Commissioner CRAIG, and Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

The following report is submitted by Commissioner Letchworth and dated Buffalo, December 28, 1893:

Chapter 238 of the Laws of 1890, provided for the establishment in the seventh or eighth judicial district of a reformatory, to be called the Western House of Refuge for Women. The act provided for the appointment of a board of five managers of the institution, at least two of whom should be women, and none of whom should receive any compensation for their time and services, except for actual expenses incurred in discharging the duties of their office. The managers were empowered to select a site for the reformatory, to erect buildings thereon to accommo-

date 150 inmates, to appoint a female superintendent, and to control and direct the affairs of the institution.

The act also provided for the commitment to the refuge by "all justices of the peace, police justices, and other magistrates and courts," for a term of five years, unless sooner discharged by the board of managers, any female between the ages of 15 and 30 years convicted by such justice or in such court of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly-houses or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, and who is not insane or mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution. The act further required that the provisions for the safe-keeping and employment of the inmates should be made with reference to their forming habits of self-supporting industry and to their mental and moral improvement, the kind of employment best suited to this purpose being discretionary with the board of managers. For carrying out the aims of the institution the superintendent was given the same power as is given to jail keepers and constables.

The board of managers was authorized to open an account with all persons committed to the refuge, charging them with all the expenses incurred for their maintenance and discipline, not exceeding the sum of two dollars a week, and crediting them with a reasonable compensation for their labor. Any balance found due an inmate at the expiration of her term of sentence may be paid to her at the time of her discharge.

The sum of \$130,000 was appropriated to carry the act into effect. After the selection of a site and before any buildings were erected, \$115,725.32 of the appropriation lapsed into the State treasury. This was appropriated by chapter 570, Laws of 1892.

The site selected by the board of managers is on the outskirts of the pleasant village of Albion, in Orleans county, and contains ninety-seven acres of land, which cost \$11,850. The tract is divided by a highway, which leaves twenty acres on one side of the road and seventy-seven acres on the other side. On the smaller tract the buildings of the institution have been located.

It has been found, in operating institutions of this character, that it is highly desirable to secure the greatest possible seclusion, and a means to this end, to place the buildings at a distance from the boundaries of the property or from highways frequented by prowlers and evil-disposed persons. It is to be regretted that this plan has been disregarded in establishing this new State institution, and that the buildings have been placed on the small section of the tract, thus bringing them quite near to the highway in front and rear, close to the boundaries of the Refuge property on its two remaining sides, and in close proximity to the county fair grounds. With the grounds and buildings rightly arranged, a considerable number of inmates might be employed in summer in cultivating small fruits, vegetables and flowers. Besides, the greater freedom thus afforded, when held as a privilege granted for good behavior, is a valuable adjunct in discipline and reform, and promotes economy in administration.

Some of the buildings were erected in 1892, and in 1893 the remainder were built from an additional appropriation of \$32,500. They now comprise an administration building, four cottages, a prison, boiler-house, laundry and hospital. The buildings were designed by A. J. Warner, architect, and are plain, substantial brick structures. There is no attempt at architectural display and they have been economically built. A high picket fence incloses the smaller tract. Water is supplied from the Albion water-works.

Besides the structures already erected there is great need of a building to include an assembly-hall, school-rooms, work-rooms and library-room, estimated by the architect to cost \$29,000. In fact, the objects of the institution as to its moral aims can not be attained without these structural additions. The board of managers will ask the legislature for an appropriation for this object. The question as to what buildings were necessary was considered by a special committee of the State Board of Charities, consisting of the President and Commissioner Letchworth, who made a special trip to Albion with the architect, A. J. Warner, in February last, for the purpose of inquiring into the needs of the

institution. Upon the report of the committee the State Board approved of the application of the managers and so informed the Legislature, which granted the appropriation; but it was not approved by the Governor. The State Board of Charities also indorsed the application of the board of managers of the refuge for an appropriation of \$8,500 for farm buildings, comprising a house for the farmer, barn, stable and outbuildings, to cost \$8,500, which likewise passed the Legislature, but was not approved by the Governor. It is believed that both of these items are necessary to the successful management of the institution, and I have no hesitation in recommending them.

The board of managers is constituted as follows: Wm. B. Day, Albion, president; Mrs. Sarah J. Fee, Rochester, secretary; George Sandrock, Buffalo, treasurer; Mrs. Frances E. McMaster, Hornellsville; E. C. Walker, Batavia.

The board has appointed the following officers: Mrs. Mary K. Boyd, formerly matron of the girls' department of the State Industrial School, Rochester, superintendent; Miss Margaret Meldrum, matron of prison; S. G. Matt, steward. There are also an assistant matron, an engineer and an assistant engineer.

The institution was opened for the reception of inmates December 18, 1893, but up to the twenty-seventh of that month none had been received.

IV.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

Incorporated 1824.

Superintendent, O. W. LOWRY, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

Inspected September 28, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	5
Teachers	17
Employees	35
Total	57

Boys:	
First division	311
Second division	175
	<hr/>
	486
Girls	62
	<hr/>
Total	548
	<hr/> <hr/>

An increase of thirty-seven boys since the last inspection, October 26, 1892.

The Legislature of 1893 appropriated \$100,000 for the maintenance of the institution, and in the supply bill made a special appropriation of \$25,000 for a change in the dormitory system, none of which has been expended to this date.

Your committee was accompanied through the grounds and buildings, in turn by the superintendent, the assistant superintendent, recently appointed, also an officer of the United States navy, and the principal of the school. The superintendent stated that the health of the inmates had been good during the year, and that no deaths had occurred, there had been no epidemics, and at the time there were in the hospital wards five boys, of whom one was seriously ill with phthisis, and two girls.

On the lawn in front of the north wing of the boys' department a model of a brig seventy feet long, eighteen-foot beam with mast sixty feet high, has been constructed mainly by the labor of the boys. This has two masts, rigging and sails, and it was stated cost \$1,400. Thirty-five of the larger boys, selected from those who have no parents, and for whom places must be found, are daily trained in practical seamanship, from tying knots to the principles of navigation, and it is hoped that they will find employment in the merchant marine. The boys were seen on the model, they climbed the rigging, unfurled and furled the sails with agility. They were dressed in white duck suits, made by the boys of the tailor shops. Your committee was much pleased at this original departure from the usual training given to boys in reform schools, as it was not only practical but interesting.

The shops of the second division were next inspected, beginning with the printing shop, in which twenty-five boys were at work.

They do the work of the institution, and fill some outside orders; instruction in photo-engraving will shortly be given some of the boys of this shop. The hours of work in all the shops are from 7.30 to 12, and from 1.15 to 2.15. The carpenter's shop, which adjoins the printers' shop on the ground floor, contained twenty-four individual benches made by the boys, twenty-six of whom are employed at this trade; six of these were at the time of the visit employed in repairing about the buildings. Some lockers, screens, and other kinds of work were shown, and was creditable. On the second floor are the tailor and shoe-shops; in the former, twenty-seven boys were employed, and seven sewing-machines were in use. The boys make all the clothes worn in the boys' department. Six kinds of suits are made,—two for summer, two for winter, one for Sunday and one for going out. The shop presented a busy appearance, most of the boys being seated tailor-fashion on benches. In the shoe shop, twenty boys were at work making shoes; they make and mend all the shoes worn by the boys, and samples of their work shown seemed to be suitably and well made; each boy is taught to make the whole shoe. On the third floor the sailor boys, thirty-five in number, were seen at work tying knots and making manilla mats.

At the date of the inspection in 1892 only eighty-six boys were found employed at trades other than stocking-knitting. It was encouraging to note that, at the five trades above enumerated, 133 boys were found employed. The stocking-knitting industry is now entirely confined to the shops of the first division, and the use for it of the third floor of the second-division shops has been discontinued. The superintendent stated that, at that time other boys were assigned to work as follows: Gardening, 1; steam and gas-fitting, 8; gas-works, 1; painting, 6; bakery, 1; laundry, 21; boat, 3; at work in the halls, dining-room and kitchen, 56, and employed at the stocking-knitting industry, 236. The boys were not seen at work in the stocking-knitting shops, as, at the point in the inspection, it was time for school. The laundry boys on certain days, go to the laundry in the female department, and wash their own shirts and bed linen. It was stated that they are kept absolutely separate from the girls.

The class-rooms were all visited in turn. By an arrangement of sliding screens two large halls can be converted into about a dozen class-rooms, or thrown into halls again. School begins at 3 o'clock, and was opened with prayer, which seemed too long. It is also closed with prayer, at 7.45. The boys' lowest class is in the first division, 28 boys, of whom 27 were present. They are taught drawing, writing, reading, arithmetic, the elements of physiology and hygiene. The class next higher, second A class, contained 34 boys, of whom 32 were present. The lessons about the same as in the last class; so, also, as to the first class next higher, which contained 40 boys, all present. The second class contained 44 boys, of whom 41 were present. In arithmetic they have advanced through multiplication and short division; were in the third reader, and are also taught civil government about the country, and physiology about the skin; at the time, they were at work at mechanical drawing, with the help of rules. Third class, next higher, 37 boys, 32 present, taught long division, reading, etc. The second third class, next higher, contained 40 boys, of whom 39 were present; taught in arithmetic as far as United States money and bills, third reader, in physiology about circulation, language and civil government. Fourth class, the highest of the first division of little boys, 31 boys, all present; taught arithmetic to fractions, fourth reader, geography and writing. All the classes of the first division, except the high class, are taught by women.

The classes of the first division, which contain larger boys, were next visited, beginning with the first or lowest class; 26 boys, 21 present; in the first reader, addition and subtraction. Most of the large boys are entered in this class on admission to the institute. Second class, 41 boys, 35 present; in second reader and finished multiplication. Third and fourth classes taught by one teacher; 46 boys in third class, of whom 22 were present; 26 in fourth class, of whom 24 were present. The third class in arithmetic had finished division; fourth class was at work in United States money and fractions; the third and fourth readers in use. These classes also taught civil government and physiology

about the muscles, digestion, etc. The fifth and sixth classes taught also by one teacher; the fifth class, 20 boys, 18 present; the sixth class, 31 boys, 29 present. The sixth class, the highest in the school, is instructed in writing, fourth reader, geography and map-drawing, arithmetic through interest, and civil government.

The inspection of the class-rooms and of the pupils in them was not made with a view to the examination as to the proficiency of the pupils, as they are examined annually by the board of education of the city of New York; the condition of the pupils was the subject of interest. It appeared to me, however, that the classes were generally much too large. As a rule the class-rooms were well lighted and ventilated. One or two exceptions were noted, mainly due to the construction of the class-rooms. The boys appeared healthy and well nourished; no eye or skin diseases were noticed. Their clothes, however, were in very bad condition as a rule, many coats and trousers tattered, torn and badly stained. Apparently, little attention is paid to the manners of the boys, as none of them rose when spoken to by the inspector or principal, unless first ordered to do so.

The boys of the second division were seen at drill in their yard, the first assistant superintendent being the drill-master. One hundred and seventy-six boys paraded in four companies; a motley looking assembly; the sailor boys in their white duck clothes, the others in their torn and faded checked suits, shading in all tints of yellows, grays and browns. The drill was poor, the boys individually not being well "set up." The company officers and file-closers were boys, and not guards of the institution, as was the case at the drill seen at the inspection a year ago. It was stated that the "setting up" drill was to be introduced that day. There had been none to that date; only a few boys were to be taught at first. It would seem advisable to discontinue the company drills and substitute squad drilling in the "setting up" exercises, until all the boys learn to carry themselves sufficiently well to be put into the ranks; they appeared very slouchy, and were so very badly dressed and ragged that they could have passed an ordinary inspection.

At 5 o'clock the boys of the second division were seen assembled at supper; 173 boys, seated ten at a table, walnut tables and oak chairs. The meal consisted of bread in thick slices, gingerbread, and tea served from large pitchers; the meal seemed abundant and of good quality. Two officers were in charge of the boys, who were allowed to converse in low tones; a few of the boys were reading books and papers, which practice is not commended. In the dining-room of the first division about 300 of the smaller boys were seen partaking of the same fare; four officers in charge, and good order preserved.

An inspection of the buildings showed them to be generally in good order and repair. A new roof had been put on the main building; the new shower-baths put in the lavatory last year had proved satisfactory. In the second division lavatory each boy had a place assigned for his own use in washing, sections of the trough separated by wire screens from each other. Each boy also was provided with a small mirror, brush, tooth-brush, and soap. Owing to the larger number of boys in the first division this arrangement was not possible for them. The dormitories of the second division had recently been repainted by the painter boys, who, at the time, were at work in the first division dormitories. The two class of honor rooms which were in process of construction at the last inspection have been finished and are in use; the boys who attain a certain standard are given the privilege of using them as reading and recreation-rooms. It was stated that on an average about 200 boys of the first division, and 80 of the second, enjoyed the use of these rooms. A small library of about 125 books, and some magazines were in cases in each room. A class of 8 boys is here taught for an hour twice a week to play on the banjo and mandolin. The rooms are used only in cold or rainy weather during the afternoon.

The usual punishments inflicted are deprivations of certain privileges as, for example, stopping play, or swimming, the privileges of the front yard. Another punishment is standing on a line. Corporal punishment administered is by the rattan

The superintendent stated that the records show 738 cases of corporal punishment administered during the year ending September 30, 1891; 522 cases for the year ending on the same date 1892; and 148 cases for the year ending September 30, 1893, a very satisfactory diminution.

Chapter 216 of the Laws of 1891 provided that "No child under the age of 12 years, except for felony, should be admitted to the House of Refuge on Randall's island, or the State Industrial School at Rochester." This act took effect immediately upon its enactment, April 20, 1891, and any commitments, except for felony, of children under 12 years have since been illegal. Your committee was informed about a year ago, that the managers of the institution were continuing to receive children under the age of 12 in violation of the law. Upon inquiry as to the facts of the case, the superintendent furnished a written statement showing that from the 27th of April, 1891, to the close of that year, 19 children under 12 years were received; the charge against 7 of these was "disorderly;" against 2 "vagrancy;" against 8 "petty larceny;" 1 each was charged with "burglary," and "assault." The last two only of the causes of commitment may be properly classed as felony. In 1892, 21 children, within the prohibited limit of age, were received, of whom one was 6, and four 8 years of age; the crimes for which these children were committed were as follows: "Vagrancy," 9; "disorderly," 6; "petty larceny," 3; "assault," 1; grand larceny," 2; the last three causes for commitment assigned alone fall within the exception of the statute. In 1893, to September twenty-eighth, twelve children under 12 were committed for the following crimes: "Vagrancy," 1; "abandoned," 1; "disorderly," 6; "petty larceny," 3; "burglary," third degree, 1. Of these only the child committed for burglary in the third degree should have been sent to the refuge. In passing about the institution a number of these little children were observed. Their enforced association with the older and more hardened juvenile delinquents for whom the institution was established can not fail to be injurious to them, and must interfere with the harmonious working of the institution.

The reception of these children, in spite of the prohibition, is excused by the managers of the reformatory on the ground that being committed to their care, they feel bound to receive the children and to take as good care of them as they can. Elsewhere in this report attention has been given to this important subject.

Female Department.

Mrs. H. M. Allen was appointed matron on the fifth of July last.

Census on date of inspection:

Officers	1
Teachers	2
Employees	6
Total	9
Girls	60

The girls were seen first at play in their yard after supper. A shelter from the sun and rain, open at the sides, had recently been erected, and measured about sixty by twenty feet. The hour for school having come the girls formed in four ranks, according to size, and marched from the yard to the class-rooms. They were closely inspected in passing into the building, and appeared healthy, clean, and neatly dressed, their dresses were of blue or brown checks, and aprons were worn. Following the girls to their class-rooms they were heard singing in good time to a piano accompaniment. The classes are examined by the board of education yearly.

The dormitories, halls and dining-rooms were found in good order and repair, the housekeeping being excellent. Your committee was pleased to ascertain that the use of the tank for associate bathing had been discontinued. The tank had been taken out, and the floor in the center of the bath-room depressed about a foot, and a shallow tank thus made, sixteen compartments of canvas, eight on each side, back to back, had been constructed and water carried in pipes overhead, so that simultaneously sixteen separate shower-baths could be given; cur-

tains of canvas were arranged so as to give privacy to the girls while bathing, and each compartment was supplied with a chair and other conveniences for the toilet; the canvas was painted to make it waterproof. This seemed to your committee to furnish a suitable and economical method for bathing the inmates.

The matron stated that the girls make and mend their own clothes, make and repair the boys' shirts, etc., do the housework, washing and ironing, and that a dressmaking class would shortly be started.

V.

State Industrial School, Rochester, N. Y.

Incorporated, 1846.

Acting Superintendent, VINCENT M. ASTEN.

Inspected November 11, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Male Department.

Officers	29
Teachers	21
Employes	33
Total	83

Boys:

First division	142
Second division	304
Third division	75
Fourth division	136
Total	657

Female Department.

Officers	7
Teachers	3
Employes	5
Total	15

Girls:

First division	81
Second division	44
Total	<u>125</u>

The acting superintendent accompanied me about the institution during an inspection of eight hours, the notes of which are transcribed in the order in which they were made.

The hospital of the boys' department was first visited. This is a detached building outside the yard walls, and was first occupied in January, 1893; two connecting wards and a hall constitute the ground floor. These were well filled by twenty-five boys in bed, and four not in bed; one boy had a fractured limb, another an injured knee; most of the other cases were coughs and colds, the nurse said no boy was seriously ill, and that no death had occurred in the institution for six months; the large number of boys ill with colds was probably owing to the fact that the winter clothes had not yet been distributed, although cold weather had set in. Upstairs two similar rooms were full of empty beds. Cooking for the inmates is done in the building; the visiting physician calls daily at 9 o'clock, a hospital steward and day and night nurse are employed. This building had been for years in an unfinished condition; I was glad to find it in use at last.

The high stone wall between the first and second division yards has recently been taken down, and one large yard thus replaces two small ones; its dimensions are about 300 by 350 feet, and it is to be prepared and graded for use as a regimental parade ground, tiled drains will be laid two rods apart, and the surface of the ground leveled, in places it is now five feet below the grade; the Legislature has appropriated \$2,500 for this purpose, and six or seven estimates were being obtained for the work.

The north building for the use of boys soon to graduate, is now called the first division building, and is occupied by the best boys irrespective of age. It contains 150 small bedrooms, all in use, each provided with an iron bed, stationary washstand with running water, chair, mirror, comb, soap, and towels. The rooms are each about six by fifteen feet.

This building was used for its present purpose in May, 1893; for several years it has stood empty and unfurnished, except when temporarily occupied by the girls, whose building was destroyed by fire in 1887. An officer superintends the whole building, which consists of three floors and a basement. The doors of the boys' rooms are left open at night; the building is heated by steam, and well lighted by the incandescent system of electric light.

Some fifty of the larger boys were next seen bathing. The bath-room visited contained about fifty bathing cabins, open towards the center; each provided with a separate shower; these cabins were constructed on three sides of the room; in the middle of the room was a tank, about forty-five by fifteen feet, with concrete bottom, furnishing a depth of water of from three to six feet. The boys' clothes were suspended on pegs outside the cabins. The temperature of the water of the showers was regulated by steam heat; after using the showers, at the sound of a whistle some of the boys took a plunge in the tank, but found the water cold; talking is allowed in bathing hour. It was noticed that the boys were not provided with underclothes, but it was stated that winter underclothes would shortly be furnished them. Clean shirts are supplied twice a week, and are changed after bathing. Over the bath-room is a large room intended for a gymnasium, but now being subdivided by frame partitions into four rooms, two of which will be used for natural science classes and two for lectures; a narrow, longitudinal hall separates the rooms. The superintendent stated that the gymnasium was no longer considered necessary, as the "setting-up exercises" and military drill provided sufficient physical training for the boys.

At noon the boys were seen in their dining-rooms. The first division dining-room, about forty by fifty feet, was formerly the second division bath-room, and is now used by the best boys—those who have rooms in the first division building. The room is wainscoted in panels, ceiled with Georgia pine, oiled and varnished, and presents a handsome appearance; this finish

was given to make its use seem more of a privilege to the boys; and those permitted to use it are allowed a little extra fare; to-day, butter and rice pudding. The China used has colored figures, and in the other rooms is plain; the meal consisted of vegetable and meat soup, served in bowls from the tables, this was found to be good; bread, butter, rice pudding and water. It was noticed that the bowls of soup had stood too long on the tables before being served. Before coming to dinner, the boys were seen assembled in their wash-rooms, where they washed their faces and hands before marching to the dining-room; they came in military order. There are five dining-rooms used by the boys, the larger seating 300. The table manners of the boys were good, as a rule, and they appeared healthy and fairly well dressed. The tables were covered with white oilcloth, and the inmates were provided with chairs. In some of the dining-rooms old ceilings had been taken off, exposing the beams, which should be whitewashed.

The guard-house, in course of construction from an old out-building, 210 by 24 feet, was next visited. This will contain, when completed, 16 solitary confinement cells to be used for punishment, each 16 by 14 feet; 8 on each side of an open hall; each room is well lighted from the roof by a large skylight; the walls are of brick, and the doors of oak, to open on a long corridor. Electric light will be provided in the building from the plant of the institution. A number of boys were seen busy at work upon the building, masons, carpenters and painters. It was stated that the machinery for a patent fan, and the large iron fan had been made by the boys, and that the iron columns used in the construction had been cast in the iron foundry.

A number of the shops were next inspected. In the iron foundry 15 boys were at work sifting out the sand; they had just been casting grate bars and parts of machinery. Thirty boys were at work in the blacksmith shop, making fire escapes, iron stairways and window sashes; a fine shop, and the boys in it strong and pleasant-looking as a rule. In the clay modeling and wood-carving shop 40 carving benches were in place, and the

long modeling benches were being changed for individual modeling tables. This shop was empty, the boys having stopped work for the day. A new decorating shop in the basement of the north building was seen with interest. This contained on one side 8 booths, about 8 by 5 feet and 8 feet high, having three walls and ceiling, open towards the front. In these boys were at work decorating the walls and ceilings in different patterns, according to their individual tastes. All the work was free-hand painting, done in water colors, so that it will wash off; adjoining booths were used to teach other boys painting and graining wood. A new glazier shop has recently been started; to which all sashes with broken glass are brought, and the panes replaced by the boys.

The technological work is one of the strong features of the industrial school, and its further extension during the year was observed with pleasure. The statistics show that on the day of the inspection the boys were assigned to the different industries as follows: Clay modeling and wood carving, 104; wood-working, 99; printing, 50; tailoring, 44; carpentry, 35; shoemaking, 34; blacksmithing, 33; laundrying, 25; bricklaying and plastering, 21; gardening, 19; machine construction and design, 17; care and firing of steam boilers, 16; painting, decorating, etc., 16; foundry, 15; pattern making, 14; baking, 11; floriculture, 8; electrical construction and repair, 6; steam and gasfitting, 5; total, 572; a showing highly creditable to the management of the institution. A new Babcock press has been added to the equipment of the printing office, and by its use the boys can do the finest kind of press-work. The care and firing of steam boilers and electrical construction and repair have also been added to the trade schools during the year. The institution made a technological exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, which elicited much interest and praise, and was subsequently exhibited at the rooms of the State Charities Aid Association in New York city.

At 3 o'clock the larger boys marched to the drill-hall for the "setting-up exercise." The superintendent took command of them. At the word of command the boys took off their coats and went through the exercises in good time and generally, with vigor.

they were dressed in gray trousers, blue checked shirts, and caps. The hall is one of the finest drill-halls in the State. About 300 boys were exercised for fifteen or twenty minutes. Many of the coats and trousers looked faded and shabby, though few were torn; the caps, on the contrary, were frequently ragged and torn. The gray cloth in use does not wear well, and I was glad to learn that trial would be made of a different color. Afterwards a battalion drill by eight companies of forty boys in each company was given, four companies of the larger boys drilled in the yard, and four companies of smaller boys in the hall; the drill was in successive formations and was very good, especially the alignments and distances.

The primary department for boys was next visited, and the little fellows were seen at play in their two play-rooms, in charge of officers of their own number; upon our entry they stood and came to attention instantly upon command of the boy officers. On inquiring their ages with a view to ascertaining whether the law of 1891, prohibiting further commitment to the institution of children under 12, except for felony, had been complied with or not, I ascertained their ages to be as follows, taking their statements: Ten years old, 8; 11 years old, 4; 12 years old, 32; 13 years old, 39; all others older. It was stated that, with three exceptions, the excluding law had been strictly complied with, and that the other children under 12 were already in the institution when the act was passed. The three exceptions were a boy of 11, received September 15, 1891; a boy of 11, received April 4, 1892, and a boy of 10, received that day, November 11, 1893; these three boys were all committed for petty larceny, and were received for reasons which it was stated could be justified; the superintendent said that it was the intention of the board of managers to respect and comply with the law. In my judgment no exceptions were admissible. The boys of the primary department appeared unusually intelligent and alert for their years. The building upon inspection was found in excellent order, the housekeeping very good; the boys sleep in large associate dormitories which

are furnished with iron beds painted white, chairs, mirrors and bureaus along the walls; the beds were covered with good white spreads, and the building was well lighted by electricity.

At the time of my visit the first floor of the east wing of the north portion of the main building of the male department, formerly used as sleeping apartments for officers, was being remodeled so as to afford commodious and serviceable headquarters for chiefs of departments. These changes were mainly accomplished by cutting in a spacious hall on the west, thus letting in light from both sides; the following offices will find their new quarters in these rooms, chief disciplinary department, assistant chief disciplinary department, library and records, chief department of paroles, Protestant chaplain and Catholic chaplain.

During the period covered by this report, the institution has been reorganized, and, under by-laws adopted by the board of managers in May last, it is divided into the following departments: Executive, business, discipline, military, mental and manual instruction, moral and religious instruction, paroles and health and sanitation. Each of these departments is in charge of a chief, who is responsible to the board only for the manner in which he conducts the affairs of his department. There is also a standing committee of the board of managers for each of the several departments; each of these committees is charged with the duty of advising the chief of the department in the discharge of his duties.

To the executive department is delegated all the powers not specifically assigned to the other departments. The business department has charge of all purchases and sales. The department of discipline, of all matters pertaining to the discipline of inmates, of general library and guard-house. To the military department is assigned, in addition to the military organization of the inmates, the issue and care of clothing, the preparation and serving of food, care of dining-rooms, kitchens, dormitories and grounds. All the trade schools and common schools and the technical library are assigned to the department of mental and manual instruction. All religious services, secular entertainments and amusements are included in the department of moral and religious instruction. The department of paroles has charge

of all paroled inmates, and sees to finding proper homes for those about to be paroled.

The new by-laws also provide for the proper classification of inmates: four divisions are made, viz.: First, in which the better class of larger boys are placed; second, or intermediate grade; third, or lowest, in which the worst boys of the institution are placed; fourth, or primary, in which the small boys who are comparatively innocent-minded are placed. The duty of making this classification devolves upon a board of classification, consisting of the acting superintendent, chief of the department of discipline, and chief of the department of mental and manual instruction, and the assistant chief of the department of discipline. By this same board the matter of paroles is decided.

The common school system of the institution has been entirely changed during the past year, and made to conform, as far as difference of conditions will allow, to the plan pursued by Prof. Adler in the New York Workingman's School. Instead of having charge of one grade and teaching all the different subjects pursued by the pupils of that grade, each teacher, under the new system, teaches only one subject, and teaches that in all the grades of the division. In this way advantage is taken of the individual preferences and capabilities of each teacher in the institution. The course of study has also been extended, made to include mechanical drawing, which is taught in all the grades of the schools of the male department. The system, thus far, has been very successful, having aroused great interest on the part of both pupils and teachers.

Female Department.

The building of the female department was inspected and found in good order and repair, neat and clean; it contained 125 girls, a decrease of seven since the inspection last year. The girls were all seen and generally looked well, neat and pleasant; none were in the hospital. There are two dining-rooms for their use, which were found in beautiful order; growing plants in the windows and in hanging baskets added to their attractiveness. The first division, or younger girls' dining-room, had fourteen tables seating sixteen to eight at each, and the second division

six tables seating six girls at each. The girls do all the house-work and do it well; some of them were seen raking up fallen leaves in their yard; the kitchen and pantry were found in perfect order. A cooking school is being arranged for in the basement; two ranges, benches, sinks and a boiler were in place, and a teacher was shortly expected from the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, who will live in the institution and give daily instruction to classes. Each of the girls has a separate room, suitably furnished. Solitary confinement is the usual punishment. The girls have enjoyed excellent health as a rule; three deaths occurred in 1893.

I regretted that, on account of the time spent in the male department, it was not possible to make a very detailed examination of the female department, but it has been annually inspected by me for several years, and always found in satisfactory condition, as it appeared to be on this occasion.

VI.

New York Juvenile Asylum.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY.

Incorporated 1851.

Superintendent, ELISHA M. CARPENTER.

Inspected October 4, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	27
Teachers	19
Employes	26
Total	72
Boys	791
Girls	181
Total	972

At the date of the last inspection, November 29, 1892, the census showed 1,002 inmates, thirty in excess of the present number.

The grounds about the institution, comprising eighteen acres, were found in good order; One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, which is the boundary on the south, was being opened at the time from Eleventh avenue to the river. This should add to the value of the property.

The institution is supported by an annual per capita of \$110, paid by New York city, and of about \$9 by the Board of Education of that city. The inmates are sent exclusively from New York city, and, as a rule, belong to the truant and vagrant, but not to the delinquent class. The children's day is distributed as follows: Rise at 6, breakfast 6.30, work, 7.30 to 9.30, school to 11, dinner 12, work 1 to 4.30, recess to 5, supper 5, 6, chapel, religious exercises, retire 7 to 7.30. All the school teachers are females and reside in the institution.

An inspection of the buildings was made, beginning with the dormitories; these are large halls, nine of which are occupied by boys and four by girls. The sexes are kept entirely separated in the buildings and grounds, except at the chapel and to a limited extent in the dining-rooms. In each dormitory hall there was a board of health license for a certain number of beds. Adding these it was found that the total capacity was for 1,189 inmates, or for 217 more than the number in the institution, there were actually 1,011 beds. A broad passageway in the girls' department, which had formerly been used as an additional dormitory was cleared of beds and used only for passage. Officers sleep in rooms adjoining each ward, but the supervision can not be as good as at the protectory where the officers sleep in the dormitories. It was stated that a detailed policeman kept watch outside of the buildings at night, and that a watchman in the boys' ward and a woman in the girls' wards passed about all night. As a rule the dormitories were found in good order, the domestic work being well done; gangs of boys were at work washing the floors; most of the beds were covered with clean white spreads, and all had pillows. An unventilated closet in the corner of the ninth ward, top floor of the boys' primary department is apparently unsafe to health and should be taken out and the well for closets continued up

another story so as to provide for this ward. One of the girls dormitories is not in use.

The boys were seen playing at 2.30 in their yard. Their clothes were of plain gray, more or less faded, but not torn as a rule. It was stated that their clothes, having been in use all summer, were not then in good condition, and that their winter suits would soon be given out. The boys of the senior division averaged about 12 years, and of the junior division about 9. They were enjoying themselves in many ways and having unrestrained fun; some were playing checkers, seated under the trees; a large number of handsome bright looking little fellows were noticed. The superintendent stated, however, that they were at that time receiving many hard cases from the Court of General Sessions, and that some boys, or their guardians make affidavit that the boy is under 16, when past that age, so that he may be sent to the asylum, which is not authorized to receive children over 16 years of age.

At 3.30 a whistle sounded and instantly play and talking stopped in the yards, and at a second whistle the boys formed in companies and marched in twos to the hall or chapel. Standing at the door through which all the boys had to pass into the building they were inspected closely with very satisfactory results. The children's eyes, skins, and heads were scrupulously clean and healthy, as a rule, and their faces were generally cheerful. In answer to the inquiry, the superintendent, who accompanied the inspector, stated that there had not been a dozen cases of serious illness among the inmates during the year, and that only one death had occurred in the past sixteen months, a record little short of marvelous in a population of a thousand children, and which bears testimony to the good care which they received.

Following the boys into the hall or chapel, called Wetmore hall, in memory of Apollos R. Wetmore, one of the founders of the institution, with the superintendent, your committee was seated on the platform. The children occupied three sections of benches on the floor of the hall, broad aisles separated the sections, the boys filled two of the sections and the

rear of the third of which the girls occupied the front benches; these wore blue-checked aprons, and presented a pleasant appearance. Two young men formerly inmates of the institution had seats on a second platform, on a third platform on the other side of the hall was a large organ. The children were assembled for singing, in which they are given lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays for an hour. After a few chords played by the teacher the children sang the following programme:

1. "Praise ye Jehovah," by H. R. Palmer.
2. "O Lord, how Manifold are Thy Works," by Mrs. Clarice Scott.
3. "Sing O Heaven and be Joyful O Earth," by S. Welsey Martin.
4. "The Lord Reigneth," by E. Moore.
5. "Grandma, Rock, Rock, Rocking."
6. "In the Secret of his Presence."
7. "Guide Me."
8. "Jesus Savior Pilot Me."
9. "Onward Christian Soldiers,"

The last four from the gospel hymns. The singing was surprisingly good in volume, in time, and in shading; the children seemed to sing with all their hearts and voices, and the effect of their music must have been beneficial to them, the programme was gone through without a word spoken by the teacher, the children knowing from the opening chords what to sing. The programme was of unusual excellence for children of that age, most of the hymns or anthems were sung in parts, and so excellently as to astonish me. Children of their ages in public institutions if taught to sing at all are rarely trained to sing anthems. The time was only given by the organ accompaniment. It may be truly said that in a twelve-year's experience in visiting institutions for children in this State, I have never heard better singing by children than by those under Mrs. Chase's instruction in the Juvenile Asylum; such results are not attained by accident, but from persistent and intelligent effort on the teacher's part. I hope to hear these children sing again, and suggest that music teachers of large bodies of children might with advantage visit the institution on Wednesday or Saturday

afternoons to hear what has been done in the way of the musical education of the 1,000 children of this asylum.

After the music lesson was finished the girls were seen at play in their yard, and looked clean, healthy and pleasant. A new matron had recently been engaged. She stated that the girls do all the work in the department, make and mend their own clothes, the boys' shirts, and all the sheets, pillow cases, and table cloths. Several large girls were observed, and on inquiry one said she was 18 and had been there two years; that she had been entered in the institution as 14 years old. Other girls said they were 18, 17, etc. It was suggested to the matron that these girls were too old to be associated with the younger children, and that every effort should be made to return them to their homes, or find situations for them. This, it was said, would be done. In the girls' dining-room some were seen setting the tables for supper; white cloths were used. The girls came in quietly at 5 o'clock and took their seats; many sweet faces were noticed among them. The girls' dining-room was in part used by fifty little boys, for whom accommodation could not be found in the second division boys' dining-room. Grace was said by all before the meals; the supper consisted of large bowls of bread and milk, which the children partook of with evident relish. The superintendent stated that the institution consumed 880 quarts of milk a day, supplied by a dealer at Williamsbridge, who had furnished the institution with milk for twenty-three years. Bread and milk is given at supper every day, and apparently agrees with the children, as they generally appeared well nourished. In the boys' dining-room, second division, about 500 were at supper. The boys were very quiet and orderly, and only the clicking of spoons against the bowls could be heard; some who had finished the meal were seen playing dominoes or other games at the tables; a practice which does not seem commendable, and which should be discontinued. In the primary dining-room, 240 boys were seated, partaking of the same meal.

In answer to questions, the superintendent stated that a company of twelve boys had recently been sent to Illinois for indenture, and that over 9,000 boys had been placed in homes in that

State by the agents of the institution since its establishment; that 237 had found places in one year, and that in only one year had less than 100 been placed; that from January first to October fourth of this year, 93 had found homes in Illinois, which State about thirty years ago passed a law allowing of such indentures. The only corporal punishment administered was with the strap on the hand, from two to five blows being given. The superintendent administered punishment to the bad cases, about 2 a month, and the principal attended to discipline in the classrooms and shops and reported about 75 cases a month to the superintendent, reports being made every Saturday; minor punishments were misconduct marks, and consequent loss of grade, deprivation of play, etc. The strap used for punishments was shown. It was about 18 inches long, an inch wide, and an eighth of an inch thick. No change had been made in the industries taught during the year. The superintendent stated that some work was assigned to every child old enough to work.

In answer to the question as to whether he would be inclined to approve or disapprove of an amendment to the charter of the institution allowing it to receive vagrant or truant children from neighboring counties, the superintendent stated that he would be inclined to approve the change provided the counties paid for the children's support the sum now paid for each child by the city of New York and the Board of Education.

VII.

The New York Catholic Protectory.

WESTCHESTER.

Incorporated 1863.

Inspected December 14, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on the date named:

Male Department.

Superintendent, Brother Rector LEONTINE.

Brother rector	1
Brothers of the Christian school	53
Paid employes	106
Boys	1,451
	<hr/>
	1,611

Female Department.

Superintendent, Sister ANITA.

Sister superintendent	1
Sisters of Charity	39
Paid employes	21
Girls	628
Little boys	152
Total	841
Total census of both departments	2,462

The inspection of December 5, 1892, showed boys in the male department, 1,396; in the female department, 157; total, 1,553; girls, 644. The inspection of 1893, therefore, shows an increase of 50 boys and a decrease of 16 girls, a total increase of 34 inmates. The aggregate population of the Catholic protectory is the largest of any charitable institution in the State of New York. Although under the same board of management the male and female departments are, practically separate institutions, a road separating them from each other.

It has been my custom to inspect the male department first, and afterwards the female department; the order was changed on this occasion to see the operation of the institutions at different hours of the day, and the female department was first inspected. The sister superintendent was my courteous escort.

Female Department.

In the clothes-room 33 girls were at work sewing, 21 of them at machines; the sister stated that the hours of work were from 10.30 to 11.45, and from 1.30 to 4, those hours apply generally to the girls in the industrial department. Closets on one side of the room were full of material for summer dresses for the girls; it was a very cold day and the temperature in the room seemed low, most of the windows being open at the top, but the girls did not seem to suffer, no coughs nor sneezes were heard; the institution is heated by steam. In another room girls were sewing and many closets full of Sunday dresses were

shown, and seemed to be in excellent order. In two adjoining rooms the glove-making department was visited; in the first room seen there were 32 machines, a girl seated at each finishing kid gloves; the machines were in six rows, all the girls facing toward the platform, which was provided with a desk and chair for the sister. The sister in charge stated that notwithstanding the prevailing dull times the demand for their gloves had been brisk all the year; the gloves are made for Boston, Brooklyn and New York firms; the kid is supplied ready cut and stamped, and the institution is paid only for the labor of the girls. This was a very pleasant room, a canary and flowers added to its attractiveness; most of the girls were from 14 to 18 years of age. On inquiry of 32 of them as to how long they had been in the institution, the following replies were made: 1, one year; 3, two years; 6, three years; 5, four years; 6, five years; 5, six years; 1, seven years; 3, eight years; 2, nine years. The sister superintendent stated that these were some of the older girls in the institution. In the second room visited 63 younger girls were at work sewing gloves by hand, the material at the time being black cashmere. The girls were seated in five single rows, passages between each row, a few girls were helping at a table, or as messengers; all the girls looked neat and wore white spotted aprons over their dresses; most of them wore their hair about six inches long, caught back with a black circular comb; they presented an attractive appearance and looked well nourished and healthy; the quiet in the room was almost unnatural.

In the shirt-making department there were 45 machines, 34 girls were busy at these; 8 other girls were sewing odd work and are sometimes occupied as waiters; this was also a pleasant work-room. On inquiring their ages, seven girls said they were 18, two 19 and one 20; and they gave the time they had spent in the protectory as follows: 1, three months; 1, one year; 5, two years; 2, three years; 8, four years; 5, five years; 5, six years; 6, seven years; 9, eight years. In an adjoining room 80 girls were seen at work finishing shirts by hand; they seemed from 12 to 15 years of age, neat and

healthy, and were seated in single files of eight girls facing the desk; passages between the files; other girls acted as monitors and helpers; all but twelve said they were born in New York city. 25 said one or both parents were born in Ireland. 1 girl was born in Germany and 1 in Ireland. The sisters stated that the rule was for the girls to be assigned to the work-rooms at 12 years of age. In passing about the halls girls were seen cleaning windows, and the institution was found to be in its usual good order; the housekeeping excellent. In the kitchen, which is a fine and suitable room; 12 of the larger girls were helping two Sisters pare turnips for the day's dinner, and are assigned usually to kitchen work.

The class-rooms were next visited; school hours for girls under 12 years, who are old enough to attend school, are from 10 to 4 with an intermission of an hour for dinner, from 12 to 1; the girls who are engaged in industries go to school from 8 to 10. There are ten class-rooms on either side of a long corridor, suitably furnished and well arranged; they were found bright, well lighted and ventilated. The first class seen was the first primary, about 30 pupils; taught spelling, arithmetic as far as long division, reading, Sadlier's fourth reader, Sadlier's geography, and Swinton's primary history of the United States. The second primary class contained 37 girls, 8 to 13 years of age, and taught Robinson's rudiments of arithmetic, the third reader and Sadlier's spelling and geography. The third primary class, 42 girls, from 7 to 12 years of age; taught Christian doctrine, Sadlier's fifth reader and spelling, oral arithmetic; no textbook in use but the reader. Fourth primary class, 4 girls, from 6 to 11 years old, using the first and second readers of the graded Catholic educational series, and spelling from the reader. Sixth primary class, lowest except the kindergarten, 44 girls in the class, 8 other girls in the room, from 5 to 10 years old; taught spelling and addition. There were no pupils in the other class-rooms at the time. The children generally appeared healthy, neat and suitably dressed. The Sister superintendent stated that the school was examined at the close of the school year in June by an ecclesiastical board, four priests usually came together and divide the work of examining the

classes between them; the Board of Education does not examine the schools. The kindergarten room is one of the most attractive I have ever seen; it is well lighted on three sides, and is tastefully decorated with many objects, most of them made of paper, festooned from the ceilings, hung on the walls, or placed on closets about the room; all these things were made by the pupils in the classes, and some of them had just been returned from the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. It was stated that two kindergarten classes of 24 pupils each were given the usual kindergarten training by one teacher.

The girls were seen assembled for dinner at noon in their dining-rooms, that for the older girls, a pleasant room, seated about 400, four long tables running the length of the room, with about 100 girls at each; they sat on benches. The meal consisted of soup, roast beef, potatoes, turnips, bread and coffee, which latter the Sister said was exceptionally given. The dining-room for the younger girls is in the basement, beneath the dining-room just mentioned; about 300 were seated in this. The meal consisted of soup, potatoes, bread, and water served in bowls, a lighter meal than was served the older girls of the industrial department. This room being in the basement, and shut in by wings of the main building on either side, was not so well lighted or pleasant as the upper room. The girls in both rooms were orderly and appeared well. The store-rooms, bread-room, etc., were in good order. The Sister in charge of the bread-room stated that six barrels of flour were used daily by the female department. The dormitories visited were seen to be in their usual excellent order; they are light, well ventilated and attractive rooms, about eighty beds in each. The beds were covered with blue-checked spreads; four sisters sleep in each dormitory; their beds have white curtains. The infirmary on account of the usual good health enjoyed by the girls, is used mainly as a nursery for little girls; the ground floor is devoted to their play-rooms and to the pharmacy; twelve little girls, almost babies, were playing about and seemed in robust health; the second floor contains two wards with twelve beds each, all empty at the time; on the third floor are four small wards, all empty but

one in which a little girl of about 10 was under treatment for an injured knee. This floor can be used for isolation of contagious diseases.

In answer to the inquiry, the sister superintendent stated that the general health of the inmates of the department had been good during the year; there had been no epidemics, and but one death among them. This inspection brought out the remarkable fact that in the female department, at a time when coughs and colds are easily contracted, of the 628 girls and 152 little boys, a total of 780, in charge of the sisters, only one little girl was ill in bed, an astonishingly clean bill of health, which must afford great satisfaction to the sisters, and entitles them to warm praise.

Some of the little boys in the sisters care were seen in the nursery building; twenty-five lived in this; they were from 2 to 5 years of age, and wore aprons over dresses, and looked fat and hearty; the nursery was very cold, but the children did not seem to suffer from the low temperature; no child was ill in the house, which is an old frame building formerly used as a farm house. Adjoining this is the little boys' house, a modern brick structure; its inmates, 118 boys were seen assembled, for my inspection before going to their dinner, in their class-rooms; in one room 54 boys were from 7 to 10 years of age, and wore trousers and jackets; in the other 64 smaller boys between 6 and 8 years of age, of whom 36 wore knickerbockers, and the others dresses and aprons. These boys looked healthy, well nourished and clean, and were neatly dressed.

Male Department.

Brother Rector Leontine was temporarily absent, to my regret. The assistant superintendent, Brother Candidus accompanied me about the institution.

A cadet corps has been recently organized, and the boys were assembled in uniform for inspection in a room on the ground floor of one of the buildings. The uniform consisted of dark blue coats and fatigue caps, light army blue trousers, black leather waist-belts; they carried Marchette boys' rifles, without bayonets, and went through the manual fairly well; later they marched

into the yard in column of twos; a count showed 195 boys in line; they were formed in six companies and manoeuvred in the yards in column of fours, column of companies, etc., fairly well; they were commanded by officers of their own number. I approve of military drill in the absence of other physical training in this institution, and should be glad to see a larger number of boys instructed in it and the greater efficiency which would come in time with competent instruction.

The tailor shop was next visited; 78 boys were at work in it; they work from 9.30 to 4.30, with an intermission from 1 to 3.30 for dinner and play; there were ten sewing machines in use; most of the other boys sat cross-legged on benches, about 10 boys on each bench; 30 of the boys were engaged in new work, making summer clothes, to be worn by boys of the institution, and the others were repairing clothes. The Brother in charge of this shop has been twenty-five years in the protectory, and said that he found little difficulty in maintaining good discipline in the shop; the usual punishment was to stand a boy in the corner. The boys had their coats off and their shirt sleeves rolled up; they wear undershirts, but not drawers, except a few delicate boys; the underclothes are changed on Saturdays, and a large supply of them was shown in an adjoining store-room. In this room, 4,000 yards of cloth, in large pieces, lately purchased to make new suits for the boys, was shown; it seemed an excellent material, of good color and texture, darker, being almost black, than the cloth usually used in institutions for boys; 4 boys were at work in this store-room, which also contained large stocks of Sunday clothes for the boys' wear, each in its open shelf and numbered for identification by the wearer.

The shops in the new industrial building, which were fully described in last year's report, were next inspected. A few boys were at work in the laundry in the basement; the first floor is entirely devoted to the shoe-shop, in which about 275 boys were at work making boys' shoes, mostly by hand; the shoes, it was stated, are sold all over the country by a road agent employed by the protectory, and they bear its stamp; a Brother was in charge of the shop, and fourteen employes were engaged in overseeing the boys' work. The Brother, who

has been nineteen years in the protectory, stated that he had little difficulty in maintaining discipline; that sometimes he gave two or three strokes of a rattan on the hand, but that such punishment was seldom necessary. The shop was a hive of industry; the boys seemed to work intelligently and with good will; appeared healthy and contented. In leaving this shop, some of the protectory boys were observed from a hall window skating on a pond of about two acres in extent, which is on land of the protectory. On the second floor is the printing shop; 75 boys were at work getting out a twelve-page Catholic paper, called "The Seminary;" five presses were in use; 100,000 copies was the order for the paper; the shop includes press-room, jobbing and composing-room, electrotyping-room and proofreading-room. The Brother in charge stated that they had many customers, and that hard times had not affected them much; all official work for Morris Park race-course, including the programmes, is done here. The stocking-knitting shop is on the top floor, of which it occupies about one-third; the knitting is done by machines, a boy at each; 160 of the smaller boys are assigned to work in this shop, and were just finishing work for the day. The institution is paid for the boys' labor only, material being furnished; the full amount of work is not now turned out. A third of the top floor is the folding-room of the printing-shop; in this, 33 boys were at work folding copies of The Seminary sent up from the press-room below. The other third of the top floor is not used for any industry.

A long, narrow building, with a low ceiling, and which forms a wing of the boiler-house, is used as a chair-caning shop; the smaller boys are assigned to this work, which is light in nature and requires dexterity. The frames of the backs and seats of the chairs are furnished by contractors, and the caning is done by the boys. They were seen at work in two divisions, under charge of two brothers. In the first division which comprised the most skillful boys, there were 80, and in the second division, 120; the protectory is paid for the labor furnished at a certain price a chair; one of the brothers stated that an average day's work for the boys was to cane three medium sized seats;

the boys work standing, and in their shirt sleeves, and the shop presented a busy scene: good order was maintained; the boys looked healthy and intelligent. Some closets in use in the shop were not properly ventilated and should be removed.

On the date of the inspection the boys were employed as follows: Printing department, 106; shoemaking by machinery, 275, by hand, 13, total, 288; chair caning, 205; stocking knitting by machinery, 112; seaming stockings, 200; total, 312; tailoring, including making and repairing, 80; laundry work by machinery, 5; baking, 3; machinery and piping fitting, 3; dynamos, 2; blacksmithing, 1; a total of 1,005 boys employed at industries. Such of the 446 boys not assigned to any industry and who are old enough to work are employed in domestic work in the dormitories, kitchen, halls and refectory.

Musical instruction is given to 120 boys, who form two bands of 60 each, and are taught daily for an hour by a professor, formerly a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment band, who has been seven years employed in the reformatory as band master. I heard the first or best of the two bands, they played three pieces in good time and fairly well; the room for band practice is small, the music would have been more effective out of doors. On inquiry of the 60 boys in the band, it was ascertained that nearly all of them were born in New York city, about half of them had been more than six years in the reformatory, and 5 of them more than eight years.

The small boys, about 500 in number, were next inspected in the lavatory of their department, as they came in about half-past 3 to wash before school; they stripped to the waists leaving their coats in lines on the asphalt floor, then got their towels, came back to their positions and waited their turns at the troughs. It was stated that the boys averaged about 11 years old. The temperature in the room was about sixty. Each boy has his own towel, which is hung on a peg and known by its number. I thought many of the boys looked thin, especially their chests and backs, and called the attention of the brothers to this fact; their faces looked better nourished than their bodies; there was little or no coughing among them notwithstanding the cold

weather outdoors; their eyes, skins and scalps were generally in a healthy condition; but few boys looked plump. Ten brothers having charge of squads of boys were in the wash-room, among them several very young; all these boys washed, used their towels, put on their shirts and coats and left the wash-room in less than twenty minutes from the time they entered it; there are about 160 spigots of running water. Over the wash-room is the dining-room for these small boys, and over this a floor of nine class-rooms, above this is a large dormitory.

The general health of the male department has been good during the year 1893, with the exception of a slight increase in the number of cases of malarial fever. Five deaths have occurred among the boys during the year. In the infirmary, which is used for all the 1,451 boys of the male department, I found but two boys in bed, one with an abscess, and one with an ulcer, no other boys were ill in the building, which is a well-planned infirmary, having in all eighty beds, including four wards and several isolated rooms available for contagious cases. Seventeen of the Christian brothers now live in this building.

VIII.

Burnham Industrial Farm.

CANAAN FOUR CORNERS, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

Incorporated 1886.

Superintendent, Rev. JOHN DOOLY.

Inspected December 20, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that date:

Officers	3
Teachers	2
Employees	12
Total	17
Boys	41

The superintendent was appointed and entered upon the discharge of his duties September 1, 1893. His wife and two daughters reside with him in one of the buildings on the farm and take an active interest in the welfare of the boys. One of the

daughters aids in teaching, but is not an employe or officer of the school. The Reverend Mr. Dooley was assistant superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry in New York city from 1865 to 1872, and a missionary of the New York City Mission from 1872 to 1889. From 1889 until his appointment as superintendent of the farm he was superintendent of city missions in the city of Albany. His experience and training, therefore, would seem adapted to fit him for his present position. The officers are superintendent, matron and superintendent of dietary; the employes are a storekeeper, clerk, assistant clerk, engineer, cook, laundress, seamstress, shoemaker, blacksmith, farmer and two assistant farmers; in the spring extra paid help for the farm is necessary, in order to make the farming successful; some of the boys work regularly on the farm; the blacksmith, included among the employes, comes to the farm to work nine days in the month. On the day of my visit the boys were assigned to work as follows: General work about the place, doing chores, working in dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, etc., 16; farming, 12; painting, 1; blacksmithing, 1; shoemending, 1; repairing clothes, 2; laundry, 2; office, 1; carpenter's shop, 3; bakers, 2.

Boys may be committed by magistrates, or overseers of the poor, or surrendered by their parents; most of them are sent to the farm for disobedience, unruliness, petty thefts or delinquencies; they are committed until 21. At the farm they are divided into three grades; they enter the "inmate" grade, and remain in it six months, when they may be promoted for good conduct to the "cadet" or "intermediate" grade; after six months' good conduct in this they pass into the highest or "graduate" grade. Of the 41 boys on the date of my visit, 21 were ranked as "inmates," 15 as "cadets," and 5 as "graduates." I recommended changing the names of the grades to first, second and third, as their present designations seemed impracticable, all the boys on the farm are "inmates" of it; none of them are "cadets," as they wear no uniform; and none are "graduates" until they leave the farm. I was informed that 90 boys were on the farm during the year 1893, and the books showed that their ages ranged from 9 to 21; two boys were 9, four

12, and the others were older. Of the 90, 13 came from New York city, 19 from Brooklyn, 36 from other counties of this State, 21 from other States, and 1 from Canada.

The season of the year at which I visited the farm was not adapted to seeing it to advantage; the day was clear and extremely cold, the ground was frozen stiff and a feathery coating of snow covered it, the thermometer registered ten degrees. It was my intention to visit it during the autumn but circumstances prevented, and desiring to include it in my report for 1893, I visited it at this late date. The farm comprises about 600 acres of timber, grazing and arable land, about three miles from Canaan, a little village on the Boston and Albany railway, not far from the Massachusetts State line. Formerly the home of a Shaker community, Mr. Frederick G. Burnham, of Morristown, N. J., purchased it from the Shakers and devoted it to its present use. Mr. Dooly met me at the station and drove me to the farm through scenery beautiful even in its winter aspect. Lake Queechy, about half a mile long, forms one of the boundaries of the farm land, and, as we passed it, a number of boys were seen skating upon it; the season not favoring out-door work, I confined my inspection to the inmates, and the buildings upon the farm, most of which were erected by the Shakers; they are as follows: The main house, which contains the offices, storeroom, linen room and sleeping-rooms; the chapel building, which contains the chapel, knitting shop, printing office, laundry, wood and coal-house, tool-house, coops and keepers' rooms; Gilpin hall which contains a dormitory dining-room, kitchen and private rooms for the superintendent's family; the Christian Union building, which contains a dormitory and school-room; Sister Dora cottage, used as a hospital; May Flower cottage, used as a dormitory; the Lambs' Fold, used as a dormitory, dairy and warehouse; Grange cottage, occupied by the engineer's family; other buildings are a gymnasium, Guild hall, barn, stable oil-house, hen-house, piggery, root cellar, and ice-house.

The Christian Union building was first inspected. This is a frame structure, basement and two stories on the first floor

is a large room and a small hall; the building is about fifty by thirty-five and the school, about forty by thirty-five, is lighted from three sides and provides desks for 42 boys; twelve boys were in the room at the time; they gave their ages as 9, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 14, 14, 14, 15, 16. The teacher, a daughter of the superintendent, stated that the 41 boys; were in three grades at school; that the older boys came to school from 9 to 11.45; other boys from 1 to 4, and that for the farm boys who do not now attend school, they expect to have an evening class in January, 1894; there are about ten of these boys; they average 18 years old; the highest grade studies algebra, civil government, English and United States history, arithmetic as far as percentage, reading and writing. The ceiling of the school-room is of iron. The dormitory over the school contains twelve iron bedsteads with good wire mattresses; the building is heated by steam and has a truss roof. One boy was in bed ill with a cold. Gilpin Hall erected by private benefaction, at a cost of about \$10,000, was next visited, and is a well-planned structure; the boys' dining-room is on the first floor, and the boys were seen at dinner seated on chairs at four tables covered with red cloths; the meal consisted of meat-pie, bread and water, and, for dessert, bread pudding; the meal was in sufficient quantity and of fair quality; the matron stated that usually they had some kind of dessert; that breakfast was served at 6, dinner at 12, and supper at 6, and the boys rose between 5 and 6; the plates and cups were of agate ware; other rooms on this floor are the officers' dining-room, and sitting-room. The basement contains the kitchen, heating arrangements, etc. On the second floor is the boys' dormitory, containing 21 beds, occupied, it was stated, by the new boys; the beds were covered with blue-checked spreads and apparently provided with sufficient bedding; the superintendent stated, however, that they needed 75 more pairs of blankets; the dormitory is a pleasant room, well lighted from without and ventilated; it is heated by steam, and at night is lighted by oil lamps. The bath-room adjoining is provided with good, sanitary plumbing arrangements. It was stated that there

was an abundant supply of water from a reservoir on a mountain near by, which is fed by running streams. The third floor of this building contained sleeping apartments for officers and employes, and a tank. The gymnasium is a building about sixty by forty feet with a truss roof; the walls are stone up to a height of about twelve feet, then the truss roof begins and has a high peak. Several large boys were at work preparing the supports for the floor; the building is not yet finished inside; the superintendent said that the boys raised about \$1,200 in small sums from their friends to pay for this building. In the barn there were four oxen, thirty-five cows, three calves and two horses, all busy munching; there were also in an adjoining building one bull and three horses.

At my request after dinner all the boys assembled in the chapel, except the boy who was ill in bed. With the superintendent I took the platform and addressed them. I was pleased with the natural expressions of their faces, and their bright and honest-looking eyes; they had the color of healthy boys; none of them apparently, however, ever brushed their hair; to a cornet accompaniment they sang several hymns and songs in good time and earnestly. On inquiry, it was ascertained that all but three were born in the States; they gave their ages as follows: Two of 9; one of 10; two of 11; five of 12; one of 13; three of 14; nine of 15; four of 16; six of 17; four of 18; two of 19, and one of 20. In order to ascertain more accurately their physical condition, although the boys were not aware of my motive, I requested them to go to the bath-room and to strip to the waist, which they did. As a rule, their bodies appeared well nourished, especially the older boys; some of the little fellows seemed rather thin, but with boys of 10 to 14 I have found this usual. Being privately interrogated several boys said that they had plenty to eat and no complaints to make.

A punishment book is kept and is said to contain a record of all punishments inflicted upon the boys; it shows the name of the boy punished, the nature of the complaint, the name of the complainant, and of any witnesses, the date of the punishment, and its character. From the first to the twentieth of December ~~the~~

books showed that five boys had been punished, of whom four were for slight offenses, and one for stealing stores. The most severe punishment is a spanking with a slipper. The usual punishment is the deprivation of some privilege, or solitary confinement in one of the "coops" so called. I inspected these; they are in the main building; three of them, small rooms, built with wood, well lighted from the outside; each containing a bed; two other of the "coops," are of iron for use in extreme cases; a small closet, dark, and with only a seat is called the "thinking coop," and is used for a few hours at a time. My impression is that during the present administration these coops will be little used.

The Burnham farm forms a useful addition to the reformatory system of the State, and I consider the boys who are sent there from the crowded tenement districts of our great cities are far better off generally and may more easily be reformed than they would be in Houses of Refuge, Protectories, or similar institutions. I should be glad to see the Burnham farm turned over to the State, and its work so extended as to provide farming education for 300 boys. At present the buildings could accommodate about 100 boys. I heartily approve of the plan on which work is carried on at the farm, have confidence in its present management, and commend it to the support of all who are interested in the reformation of the boys.

All of which notes of inspection of institutions classed as reformatories, are respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

Commissioner.

NEW YORK, *December 27, 1893.*



REPORT

FOR THE

Standing Committee on the Deaf,

BY

William R. Stewart, Commissioner.



R E P O R T .

To the State Board of Charities :

In behalf of the standing committee of the Board on the deaf, I have the honor to submit the following report:

There are eight schools for the education of the deaf in this State, which receive pupils who are maintained and educated at the expense of the State, or of its several counties; these it is the duty of the board to inspect annually and to report their condition to the Legislature.

1. New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, New York; incorporated 1817.

2. LeConteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, 125 Edward street, Buffalo; incorporated 1861.

3. Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, New York; incorporated 1867.

4. St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham, Westchester county; incorporated 1875. Branches for males at Westchester, Westchester county, and for females, at Dean street and Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn.

5. Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, Oneida county; incorporated 1875.

6. Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester; incorporated 1875.

7. Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone, Franklin county; incorporated 1884.

8. Albany Home School for Oral Instruction of the Deaf, 98 Pine avenue, Albany; incorporated 1891.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction may appoint to any of these institutions, except to the Albany school, to which no State pupils are sent, indigent pupils between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and the State appropriates for the education of each pupil so appointed the sum of \$250 per annum. The overseers of the poor, or supervisors of the counties, may send as county pupils to any of these schools any indigent deaf child between the ages of 5 and 12 years, and the counties pay \$300 per annum for each child so sent. When the children sent from the counties attain the age of 12 years they become State pupils by limitation of time, and may so remain until they are 25 years of age.

As a rule, the schools belong to private corporations, and are governed by local boards of managers, or trustees, who fill vacancies in their own number, and appoint the principals of the schools. In exceptional cases the State has made appropriations for buildings belonging to these schools, and it has appropriated all the money for land and buildings at Malone.

All of these schools have been inspected at least once during the year 1893. Their full corporate names having been given above, to avoid needless repetition they will be referred to in the following report by their location only, and will be named in the order of the dates of their incorporation.

The pupils who were reported as in attendance in the schools at the times the inspections were made, of which notes follow, were classified according to the manner of their support, as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
State pupils	445	186	794
County pupils	272	232	504
Private pupils, pay	18	14	57
Private pupils, free	10	12	22
Total	745	509	1,347

More particularly in the different schools, as shown by the following table:

	STATE PUPILS.		COUNTY PUPILS.		PRIVATE PUPILS.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York	140	65	51	37	2	8	328
Buffalo	34	27	24	20	9	8	122
Lexington avenue, New York ..	61	51	54	40	4	7	197
Fordham and branches	69	78	64	78	9	13	306
Rome	42	47	24	19			132
Rochester	60	43	28	29			160
Malone	42	25	13	9			89
Albany			4	5	4		13
Totals	448	336	272	282	28	31	1,347

The foregoing tables show an increase in the number of pupils in these schools of 69 since they were inspected in 1892, the increase is mainly in the school at 162d street, New York, which had 281 pupils in 1892, and 328 in 1893, an increase of 47, mainly owing to a change in the active management, and greater efforts to obtain new pupils.

The average per capita cost for the education and maintenance of each pupil for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, is reported as follows:

162d Street, New York	\$310 23
Buffalo	225 78
Lexington Avenue, New York	282 71
Fordham and branches	241 74
Rome	317 37
Rochester	266 33
Malone	296 33
Albany	262 00

These figures can not be taken for purposes of accurate comparison, as the averages are prepared in different ways and the number of pupils in the schools varies greatly. Under ordinary circumstances it would seem natural to expect the smallest per capita in the largest school. During the year 1893 the State Comptroller has examined into the business management of these schools, and I am informed that he will present a report upon the

subject to the Legislature of 1894. It should be borne in mind that his findings, however full and exact, should only be considered in conjunction with the educational results accomplished in the different schools. It should also be remembered that the sums reported cover not only maintenance, as in many State Institutions, but the expense of educating children whom nature has deprived of hearing or speech, or both these faculties, and who, therefore, require special individual instruction in classes of small size.

The State appropriates \$250 per annum for each of the pupils supported by it. The reports of the per capita expenditure given above show that this amount was exceeded in all the schools except those at Buffalo and Fordham, which have saved a small proportion of the State appropriation. The Buffalo school is taught by Sisters of a religious order, who receive little or no salary, and this is practically the case also with the teachers of the Fordham school and its branches. The excess which in two of the schools amounts to more than sixty dollars a pupil must be met by other friends of the deaf than the State. In one of the schools the teacher of the high class receives a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and is so competent an instructor that he has been offered a professorship in one of our foremost Universities, but prefers from love for his work to retain his present position. The payment of this salary raises the per capita of all the pupils in the school about ten dollars, but each of its graduates derives the benefit to be obtained from one or more years under the instruction of an enthusiastic and gifted expert in teaching the deaf. In some schools there are excellent art and industrial departments, in others there are none. This and other facts should be considered in determining whether or not full value is received for the State expenditure per pupil in the several schools. I was informed at some of the schools of the inspection of their accounts by the State Comptroller's deputy, and I have no doubt his examination will accomplish useful results if considered relatively in the light of all the facts. The counties pay \$300 per annum for each pupil under 12 supported at their expense, and the State only \$250.

In 1877 the State paid \$300, subsequently \$275, but since 1883 only \$250. I submit that the teaching is far better in 1894 than it was in 1877, and the State now better able to pay the per capita then paid than it was at that time, and see no reason why it should not pay as much for the pupils over 12 years of age as the counties do for those below it. I therefore recommend the return to the payment of \$300 per capita for each State pupil for 1894 in such schools as the State Board of Charities may certify shall by the standard of their educational work merit the increase. In some of the schools it is doubtful if the pupils now receive the full value of the \$250 per capita paid for their maintenance and support; in others the reverse is the case.

The State of New York furnishes an interesting field for experts in the different methods of the education of the deaf. The schools at 162d Street, New York, Buffalo, Rome and Malone are classed as "Combined" schools, but in all of them, more or less, oral instruction is given. The school on Lexington avenue, New York, and that at Albany are taught by the pure oral method, and the pupils at St. Joseph's schools, at Fordham, Westchester and Brooklyn are also nearly all taught by that method, a few of the older pupils in them are survivals of their "combined" period. The Rochester school is classed by its principal as a "Manual Oral" school; speech is taught in part by the aid of the manual alphabet. In former reports I have devoted some time and space to the consideration of the merits of the different methods for the education of the deaf, at the same time disclaiming special expert knowledge. I do not deem it necessary at this time to make further comment or suggestion on the subject, as several annual visits to the schools have satisfied me that time is satisfactorily determining the matter. Considered from both the points of educational results achieved and the per capita cost for maintenance and education, my judgment is that the Rochester school is "facile princeps." I renew the recommendation that one teacher to every ten pupils is necessary and should if possible be employed; teachers of art classes, or trade classes, should be excluded from the com-

putation. It is a pleasure to note many improvements in, and the better business management of the school at 162d Street, New York.

My interest in the subject of the education of the deaf is profound. I recognize the excellence of work done in some of the schools and that in most of them the standard is improving. In each there are earnest and intelligent teachers; all such have my sympathy and shall have whatever encouragement and support I am able to give.

NEW YORK, *December 27, 1893.*

WILLIAM R. STEWART,
Commissioner.

L

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

162d STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1817.

Principal, ENOCH HENRY CURRIER.

Inspected October 19 and 20, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on those days:

Officers	4
Teachers	19
Employees	90
	<hr/> 113
Pupils, male	223
Pupils, female	105
	<hr/> 328
Total	328

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils	140	65	205
County pupils	81	37	118
Private pupils, pay	1	3	4
Private pupils, free	1		1
	<hr/> 223	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 328
Total	223	105	328

AN increase of 47 pupils since the inspection of November 3, 1892. Of this total 21 were absent at the time of inspection.

Average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1892, less clothing, \$310.23.

Since the date of the last inspection, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D., retired from his position as Principal of the school, and in recognition of his long and faithful services in that capacity was made Principal-Emeritus by the managers of the institution. In December, 1892, Enoch Henry Currier, who had for several years been engaged in the educational work of the school, was appointed Principal, and January 1, 1893, entered upon the discharge of his duties. The division of the institution into educational and administrative departments, with separate and independent heads, was then abandoned, the office of Superintendent abolished, and the new Principal was vested with the sole responsibility of the management of the institution.

I arrived at the institution on the evening of the first day named. The pupils were first seen in their recreation-halls at 8 o'clock, the boys and girls occupying separate rooms. The Principal courteously accompanied me during the inspection of the building and school. Upon our entering the pupils rose and remained standing until requested to be seated. Later the boys' dormitories were visited as their inmates were retiring, and were found orderly, clean, and well-ventilated. Several of the boys said "Good night" as we passed.

The Principal stated that seven new teachers had been employed since the opening of the school year, September fifth last. Of these four fill vacancies, and three are additional. Every evening the officers and teachers meet informally in the Principal's sitting-room, and about twenty were present at the time. Some of them were singing to a piano accompaniment, and the opportunity for social reunion after the day's work was evidently enjoyed. All of the teachers reside in the institution except five, an excellent practice in schools for the deaf. Those recently engaged, four female and three male, were young and, as a rule, graduates from some college or educational institution. I was very favorably impressed with them. Of the nineteen teachers, thirteen hear

and speak, three are semi-mutes, and three congenital deaf-mutes. Each teacher devotes six hours a day to class-work, four hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon; the afternoon and morning class rotating.

The pupils were seen assembled for breakfast at 7 o'clock in the dining-room. There were twenty-eight tables, and nine or ten pupils at a table. The room had been freshly painted different shades of green, and the woodwork grained oak. The tables were smaller and more homelike than those seen at the last inspection. The teachers took their seats on attractive looking shaker chairs, which replaced the ugly benches formerly used. The tables were well set with clean white cloths, each child having a plate, cup and saucer of white china, butter plate, glass, napkin and ring, plated knife, fork and spoon. The usual condiments were on the table, and on some of the tables dishes of cut flowers. The pupils were closely inspected as they entered the room; they remained standing by their chairs until grace had been said in the manual alphabet by the Principal. I was glad to see the use of signs discontinued for this purpose. The meal consisted of oatmeal and syrup, bread, butter, and milk at most of the tables; at some a meat stew was served in place of the oatmeal. All of the articles were of good quality and in sufficient quantity. The children generally appeared to be in good health, and were suitably dressed and clean; five little boys, under treatment for ringworm, and wearing white scull caps, were seated together at a table. A count showed 140 boys and 90 girls in this hall. It will be remembered that the small boys live in a separate house. For bad conduct pupils are sent to eat for a while at the "Sinners' table," placed at one end of the hall; this is one of the tables used until recently, with its plainer, less attractive furniture. The pupils are served by some of the older pupils, selected for this purpose for good conduct; they are paid twenty-five cents a week, and eat by themselves at another time. Conversation between pupils was allowed, but not in signs, and none were seen. The table manners of the pupils reflected their improved surroundings, and were excellent; printed rules for table manners

are given each inmate. The pupils were inspected by a teacher before they were allowed to rise, and the waiters remained to set the tables for dinner. The dining-room was revisited at 12.30, the dinner hour; the meal served was boiled fish with drawn butter sauce, boiled potatoes, radishes, bread and butter and a dish of hashed bread, seasoned. After breakfast an hour is allowed for recreation before the classes assemble in school at 1.30. I was interested to learn that a resident dentist had recently been employed by the institution, the first time that the employment of such an officer has come under my observation in any State Institution.

The principal stated that the daily services for all the children of the main school in the chapel had been discontinued, and that services were only held there on Sundays. The services are conducted by the principal, who is not a clergyman, and no clergyman conducts services in the institution at any time. Brief services are conducted by teachers on week-days in the class-rooms. At these services, and in the chapel on Sundays, the manual alphabet is used in place of signs.

As this is not an oral school, and articulation is taught only as an accomplishment, no inquiry as to the deaf history of the pupils was made.

The class-rooms of the main school were visited in turn, beginning with those of the boys' department.

First grade.—Lowest class, in charge of a deaf male teacher having speech. 13 boys, 8 present, from 10 to 12 years old; all new pupils since September fifth. The method of instruction: to show objects and names of objects written on the board, object held by teacher, pupil points to name on the board, or teacher points to name, and pupil shows object, pen, hat, cup, the written characters are recognized from the objects, and vice versa, then the name of the object is spelled on the fingers and shown. The pupils already showed familiarity with several objects and their names, and some could write the names of certain objects, as key, cup, etc. The Lord's prayer was given by the teacher, in the manual alphabet, and responsive signs made by the pupils showed they understood it.

First Grade.—The second class of the same grade, 10 boys 8 present, in charge of a deaf-mute teacher. They gave their ages as 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 20. The young man of 20 had just come to school for the first time. In answer to the question, "How old are you?" he wrote on the board "I am old year 20." This class is taught language, manual alphabet, writing and speech.

The principal stated that every inmate of the institution is taught articulation. But this is probably only as an accomplishment.

Second Grade.—Higher, 14 boys, all present. The teacher a recently graduated university student, hearing and speaking. The boys ages were asked by the manual alphabet, and they replied in writing on the boards rapidly and in good handwriting as a rule, giving their ages as 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 16, 17. On an average two years and a half in school. On trying the voices, with the word "papa," two spoke it well, six not so well, six poorly. The teacher stated the class was taught articulation half an hour a day; entirely insufficient to accomplish satisfactory results.

Second grade, another, 11 boys, 10 present; a male college graduate; hearing and speaking. All the members of this class are semi-deaf, and taught through the ear, each pupil being carried on separately; apparently very dull pupils; some of them even defective. Their ages were given as 12, 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 16, 19, two not given; the time in school, about four years.

The third grade was empty at that time.

Fourth grade.—A hearing and speaking teacher; 15 pupils, 14 present; questions asked by the manual alphabet. They wrote their names on the boards, and their ages as 12, 13, 13, 14, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 19, 20, 21, 21, one not written. Four pupils made mistakes in giving their ages; they wrote the time in school as 1 month, 2 months, 1 year, 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Five mistakes were made in writing the time in school, of the character I call deaf-mute mistakes, incorrect arrangement of words in the sentence. This class is taught penmanship, arithmetic to multiplication, language. Some of the boys said, "I am well," in concert fairly.

Fifth grade.—16 boys, all present. A hearing and speaking teacher. Asked to write their names and ages, the lads did so, well, giving their ages as 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 23. The handwriting was generally excellent, one grammatical mistake was made; they gave the time in school as from one to seven years, two grammatical mistakes were made, in writing this, they gave the time in school as from one to seven years, two grammatical mistakes made in writing this. The pupil of 23 is a Chinese, who has made rapid progress during his two years at school, and it is said shows great proficiency in arithmetic. Next to him in the class was a German; both of these lads said, "I am well," quite clearly.

Fifth grade.—An oral class, female teacher hearing and speaking, 7 pupils, all present; they read from the teacher's lips, and wrote the answers, giving their ages as 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 18 years, and the time at school as 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 7 years. Though called an oral class, the pupils have just begun their instruction by this method, too late for the best results. All the pupils can use the manual alphabet. In answer to the question, "When did you become deaf?" read from the teacher's lips, the pupils gave the time as 1, 2, 8 and 8 years; one wrote, "Don't know;" another, "I become not deaf;" the third, "I was born deaf." Nearly all made grammatical mistakes in writing the answers to these questions; some fairly good voices were heard in the class.

Sixth grade.—13 pupils, all present, in charge of a deaf teacher. The pupils read the lips of the teacher, and wrote their names and ages; their ages they gave as 15, 15, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19, 19, 20, 21, 22, 22, 23; four voters in the class; they gave the time in school as from two to ten years, an average of about seven years. The handwriting was good; two grammatical mistakes were made. The Principal stated that all hearing and speaking teachers in the school teach articulation; it was the first year articulation had been taught this class. The sentence, "I hope you are well," was articulated fairly by two members of the class, and poorly by all the others.

Seventh grade.—14 boys, 13 present; they wrote their names and ages well, giving their ages as 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 17, and the time in school as from three to seven years; average, four years. Three grammatical mistakes were made. Nine pupils read the questions correctly from the teacher's lips, four could not; on trial of their articulation, two pupils said: "I am well," quite distinctly, six not so well, and five poorly; the answers to the question "When did you become deaf?" were written incorrectly as a rule.

Eighth grade.—12 pupils, 11 present. They gave their ages as 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 19, 19, 19, 20, 21, 22, and the time in school as 5, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10, 12, 12, 12, 13 years, an average of nearly ten years; three wrote that they were born deaf, and others gave the time they lost hearing as from one to nine years. On trial of the voices with the sentence, "I am well," three spoke it well, four fairly, and four poorly; excellent handwriting in this class.

High Class.—14 pupils, 13 present; a semi-mute teacher. They wrote their names on the boards and their ages, giving the latter as two of 19, three of 20, six of 21, two of 22, and the years in school as 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, and 14. In answer to the question as to when they became deaf, they wrote on the boards, one congenital, four at 1 year, three at 2 years, one at 6, two at 7, two at 12. On trial of the voices with the sentence, "I am well," five spoke it well, seven fairly, one poorly. The class is taught English history, geography, some physical geography, penmanship, grammar to adverbs, United States history, arithmetic to percentage, and in poetry is reading Tennyson, articulation is also taught as an accomplishment. Two questions in English history given by the manual alphabet were correctly answered, and two others in physical geography fairly answered; no member of the class knew what a promontory was; two simple questions in geography were correctly answered.

Female Department.

The kindergarten class, in charge of a trained teacher consisted of two divisions, 22 children, 10 in the lower, 12 in the upper; the children were seated at kindergarten

tables arranging pegs in boards. Of the lower division all came since September; of the older division 8 were present and 4 absent. They are taught the Bell symbols. Orders in this class are given by speech, and articulation is taught all, beginning with simple sentences, as "I love papa." This was said fairly well by two or three children. The ages of the children in this class were from 5 to 10 years, three being 5 years old.

First grade.—11 pupils, all present; the teacher deaf; uses the manual alphabet; the class uses responsive signs, or the alphabet. They wrote their names and their ages, giving the latter as 9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 14, 14, 21, and the time in school from five months to six years, an average of two years. They are taught objects and their names, and as a rule wrote fairly well.

First grade, more advanced, 10 pupils; all present. They wrote their names and ages, giving the latter as 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 16, and time in school an average of four years. Three wrote they were born deaf, and others all before 2 years of age, except one semi-deaf. Three said "I am well" quite distinctly, three fairly, and four poorly.

Second grade.—5 pupils; all present. In school about two years. In charge of a hearing and speaking female teacher. They wrote their names and gave their ages as 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 years.

Third grade.—17 pupils; 15 present. In charge of a deaf-mute female teacher. Questioned by the manual alphabet, they wrote their names and ages, giving these as 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 20, 20, 20, 22, 22, 27, 28. A strangely constituted class, and much too large. The time in school was given on the boards as 1 month, 3 months, 3, 3, 4, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9 and 12 years. Most of these was stated that all can add, most can subtract and multiply, three can divide. It would seem advisable to return several of the pupils in this class to their homes as not fit subjects for further education at State expense.

Fourth grade.—No pupils at present.

Fifth grade.—No pupils at present.

Sixth grade.—12 pupils, all present; the teacher hears and speaks; by the manual alphabet asked to write their names and ages, they did so; giving the latter as two of 11, two of 12, six of 14 and two of 15 years, and the time in school as 1, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7 and 8 years; the writing on the boards was very rapid and good, and no mistakes were made in grammar; a bright class. On trial of the voices with a simple sentence two spoke it well, three fairly and seven poorly; most of the pupils with full but untrained voices.

Academic grade, high class.—Female teacher, deaf; 12 pupils, all present; they wrote their names and ages well, giving the latter as 13, 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 16, 18, 18, 20, 21, 21 years; and the time in school by years as 1, 2, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 12, 13; said to be three congenitals in the class, and all the others probably deaf before six years. This class in arithmetic had advanced to addition and subtraction of fractions; taught also United States history, geography, mythology, proverbs and literature; an intelligent-looking class. They wrote on the boards the names of some pieces of poetry they knew. On trial of the voices with the sentence "I am well," seven spoke it well, three fairly well, two faintly, and two poorly; time failed for a further examination of the class.

Semi-mute division of the high class.—6 pupils, all present. They read the lips well as a rule, and gave their ages as 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25 years. On an average about five years in school. They became deaf at from 3 to 17 years. Two semi-mute blind pupils, a boy and a girl, are taught separately.

Mansion House.

This building is situated about a hundred yards to the rear of the main school, and is the home of the little boys, who are transferred from it to the main school when old enough. Although last inspected, these pupils should have been seen before the lowest class of boys in the main school.

Kindergarten class, lowest class for boys, in charge of a female teacher, hearing and speaking; 10 pupils, seated at kinder-

garden tables placed in the square hall, busy in outlining with colored threads; three of these pupils came to school when it opened in September.

Another class, containing pupils from the first division, third grade; 20 boys, in two divisions; one teacher, a female, hearing and speaking; taught at the time from two large scrap-books with colored pictures, arranged by the teacher in order of subjects very intelligently. The pupils, on an average, 11 years old. They wrote well on the boards, and surprised me by writing my name and official title without making any mistakes; a bright and intelligent class of little fellows.

Another class of 10 boys, on an average 10 years old, was also seen. On trial of the voices with the word "papa," two spoke it well, five fairly, and three poorly. Each pupil in the mansion house has an hour a day of articulation; one of the teachers takes the classes in turn. The school day being long since over, only a superficial examination of the pupils in the Mansion House was made. The teacher in charge of it stated that it contained in all five teachers, all but one of whom hear and speak, and sixty-six pupils. The house was found very neat and clean, the dining-room especially attractive.

In the rear of the house a two-story addition, eighty by thirty-four feet, built of brick, with stone lintels, and a flat roof, has recently been constructed, at a cost of about \$10,000, and will be completed and occupied within a month; the ground floor contains five class-rooms, opening upon a long hall which forms one side of the building. These rooms have steel ceilings, which, it was stated, are dust-proof, fire-proof and will not crack. The class-rooms are about 15x25 feet each, and dividing the pupils in the Mansion House between them, would assign 12 or 13 and a teacher to each room. As five teachers now reside in the school, this will be almost an ideal arrangement of classes, and should insure to each pupil a fair start on his educational voyage. The second floor is a large sleeping hall or open dormitory, in which all the pupils of the Mansion House will sleep.

A room for a teacher opens into the dormitory. This building, which is admirable in every way, will be heated by steam, and connected with the old Mansion House on the ground floor.

The pupils were assigned for industrial training on the date of inspection as follows: Male pupils, art, 14; baking, 2; carpentry, 40; gardening, 3; printing, 30; shoemaking, 21; tailoring, 14; total, 124. Female, art, 4; cooking, 24; dressmaking, 16; sewing, 37; shirt-making, 21; tailoring, 4; typewriting, 12; total, 118. Grand total, 242. The pupils are divided into two divisions, and work for two or three hours daily, alternately.

All things considered, the inspection of this institution, the oldest in the State, showed marked improvement, as the reading of these notes will testify. Class-books should be introduced and kept, and promotions based upon the records kept in them. I was glad to learn that under the provisions of chapter 36 of the Laws of 1892, reducing the age at which country pupils might be committed to the schools for the deaf from 6 to 5 years, thirteen pupils had been received between the ages of 5 and 6, up to October 31, 1893.

II.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

125 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO.

Incorporated 1861.

Principal, MOTHER MARY ANN BURKE.

Inspected November 10, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	4
Teachers	12
Employees	22
Total	38
Pupils, male	67
Pupils, female	55
Total	122

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
State pupils	34	27	61
County pupils	24	20	44
Private pupils, pay	6	5	11
Private pupils, free	3	3	6
Total	67	55	122

A decrease of one pupil since the inspection of November 11, 1892. Of the 122 pupils 114 were present. All of these, except twenty-five little boys, who live at the branch, reside in the school on Edwards Street.

All the officers, teachers and employes, except three teachers and nine employes, belong to the religious order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and wear a religious dress; all of them hear and speak except one employe.

The average per capita cost for maintenance, for the year ending September 30, 1893, including clothes for thirty-three pupils, is given as \$225.78.

The Buffalo school is classed as a "Combined" school, but the rule is not to use signs in the class-rooms.

Branch House.

This is situated on Main street, about four miles from the main school. At the time of my visit it contained 25 of the smaller boys, taught by two sisters and a semi-mute assistant. Four sisters and a deaf employe attend to the domestic duties. All of these are included in the census of the school given above.

The lowest class in the male department contained 12 pupils, all present. Of these, 4 were received since school opened, September sixth last. Ages of the pupils were 3, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12; on an average about two years in school. The pupils are taught by the phonetic system, consonants and vowel sounds singly and in combination. As aids to instruction, a cabinet of objects, charts, pictures and boards were used. The pupils seemed generally in earnest. Three boys of five wrote the names of objects shown fairly. The voices of some of the boys in the class were tried. Some could not or would not speak at all. Others articulated simple words, as "ball," "tall," etc., fairly well.

The higher class of 13 boys, in two divisions, under the charge of one teacher; all present. The lower division averaged about one year in school; the other divisions averaged about two and a half years in school. The younger division boys' ages were 5, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10 years, and the older division 10, 11, 11, 12. In this class signs were in use, and the manual alphabet, the pupils using responsive signs as the teacher spoke. Three of the older boys read simple sentences from the teacher's lips correctly, and some of the pupils had fair voices. A careful examination of them was not made, as, at the time the school was visited, the classes had been dismissed for the day. I had spent the morning and early afternoon at the main school. The branch house is mentioned first in order, as it contains the youngest male pupils. The class-room has been subdivided by the construction of a frame partition, and two smaller rooms thus provided. This allows of the instruction of the pupils in two classes of reasonable size.

The dormitories have recently been provided with new bedsteads of oak of tasteful design, and a strip of carpet is placed by each bed. Growing plants about the rooms gave them a cheerful appearance. Altogether the branch is a pleasant home for the children who are sent to it. I was glad to learn from one of the sisters that four of the teachers had visited St. Joseph's school, at Fordham, within the year.

Main School.

Male department, ninth grade, the lowest in this house; 14 boys, 12 present; ages 10, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 16; on an average four years in school. No class-books were in use in the school, so that it was difficult to obtain information about the pupils, and their deaf history could not be ascertained accurately. The teacher questioned the scholars orally; they read her lips and gave the answers in chorals fairly well. The pupils wrote on the boards their names, ages, years in school, and when they became deaf, well, as a rule; three made grammatical mistakes in giving age at which they became deaf. The class is taught language, penmanship, addition, subtraction, drawing, articulation. On trial of the voices they were classed poor as a rule; two or three hopeful.

Eighth and seventh grades.—In all, 17 pupils in one room; two teachers.

Eighth grade, lowest; 6 pupils, all present; taught by spelling; they do not know how to read the lips; wrote their names, and gave their ages as 14, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, and years in school 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8; drilled in language and arithmetic only, dull looking boys.

Seventh Grade—7 pupils; 6 present. They gave their ages as 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16 years, of whom four were said to be congenitals, and two deaf in infancy; on an average six years in school; taught language, reading, penmanship, the four rules of arithmetic and articulation. At the time the drill was in vowel sounds, aspirates, etc., as h-a, ha; same as in first year in other schools, backward class, two or three fair voices.

Sixth grade, also in room with above. 4 pupils; 2 present; ages 19 and 21 years; six years in school.

Fifth grade, now the high class.—9 boys; 8 present; ages 14, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 17, 19 years; in school 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10 and 10 years; taught grammar; arithmetic to fractions; Barnes' Primary History of the United States; questioned by the manual alphabet. The pupils' slates were shown with some very fair examples in arithmetic; the handwriting was good as a rule, and some fairly good voices were heard. I asked some simple questions in geography, which were fairly answered, but the pupils did not show much knowledge, especially in consideration of the fact that they belonged to the highest class in the school; they did not seem as bright as the girls, or as far advanced. A memorandum in my note-book asks, "Why are the boys in these schools not as bright as the girls?" Who can tell? I think the question states a fact. The boys are taught tailoring, shoe-making, printing and chair-caning.

Female Department.

On my arrival at the school I found the sisters and the pupils of the female apartment assembled in a large hall, where an entertainment was being given for Archbishop Ireland. He was seated on a raised platform in the center of the room, the

sisters and children behind him, and in front a stage, upon which the pupils were performing. I was presented to the archbishop, who courteously invited me to a seat by his side, and I witnessed the conclusion of the entertainment, which consisted mainly of dances. Thirteen pupils united in a scarf dance, and others in pairs, and properly costumed, represented Irish dancers, Spanish, Italian with tambourines, Highland, etc. After the dances were concluded, some of the older pupils gave the "Star Spangled Banner" in signs, with much grace and feeling.

The inspection of the classes then began with the beginners' or tenth grade class of girls; 13 pupils, 11 present, of whom four came since school began in September. Their ages were given by the teacher from memory, as no class-books were in use in the school; ages, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 10 years. This class is taught by the phonetic method; the teacher stated she knew very few signs. The lesson begins with drill in the vowel sounds, then the consonants, afterwards in combination. A mirror was in use as an aid to articulation, and large and small frames to help in learning numbers. Some of the pupils articulated quite well such words as "ball," "key," "watch," etc. Their deaf history could not be ascertained without going over the records of the school kept in the office. The most advanced pupils of this class are taught language, reading from the primary chart, writing, object lessons, addition in single column, etc. Some of the pupils wrote well on the boards.

Ninth grade.—Next higher, in two subdivisions; 12 pupils, 11 present; from two to three years in school. The pupils gave their ages by speech, "I am 9 years old," etc. None of them, however, so as to be understood by me. They gave their ages as 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 14 and 15 years. Most of the pupils spoke with high or faint voices, and they evidently had not been well grounded in articulation. As a rule this was indistinct. They were drilled in phonetics in chorus. The teacher asked, "How long have you been in school?" Two pupils of five read the teacher's lips correctly and wrote correct replies; articulate replies not understood. A question in addition was read correctly from

the teacher's lips by one pupil of five, who gave the correct answer. Other pupils read incorrectly, and gave incorrect replies.

Eighth and seventh grades, together.—12 pupils, all present. In answer to the spoken question, "How old are you?" the pupils replied in turn, "I am 12 years old," etc.; so as to be understood, eight; not understood, four. They gave their ages as 9, 11, six of 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; two semi-mutes in the class, and three congenitals; at school on an average about four years. The teacher's lips were well read, as a rule. Some questions well answered in writing on the boards.

There is no fifth grade.

The sixth grade and fourth grade were seated together, in charge of a teacher, not a sister. The sixth grade, 7 pupils, 6 present. They gave their ages as 14, and five of 15. All became deaf at from 1 to 4 years of age. The average time in school, five years. The lesson at the time was in physical geography. The questions were put by speech, and the answers well, rapidly and correctly written. No mistakes in spelling or grammar were noticed. Questions were about mountains, valleys, hills, volcanoes, etc.

Fourth Grade.—6 pupils, 4 present, ages 16, 16, 19, 19, years; and time in school 5, 5, 6 and 7 years; two congenitals; the others deaf at 3 and 12 years; at present the high class; there being no third, second or first grades. The lesson at the time was in grammar, the text-book being Reed & Kellogg's; the pupils appeared well grounded; the writing on the boards was rapid, and the answers correct. It was stated that the class was just beginning geography, knew a little of physiology; in arithmetic, was working in fractions; and was studying a child's history of the United States. Although not advanced, the pupils appeared bright, read the lips well, were poor articulators, and used good English on the boards.

The pupils were seen at dinner, the boys and girls in separate dining-rooms. In the girls' dining-room grace was said by signs, the pupils standing. The tables were covered with red cloths, the meal consisted of oyster soup, served in pitchers, crackers, raw oysters, potatoes, turnips, rice, bread and butter, pickled pears;

all the pupils did not receive all these articles, but had a choice of them; 46 pupils were at the tables. The boys occupied two small adjoining rooms; 34 were seated at the tables; the meal was the same; sisters served the pupils in all the dining-rooms. These are in a low basement virtually underground, and are dark and unsuitable for such use.

Upon inspection, the main school building, was found clean, in part, in good repair; in part, worn; the dormitories were pleasant, wooden beds, good bedding, white spreads, white curtains between the beds forming alcoves, a desirable arrangement. New sanitary plumbing had recently been put in the closets, all the dormitories were inspected, and found in good order. The boys and girls occupy separate wings of the school building, the main staircase and administration offices, etc., divide them. The boys and girls have separate yards in the rear of the building; the girls' in grass; the boys' in gravel; it was stated that the yards and building covered about one acre of ground.

The health of the pupils was reported good for the year, no one was ill in the main school or the branch at the time of the inspection, the infirmary was empty, and no death of a pupil had occurred during the year.

III.

Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN 67TH AND 68TH STREETS, NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1867.

Principal, D. GREENE.

Inspected May 12, 1893, by Commissioners STEWART and LITCHFIELD.

Census on that day:

Officers	7
Teachers	17
Special teachers	5
Employees	19
Total	<u>48</u>

Pupils, male	99
Pupils, female	98
Total	197

An increase of four since the inspection of October 19, 1892.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
State pupils	61	51	112
County pupils	34	40	74
Private pupils, pay	4	7	11
Total	99	98	197

The average per capita cost for the education and maintenance of each pupil for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1893, including clothing for a number of pupils, is reported \$282.71.

The institution is a pure oral school, and all the officers and teachers hear and speak.

I proceeded to visit the class-rooms in turn, beginning the examination at 9 o'clock in the morning, with the lowest class, namely:

Class O.—12 pupils, all present; a female teacher in charge, who was trained in the Boston School of Physiology, and has been eight years a teacher in the school. There were 6 girls and 6 boys in the class; the ages of the former were given as 8, 8, 7, 7, 6, 6, and of the latter as 9, 8, 8, 7, 6, 6. The average time in school was given as about six months. Instruction was through the word method, an object shown and the pupils taught to speak its name. No elementary sounds were taught in this class. It was stated that the class comprised seven congenitals and five who became deaf from 4 months to 2 years. On trial of the voices each pupil articulated separately. "Papa" was articulated well by a pupil, "arm" well by another, "water" and "papa" fairly by others, "papa," poorly by the fifth, fairly by the sixth and seventh; "mamma" poorly by the eighth, "papa" well by the ninth, tenth and twelfth, and fairly by the eleventh. In this room, as in those afterwards seen, there were colored picture charts hanging on the walls. The children seemed eager

to show what they knew; the teacher stated that if anything drops they exclaim "fall."

Class N.—Next higher, 13 pupils on the roll; 9 present, 3 girls and 6 boys. On an average about one year in school. The girls' ages were given as 7, 7 and 6, and the boys as 9, 8 7, 6, 6, 6; it was stated that there were seven congenitals among those present, the others became deaf at 1 and 3 years; the method of instruction was similar to that in the last class, but the pupils had made considerable progress. A boy said, "I saw a boat," fairly; another, "I saw a fish," fairly; another, "Papa caught a fish," well; another, "I have a bow," well; another, "I saw a lamb," faintly; another, "I saw a cow," poorly. A girl said, "I saw a hat," fairly; another, "I have a doll," fairly; another, in school a week, said, "Papa," fairly. All appeared to have hopeful voices.

Class M.—12 pupils, all present; 5 girls and 7 boys; their second year in school, as a rule. The ages of the girls were given as 12, 11, 11, 9 and 7, and of the boys as 11, 10, 10, 9, 9, 9, 8. A girl, deaf at 3, spoke a sentence with good quality of voice, but indistinctly; another, a congenital, said, "I have a ball in my pocket," with a low, pleasant and clear voice; the other girls spoke sentences indistinctly, fairly; the boys' voices were heard in simple words; in this class the sentences were written fairly for the time in school; the lessons consisted of language and written language.

Class L.—13 pupils, all present, 7 girls and 6 boys; on an average two years in school. A girl of 12, congenital, read a sentence with pleasant but indistinct voice; another of 10, congenital, read less distinctly; another, congenital, of 9 read with full voice, but indistinct articulation; another of 9, congenital, read with good voice; another of 8, deaf at 8 months, read with good voice and fair articulation; another, congenital, 9 years old, read with fair voice and articulation; another, of 8, who became deaf at a time not known, read with pleasant voice but indistinct articulation; a boy of 11, congenital, read with good voice and distinct articulation; another of 11, deaf at 6 years, in school three weeks, read indistinctly; another of 12,

congenital, one week in school, had a faint voice; a boy of 9, congenital, had a defective voice; another, of 9, six months in school, read with fair voice, indistinct articulation; a boy of 11, congenital, four months in school, read with faint voice and good articulation. This class, the teacher stated, studied penmanship, numbers, and has kindergarten lessons.

Class K.—12 pupils, all present, 6 girls and 6 boys; on an average about three years in school. A girl of 10, congenital, read from the teacher's lips and spoke with pleasant voice, "The boy fell down in the street;" a girl of 11, congenital, "I have a ball," with fair voice; another, of 12, "I saw two boys," with fair voice, indistinct articulation; a girl of 15, deaf at 3, with full voice, indistinct articulation, spoke another sentence; another of 10, deaf at 2, spoke with good voice and fair articulation; another of 14, deaf at 2, with fair voice and articulation; a boy of 10, congenital, spoke with low and rather indistinct voice; a boy of 10, congenital, said, "What color is the ball," with good voice and articulation; a boy of 12, congenital, said, "My mother has a cat," with fair voice and articulation; a boy of 15, deaf at 5, spoke with full but indistinct voice; a boy of 11, congenital, spoke with pleasant and distinct voice; a boy of 12, deaf at 2 years, spoke with pleasant voice but poor articulation. In this class all the pupils read from the teacher's lips without a mistake; instruction is given in the four rules of arithmetic, penmanship, drawing, language, articulation, and in the kindergarten.

Class J.—13 pupils, 11 present, 6 girls and 5 boys, on an average three years under instruction; a new female teacher in charge of the class. The voices were tried with the following result: A girl of 9, deaf, at one year spoke a sentence with fair voice and articulation; another of 11, congenital, indistinctly; a girl of 12, congenital, with clear but faint voice; a girl of 13, deaf, at two, with poor voice and articulation; a girl of 11, congenital, with poor voice; another of 12, congenital, with fair voice but poor articulation; a boy of 13, congenital, spoke a sentence with fair voice and articulation; another of 12, congenital, with fair voice and articulation; another of

12, deaf at six months, with high voice and indistinct articulation; another of 10, congenital, with good voice and fair articulation; another, a boy, deaf at one year, with pleasant voice and indistinct articulation. All the pupils in this class read with facility from the teacher's lips and different questions were put to each. The class is taught the four rules of arithmetic, language, articulation, penmanship, reading from charts and kindergarten.

Class I. 12 pupils, all present, 9 girls and 3 boys; under instruction from three to four years; a female teacher one year in the school. A girl of 10, deaf, history unknown, spoke a sentence read from the teacher's lips, with good voice and articulation; another of 10, congenital, with pleasant voice and fair articulation; another of 13, deaf at three, with faint voice and fair articulation; another of 11, deaf at 2, with good voice and articulation; another of 11, deaf at 4, with fair voice and articulation; another of 11, deaf at three, with faint voice but clear articulation; a girl of 11, congenital with good voice and fair articulation; another of 10, congenital, with good voice and indistinct articulation; another of 10, congenital, with good voice and fair articulation. A boy of 11, congenital, spoke a sentence with good voice and fair articulation; another of 13, deaf at 4, with good voice and fair articulation; a boy of 13, deaf at 4, with low voice and indistinct articulation. All the scholars read the teacher's lips with facility and made no mistakes; different questions were put to each. The lessons were stated to be the same as in the last class.

Class H.—13 pupils, 12 present, 2 girls and 10 boys; on an average four years in school; a female teacher nine years engaged as such in the school. On trial of the voices with sentences, a girl of 14, deaf at 3 months, spoke with fair voice and indistinct articulation; another of 11, deaf at 4 with fair voice and indistinct articulation; a boy of 13, congenital, with faint voice and indistinct articulation; a boy of 10, deaf at 1 year, with high voice and indistinct articulation; another of 11, deaf at 9 months, with fair voice and indistinct articulation; a boy of 14, deaf at 4, with fair voice and poor

articulation; another of 13, deaf history unknown, with good voice and fair articulation; another of 13 deaf at 1, with faint voice and indistinct articulation; another of 17, congenital, with high and faint voice, indistinct articulation; another of 14, congenital, with fair voice and indistinct articulation; another of 15, deaf at 2, low voice, poor articulation; another of 14, congenital, fair voice, poor articulation. The studies were the same as in the last class; clay modeling is also taught.

Class G.—13 pupils, all present, 4 girls and 9 boys; on an average three to four years in school. On trial of the voices, a boy of 9, deaf at 1, spoke a sentence with pleasant voice and articulation; another of 12, deaf at 8 months, with pleasant voice and fair articulation; another of 13, deaf history unknown, fair voice and poor articulation; another of 13, congenital, voice uncertain, articulation poor; another of 16, deaf at 5, poor voice and articulation; another of 16, congenital, fair voice, indistinct articulation; another of 16, congenital, uncertain voice and indistinct articulation; a boy of 11, deaf at 9 months, having a little hearing, spoke with fair voice and good articulation; another of 14, deaf at 1, fair voice and poor articulation; a girl of 12, deaf at 6, distinct but faint voice and articulation; another of 12, congenital, faint voice, indistinct articulation; another girl of 15, deaf at 1, faint voice, indistinct articulation; another of 18, deaf at 6, had a low voice and uncertain articulation. Lip-reading by all the pupils was good; fair specimens of their writing and knowledge of language were shown in composition-books; lessons the same as in last class, with the addition of geography.

Class F.—14 pupils, 12 present, 7 girls and 5 boys; on an average about five years in school. On trial of the voices, a girl of 11, congenital, spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 12, deaf at 6 months, with faint voice and fairly good articulation; another of 13, deaf at 3 months, voice faint, articulation indistinct; another of 11, congenital, voice fair, articulation indistinct; another of 13, deaf at 2, voice and articulation fair; another of 12, deaf at 7 months, voice and articulation fair; another of 15, congenital, voice fair and articulation indis-

tinct; a boy of 15, deaf at 2, spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 15, congenital, fair voice, articulation indistinct; another of thirteen, deaf at 18 months, spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 12, deaf at 2, spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 13, deaf history unknown, spoke with indistinct voice and articulation.

Class E.—12 pupils, 11 present, 5 girls and 6 boys; about five years under instruction, on an average. On trial of the voices, a girl of 11, congenital, spoke a sentence with pleasant voice and fair articulation; another of 17, deaf at 3, with fair voice and indistinct articulation; another of 13, deaf at 1, with high voice and uncertain articulation; another of 13, deaf at 3, with fair voice and uncertain articulation; another of 15, congenital, with fair voice and indistinct articulation; a boy of 13, congenital, spoke with fair voice and indistinct articulation; another of 15, deaf at 1 year, with good voice and articulation; another of 14, congenital, spoke with good voice and fair articulation; another of thirteen, congenital, spoke with fair voice and articulation (this pupil has three congenital deaf sisters in the school; it was stated that two other children of the same parents hear and speak, as do the parents); another boy of 18, deaf at 1, spoke with fair voice and poor articulation; another of 15, deaf at 1, with fair voice and articulation. This class studied long division and read from a geography.

Class D.—13 pupils, all present, 8 girls and 5 boys; average time in school about six years; in charge of a male teacher. On trial of the voices, a girl of 15, deaf at 1, having some hearing, spoke with pleasant voice and clear articulation; another of 12, congenital, spoke with pleasant voice and fair articulation; another of 14, congenital, pleasant voice and fair articulation; another of 17, congenital, voice and articulation fair; another of 17, deaf at 2, had faint voice and fair articulation; another of 15, deaf at 1, voice uncertain, articulation fair; another of 15, congenital, voice fair, articulation uncertain. A boy of 13, deaf at 1, spoke with fair voice and uncertain articulation; another of 13, deaf at 3, with fair voice and articulation; another of 14, congenital, fair voice and articulation; another of

13, deaf at 7, voice and articulation quite natural; another of 15, deaf at 1, voice rather high, articulation fair. The lesson in this class was in mental arithmetic, fractions. The teacher's lips were always accurately read and the answers usually correctly given. Specimens of good handwriting were shown.

Class C.—Several hours having been spent in the preceding examinations, it was necessary, time failing of the school day, to pass Class C, in order to see those higher.

Class B.—11 pupils, 9 present, 6 girls and 3 boys; in charge of a female teacher; three years in school. On trial of the voices, a girl of 12, deaf at 4, read from my lips well and spoke with a natural voice. The lesson at the time was in geography. Another girl of 18, deaf at 2, spoke with pleasant voice and articulation; another of 16, congenital, spoke with pleasant voice and good articulation; another of 18, deaf at 2, with fair voice and rather indistinct articulation; another of 16, congenital, with low voice and indistinct articulation; a boy of 17, deaf at 5, spoke with fair voice and uncertain articulation; another of 17, congenital, with fair voice and imperfect articulation; another of 17, congenital, with fair voice and articulation. A very intelligent class.

Class A.—The high class in charge of a male teacher, twelve years employed in the school, who stated that probably none of the pupils would graduate this year; 11 pupils, all present, four girls and seven boys. The lesson at the time was in natural history; a boy of 15, deaf at 4, spoke with good voice and articulation; another of 19, deaf at 4, with good voice and articulation quite naturally; another of 19, deaf at 12, has retained his speech and learned lip-reading; another of 18, deaf at 2, had fair voice and articulation; another boy of 15, congenital, spoke with pleasant voice and fair articulation; another of 16, deaf at 12, had a natural voice and had learned lip-reading; another of 14, deaf at 6, pleasant voice and articulation; a girl of 18, deaf at 6, spoke with pleasant voice and articulation; of the other three girls two had pleasant voices and articulation. The teacher stated that the class had advanced through arithmetic, and that the curriculum embraced natural philosophy,

chemistry, physics, geometry through the first book of Euclid, mechanical drawing, geography, physical geography, physiology, United States and English history, and that at present the lesson in English history consisted of four or five pages daily of Morris' Oxford and Cambridge English history; members of the class were now reading Kennilworth and Shakespeare's plays; that the class consisted of two divisions. I regretted my inability to remain longer with this interesting class, which was detained half an hour after school hours for such examination as was made of it.

An admirable feature of this school is its provision for technological and art instruction; the manual training of the pupils is said to begin on the day they enter the school, and to be continued until they leave it. A detached building adjoining the main school building is devoted to the industrial training and arts departments; the course comprises kindergarten exercises, drawing, construction by the use of paper, paste-board, and clay of the forms drawn, woodwork, metal work, use of machine tools, laboratory work, art work, needlework, dress-making and cooking. The Principal stated that all the pupils are taught drawing, all the girls plain sewing; 37 receive kindergarten training; 17 are taught dressmaking; 24 cooking; 24 clay modeling; 4 advanced clay modeling; 10 are taught oil painting; and 30 are instructed in physics and chemistry; 40 of the boys receive kindergarten training; 26 are taught clay modeling; 54 are taught woodwork; 54 metal work; 10 the use of machine tools; 26 are instructed in laboratory work in physics and chemistry; 3 are taught oil painting; and 11 advanced clay modeling. A class of 12 pupils was seen in the chemical laboratory, and in the physics room another class of 9 pupils under instruction in chemical electricity; the metal workshop was provided with six forges, vices and an engine of fifteen horse-power. Creditable specimens of the work of the boys in this shop were shown; two hours a day on four days of the week are spent in the shops.

The buildings were inspected and found in good order and repair. The pupils appeared to be generally in good health; it

was stated that they had been well during the year, and that no death had occurred among them; they were suitably dressed and apparently contented and happy. They were seen assembled for dinner in the dining-room at noon; the tables were covered with red cloths, and the meal consisted of fried fish, beans, bread, water and pudding; the pupils were seated on benches and seemed pleased to see me. My inspection of this school was satisfactory in the main; the teachers impressed me as interested in the advancement of their pupils; and these, as a rule, appeared intelligent; few, if any, among them seemed intellectually deficient. The examination of the classes would be facilitated in future by the introduction of class books, giving the usual information about the pupils, and their introduction was recommended.

IV.

St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

FORDHAM.

Incorporated, 1875.

St. Joseph's Institute consists of three separate schools for the instruction of the deaf, viz.:

1. Female department, Fordham, Westchester county.
2. Male department, Westchester, Westchester county.
3. Female department (branch), Brooklyn.

The female department at Fordham is the original institution. A governing board of women has charge of all the schools, each of which has its own principal. The teachers, as a rule, live in the schools, and receive an average nominal salary of \$125.

On the dates of inspection of the several schools they contained 306 pupils, viz.:

1. Female department, Fordham	95
2. Male department, Westchester	142
3. Female department (branch) Brooklyn	69
Total	306

And these pupils, together, were classified as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
State pupils	69	78	147
County pupils	64	73	137
Private pupils, pay	3	4	7
Private pupils, free	6	9	15
Total	142	164	306

An increase of eight pupils since the inspection of these schools in 1892.

The annual per capita cost for maintenance for the three schools for the year ending September 30, 1893, including clothing for 295 pupils, was \$241.74.

The health of the pupils in all these schools has been uniformly good during the year covered by this report; one death occurred in the Westchester school.

Female Department, Fordham.

Principal, Miss MARY B. MORGAN.

Inspected May 17, 1893, by Commissioners STEWART and
LITCHFIELD.

Census on that day:

Officers	1
Teachers	7
Employes	12
Total	20
Pupils, female	95

Of these, forty-eight are State pupils, forty-two county pupils, two private pupils, pay, and three private pupils, free.

Preparatory class, the lowest in the school, the teacher having taught three years. The class consisted of 20 pupils; much too large a number, especially for beginners. All present. On an average six months in school. In two divisions. One pupil of 5 years old, four of 6, one of 7, eight of 8, three of 9, and three of 12. Two of these pupils have lost the sight of one eye. School

hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 3. Instruction begins with articulation of elementary sounds from charts. Each child had a slate, and some, after articulating a consonant or vowel, could write it on the slate. Most of the pupils had faint voices. Each was tried in turn, but as no class-book was kept, the deaf history of each child examined could only be ascertained by going through the records of the school, and time was too short for that. This class should be subdivided into two classes of ten pupils each, which would involve another teacher.

The records of the school were not as full nor as well kept as they should be; the name of one pupil seen in this class was not entered upon the records at all. Your committee also recommended that class-books should be provided in each class, and that these should contain at least the following information: The names of the scholars, their ages, the dates of admission to the class and the school, and their deaf-mute history, as for example, at what age they lost hearing, whether deaf, semi-deaf, etc. Such class-books would furnish information which should be in the possession of every teacher, and would facilitate examinations of the classes.

Class F.—Next higher; 15 pupils, 14 present; on an average three years in school; in charge of a female teacher, who had taught for three years. It would seem as if there should be another class intermediate between this and the preparatory class, in which the average time in school was given as only six months, a difference of two and a half years. The method of instruction was by writing objects and drilling in articulation from charts and lips. Each pupil was examined separately and notes taken, which it is not deemed essential, in the interest of brevity, to give in full. The children gave their ages as 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 14, 13, 9, 7, 14, etc. The lip-reading was good, and such words as "fan," "doll," "cup," "horse," "bottle," "cow," "sheep," etc., were spoken by different members of the class, which contained several congenitals, and did not seem to be properly graded; possibly on account of the large size of the preparatory class pupils are hurried from it into this.

Class E.—15 pupils, all present, on an average four years

in school, the teacher having taught six years. A girl of 11, deaf at 7, spoke a sentence well; another of 10, deaf at 1, in school five years, spoke with uncertain voice and articulation; another of 11, congenital, spoke with fair voice and articulation, had partial hearing; another of 11 deaf at 2, spoke with pleasant voice and indistinct articulation; another of 18, congenital, spoke with high and uncertain voice and articulation; another of 12, congenital, spoke with fair voice, articulation not so good; another of 12, deaf at 3, spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 12, congenital, spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 12 hears her own voice; another of 12, deaf at 3, had fair voice and articulation; another of 11, congenital, spoke with fair voice, articulation not so good; another of 12, deaf at 1, spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 15, deaf history unknown, spoke with fair voice and uncertain articulation; another of 14, deaf at 2, had fair voice and uncertain articulation; another of 11, congenital, had uncertain voice and articulation. The pupils wrote on their slates and the boards, and were taught addition, subtraction, Bible history, lip-reading and articulation.

Class D.—14 pupils, 13 present, on an average six years in school, and from 12 to 15 years of age. On trial of the voices the first pupil examined, deaf at 2, had a fair voice and indistinct articulation; the second, deaf at 4, hears her own voice and spoke with fair voice and articulation; the third, deaf at 3, spoke with high and uncertain voice and indistinct articulation; the fourth, deaf at 8 months, spoke with fair voice and indistinct articulation; a congenital pupil spoke with fair but rather weak voice and articulation; another spoke with high, faint voice, fair articulation; another having some hearing spoke with indistinct voice and articulation; another deaf history unknown, spoke with fair voice, and articulation; another, with some degree of hearing, spoke with fair voice and articulation; another, deaf at 6 months, spoke with low and uncertain voice and articulation; another, deaf at 4, spoke with fair voice and articulation; a congenital spoke with poor voice and articulation; a pupil, deaf at 3, spoke with high voice and

uncertain articulation. Pupils of this class are taught in arithmetic, addition, subtraction and multiplication; the introduction to geography, the rules of grammar, copy-book writing and geometrical drawing. The writing, as a rule, was good as was the lip-reading except in one case.

Class C.—5 pupils, 4 present; aged 16, 16, 17 and 18 years, and time in school 8, 8, 10 and 11 years, all congenitals. On trial of the voices the first pupil had a high voice and fair articulation; the second, a low voice and indistinct articulation; the third, fair voice and articulation; the fourth, a faint voice and uncertain articulation. The teacher of this class said that the pupils preferred to communicate with each other by signs, and that she made no objection; dactylology was also used. These pupils were received when St. Joseph's was a sign school.

Class B.—16 pupils, all present, on an average about seven years under instruction. The teacher five years employed in the school. The first pupil examined, a girl of 16, had some hearing and good voice and articulation; another pupil, deaf at 4, age 16, had high, uncertain voice and articulation; another of 15, deaf at 3, high, uncertain voice and articulation; another of 13, deaf at 4, had fair voice and indistinct articulation; another of 15, congenital, had high voice and indistinct articulation; another of 15, deaf at 3, fair voice and poor articulation; another of 13, congenital, uncertain voice and poor articulation; another of 14, semi-deaf, congenital, had faint voice and articulation; another of 14, deaf at 2, had fair voice and articulation; another of 15, congenital, had uncertain voice and articulation; so also had another pupil, congenital, age 15; a pupil of 13, semi-deaf at 2, hears her own voice, which was fair, as was her articulation; another pupil of 11, deaf at 6, had fair voice and articulation; a pupil of 15, congenital, had uncertain voice and articulation; a pupil of 18, semi-deaf at 8, had natural voice and articulation; the last pupil, age 16, congenital, had a high voice and indistinct articulation. The voices of these pupils were tried in sentences read from the teacher's lips; the lip-reading was good; questions read from the lips were also correctly answered in

good handwriting on the boards. The members of this class are taught arithmetic to denominate numbers, United States history, geography, Bible history, general knowledge, popular science geometric drawing.

Class A.—10 pupils, 9 present; the class consists of two divisions, the second or lower is taught arithmetic to fractions, Bible history, general knowledge, botany, physiology; the first or higher division, the highest in the school, is taught the history of the United States and of England, arithmetic throughout and natural philosophy. On trial of the voices, the first pupil examined, age 18, semi-deaf, had natural voice and articulation; another, age 18, deaf at 3, fair voice and uncertain articulation; another, of 19, deaf in infancy, having defective organs of speech, had high and uncertain voice and articulation; another, of 18, deaf at 3, had high voice and fair articulation; another of 16, congenital, had uncertain voice and articulation; another, congenital, of 19, had high faint voice, indistinct articulation; another of 17, deaf at 2, had low voice and indistinct articulation. These last three pupils are entered on the class records "Do not speak." Another pupil of 16, congenital, had uncertain voice and fair articulation; another of 17, congenital, had poor voice and articulation. The handwriting of the members of this class was good; the teacher stated that the pupils of this class preferred to communicate with each other by signs, and that she made no objection; dactylology was understood, but infrequently used.

Sewing of every kind and embroidery is taught in the school; the girls make nearly all of their own clothes; there is an art teacher for drawing, but no painting or modeling is taught. It would seem advisable to extend the art instruction by introducing painting and clay modeling.

The pupils were seen assembled at dinner, ninety-three being seated at the tables; a high screen separated the older sign-making pupils from the large majority of other pupils taught by the oral method. It was stated that several of the sign-makers would leave the school this year. The dining-room is below the

level of the ground, is dark and has a low ceiling; altogether an unpleasant room. At whatever sacrifice of space now used on the first floor for sitting-rooms, etc., the dining-hall should be removed to that floor. The dinner consisted of roast beef, potatoes, hominy, gravy, bread, with farina pudding for dessert, and water to drink; white cloths were on the tables, and the pupils were seated on chairs.

The secretary reports that one additional teacher has been engaged since the inspection was made, and that three teachers are non-residents.

Male Department, Westchester.

Principal, Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMULLER.

Inspected May 16, 1893, by Commissioners LITCHFIELD and STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	1
Teachers	10
Employes	35
Total	46
Pupils, male	142

Of these, 69 are State pupils, 64 county pupils, 3 private pupils, pay, and 6 private pupils, free.

This department of St. Joseph's Institute is about five miles from the Fordham school.

The inspection of the pupils was begun with the lowest, or Kindergarten class.—23 pupils, of whom 21 were present; average time in school about nine months; eight boys of 5, nine boys of 6, five boys of 7, one boy of 8 years; a hopeful class as to appearance and grading, and in consideration of the early ages at which they came to school. The class, however, was in charge of only one teacher, and should be subdivided and another teacher employed to take charge of one of the subdivisions. The children were seated at two kindergarten tables,

and were busy laying sticks in forms. The teacher was not a regularly trained kindergarten teacher. It was stated that the lesson in language was in elementary sounds written on the boards. Some good voices were heard in the class.

First year class.—Next higher; 14 pupils, 12 present; The pupils were from one to two years in school, and from 6 to 9 years of age. The lesson at the time was in speaking elementary sounds read from a chart. All the voices were tried by the inspector, with the following result: Seven were classed as fair, one as good, one high, one faint, and two not classed, one of these having a defective palate, the other being a feeble-minded boy.

Second year class.—17 pupils; all present. Seven of 8 years, four of 9, two of 10, one of 11, one of 12, two of 14. Average time in school, two years and a half. Taught numbers, articulation, language, reading and writing. The lesson at the time was in reading from a chart. Each boy was heard separately, and the voices were classed as follows: Two good, eight fair, seven poor; articulation, two good, nine fair, and six poor. Six congenitals in the class; most of the others deaf before 3 years.

Third year class.—15 pupils; all present. A boy of 13, deaf at 4, in school five years, read from a chart simple sentences poorly. The other boys gave their ages as, one of 8 years, four of 10, seven of 11, two of 12. Each boy read a sentence in turn, and they were marked as follows: Voices, two good, nine fair, four poor; articulation, two good, seven fair, six poor. There were five congenitals in the class, and five others were deaf before 3 years. The class is taught addition, subtraction, multiplication, division; writes with ink, and is taught articulation and languages mostly from picture charts.

Fourth year class.—10 pupils; all present. Two of 11, four of 12, one of 13, two of 14 years; one not taken. Four were said to be congenitals. All the voices were tried separately, with very unsatisfactory results. This must be a discouraging class for the teacher.

Fifth year class.—13 pupils, 12 present. They gave their ages as three of 11, eight of 12, and one 13. Five congenitals were in the class. All the voices were tried, each with two sentences, and they were classed as follows: Two good, nine fair, one poor; articulation, one good, five fair, six poor.

Sixth year class.—12 pupils; all present. They gave their ages as, two of 12, four of 13, two of 14, one of 16, and three not given. The teacher spoke to the class; they read her lips and wrote on their slates. The voices were classed as, five good, three fair, one poor; articulation, five good, two fair, two poor, and three were not classed. A member of this class, a congenital, is one of the best articulators and lip-readers in any school in the State. He repeated the Lord's Prayer very distinctly. This class contains good lip-readers, and is very intelligent. Its members are alert, and reflect credit upon their teacher.

The following three classes, which contain most of the older pupils, are still taught by the "Combined method," and are separated from the other pupils. As a rule the lessons are learned by writing and signs used in explanation.

Class C.—17 pupils, all present, from 13 to 16 years of age, and on an average eight years in school. The class is taught geography, United States history, sacred history, penmanship, and arithmetic through long division.

Class B.—11 pupils, all present, from 16 to 19 years of age, and on an average ten years in school.

Class A.—The graduating class; 7 pupils; two of 16, one of 18 and four of 19 years of age; on an average, ten years in school; in charge of a young male teacher. In arithmetic they have reached percentage; are taught geography, penmanship, grammar and civil government. The handwriting of members of the class was very good.

Some of the classes of this school are so large as seriously to interfere with the reasonable progress of the pupils. The kindergarten class of twenty-three pupils; class C, seventeen; and class A, twenty-one pupils, should each be subdivided into two classes. Class A was shown by the records, a copy of which was fur-

nished your committee, to consist of twenty-one pupils, there being apparently no class B, but, on inquiry as to class B, it was stated that eleven of the boys in class A formed a subdivision which might be called class B. Practically, class A consists of twenty-one pupils.

Your committee was somewhat disappointed with his inspection of the classes of this school. Some of the teachers do not seem to be up to the standard, and three competent additional teachers should be engaged.

Eighteen boys are taught printing, and make up the reports of the school; get out a monthly paper, called "St. Joseph of the Oaks," and do some outside work. A Cottrell press of two horse-power was purchased in February last, and is run by a safety-vapor engine, started by electricity; eight boys are taught shoemaking, and make and mend all the shoes of the inmates; eight boys are taught tailoring, and make and mend their own clothes and shirts, using five machines; thirty-three woodworking, one baking, one farming; forty-five are instructed in mechanical drawing, and free-hand drawing is taught in ten of the classes.

December, 1893.—Since the foregoing was written, a letter has been received from an officer of the school to the effect that three additional teachers have been engaged.

Female Department, Brooklyn.

Branch for girls, Dean street and Buffalo Avenue.

Principal, Miss MARGARET COSGROVE.

Inspected May 10, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	1
Teachers	5
Employees	14
Total	20
Pupils, female	69

Of whom 30 are State pupils, 31 county pupils, 2 private pupils, whose instruction is paid, and 6 instructed and supported as a charity.

It was the hope of the inspecting commissioner to be accompanied by the full committee on the deaf, but this proved impossible, and the inspection was made on the day reserved for it. The school building was found in good order and repair. The dormitories and wash-rooms especially neat and attractive; the beds covered with clean white spreads, and each provided with a chair and a bright square of carpet. The building is full, and the growth of the school has rendered necessary the use of a sitting-room as a dormitory. The pupils present looked well, happy and neat. Some of them wore badges of ribbon, awarded them for good conduct. They were first seen at dinner, which consisted of beef stew, potatoes, rice, and for dessert a pudding served with sauce. The larger girls drank water from tumblers, and the smaller ones a preparation of warm milk, called tea, which was served in cups and saucers. The girls were seated at six tables, eleven or twelve at each, facing each other, with an older girl at the head, in charge of the table. The tables were covered with white linen cloths, and pieces of white oilcloth, made to fit the shape of the table, were laid over these. Napkins and rings were used. The count showed 67 present, a young pupil being upstairs, and one absent.

The sewing-room, which is on the first floor, occupies the width of the north wing, and is about twenty-five by forty feet; contains fourteen machines; the pupils are taught hand and machine sewing, cutting, fitting, etc. They do all the sewing for the school. The older girls work from 1 to 6, and the younger from 3.30 to 6. They also trim their own hats. Fancy work is also taught. Drawing is taught in all the classes; painting in water colors in the highest class. Calisthenics, fifteen minutes, five days in the week, at 3.30 p. m. An officer stated that a great deal of fancy work and photographs of the building and pupils had been sent as an exhibit from the school to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The classes were then visited in their school-rooms, beginning with:

Class E.—The lowest class, in two divisions, 17 pupils. No class-books are kept in the class-rooms of the school, and a suggestion was made that they should be introduced. The teacher of the class had been engaged in her work in the school three years. St. Joseph's being an oral school, all the officers and teachers hear and speak. Four pupils in the class came within the last three months, and are separately taught. Their ages were given as 13, 10, 7 and 4, three were born deaf, and one hears a little. Class E, proper, consists of 13 pupils, who are taught in two divisions. The lowest of these contains 6 pupils, in school about eight months on an average. Their ages were given by the teacher as 6, 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, elementary sounds, they all articulate faintly. The higher table of sounds, the "f," "p," "th," "s," "sh," "k," and other elementary sounds, they all articulated faintly. The higher division, 7 pupils, ages given as 8, 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, the second year in school for all; two, it was stated, were born deaf, and five became so in infancy; after a breathing exercise the pupils, one by one, articulated from the chart of elementary sounds, but with much fuller voice than those last heard; they had advanced to such words as "sat," "pot," etc.; there was one high voice. The others were fair to good. Some pupils of this division read from the board, and articulated fairly well simple sentences, as "I have a fan." Instruction was by articulation and lip-reading. In arithmetic this class had reached addition, and some figures were correctly added on the board, only one mistake being made.

Class D.—Next higher than the last, 13 pupils, all present. On inquiry as to the age of the pupils, the teacher asked the question orally, and, one by one, having read the question from her lips, the scholars answered audibly giving their ages as 17, 14, 14, 13, 13, 12, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 9, 9; all replied in the same manner, "I am 10 years old, etc., I could understand nine of the replies and took the ages correctly; three of the older pupils could not speak, and one was not understood; the average time in school was given as three years;

the teacher in charge of the class had been engaged in teaching the deaf nineteen years. In answer to the question, "When did you become deaf?" the scholars, some by speech, and some by writing, replied, that six were born deaf, and the others lost their hearing at 6, 5, 3, 2, 2, 1 1-2 years, and 6 months. A child of 9 wrote on the board, "I became deaf from pneumonia and water on the brain;" another wrote, "I became deaf from brain fever;" one gave "fright" as the cause; another "typhoid malaria." The pupils read from the teacher's lips with facility, and made oral reply to questions; the three who could not speak, wrote their answers on the boards. Several of the pupils articulated quite well the sentence, "A fish lives in the water; it is covered with scales; it can swim; it has no feet;" etc. In eight or nine cases the pupils articulated these sentences so as to be understood by me; the word "swim" gave them the most difficulty. In arithmetic the class was at work in addition, multiplication and subtraction; several sums in addition of numbers in thousands and ten thousands were correctly added in all cases but one; the handwriting was creditable to deaf pupils three years in school.

Class C.—14 pupils, 13 present. They gave their ages, generally by speech, as 16, 15, 15, 13, 11, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 10, 9. One pupil had no voice, and two, twin sisters, very little; I was able to understand the replies of nine. Though higher in its designation by letter, this class is not considered more advanced than Class D. In answer to the question as to time in school, the scholars replied giving this in years, as 9, 4, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, and three months. On inquiry as to when they became deaf, it was ascertained that two were semi-deaf, three had hearing, but defective speech, two partial hearing and speech; one born deaf; two, speech but defective hearing, one deaf at 10, and one at 8. One pupil blind and dumb counted in the class, was learning to read from a book with raised letters. The lesson at the time was in the Second Reader for five pupils, who articulated well as a rule, and in the First Reader for four pupils; three of whom read well; eight of the nine had quite natural voices; the class was

studying addition in arithmetic; one pupil had advanced to multiplication and subtraction; most of the pupils were practising the principles of writing on their slates; two could write words. The teacher stated that she had been ten years teaching in St. Joseph's Institute.

Class B.—Higher than the preceding; 12 pupils, all present. They gave their ages by speech as 17, 17, 16, 15, 13, 13, 13, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12. All these pupils but one gave their ages so as to be understood by me, and some of them were about fifteen feet distant; they gave by speech the time when they became deaf; one at 3 years, six at 2 years, two at 1 year, and three born deaf; these last made reply in the most natural of all the voices; two of the twelve I could not understand; they gave the time in school in years as 10, 8, 8, 7, 7, 7, 7, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4; the replies of three to this question were not understood. The teacher stated that she had been sixteen years engaged in the work of teaching at St. Joseph's Institute. In arithmetic the class was taught addition, multiplication, subtraction and division, and fractions will be taught it next year. Desiring to see the handwriting of all the members of the class, and to obtain some idea of their knowledge of English, they were asked to write what they pleased on their slates. The pupils filled their slates and they were submitted to me. On my note-book they are marked, 1 good, no mistakes; 2 good, no mistakes; 3 very good, 4 very good; 5 very good; 6 very good; 7 good, one mistake in spelling; 8 very good; 9 very good; 10 good, one mistake in spelling; 11 several mistakes, words transposed; 12 very good; the writing, as a rule, was good, as was the composition; most of the scholars wrote about the inspector, his former visits, their pleasure in seeing him etc., and the school's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. This appears to be an evenly graded and intelligent class.

Class A.—The highest class; 13 pupils, 11 present. In reply to my question, "How old are you?" they gave their ages by speech as 19, 19, 18, 17, 17, 16, 16, 16, 16, 14, 13; all but two so as to be understood by me. In answer to my question "When did you become deaf?" they gave the time as at 12 year

8, 7, 5, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, and 2 born deaf. One of these had a very good voice, the other was too high. In answer to the question, "How long have you been in school?" they gave the reply, not quite so well, as 12, 12, 10, 9, 9, 8, 7, 2, 2, 2, 2 years. The teacher stated that she had taught the high class for eight years and was trained at St. Mary's Academy in Buffalo. This class is taught spelling, arithmetic, geography, English and United States history, sacred history, astronomy, grammar and hygienic physiology; in arithmetic it has advanced to percentage. The teacher said, "If a man travels twenty-five miles a day and rests on Sunday, how far would he travel in the month of July, if the month begins on Sunday?" Four pupils read this from the lips, and wrote it correctly on the boards, and three gave the answer correctly by the rule of three; full statements were given by two. Four other pupils were given this example in the same manner: "If a bushel of apples cost four-fifths of a dollar and was sold for seven-eighths of a dollar, what was the gain on two bushels?" All of these pupils read from the lips, and wrote correctly this sum on the boards, and gave the correct answer as "three-twentieths" demonstrating it correctly. The teacher stated that all the instruction in the school was by articulation, lip-reading and writing. At my request the pupils were allowed to write what they pleased on their slates, which were rapidly filled on one side, and some on the other. These were submitted to me, one at a time. The writing was fair to good in most cases; no word was misspelled in the class. The sentences were well framed, and the possession of a considerable vocabulary was shown. The pupils seemed eager to communicate their thoughts in this manner. Desiring to hold some communication with them as a class, I requested the teacher by dactylology to translate what I said. Four of the pupils being called to the boards, wrote correctly and rapidly what was thus communicated, and apparently the others in the class were familiar with the manual alphabet, although it is not in use in the school. For such purposes it seems a valuable aid.

I was well satisfied by my inspection of the Brooklyn school. Constant improvement is noted in it. The teachers and pupils appear to live together as a happy family, and evidences of intelligence and painstaking effort by the teachers were apparent.

V.

Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

ROME.

Incorporated, 1875.

Principal, Professor E. B. NELSON.

Inspected November 14, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that date:

Officers	17
Teachers	8
Employes	24
Total	49
Pupils, male	66
Pupils, female	66
Total	132

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils	42	47	89
County pupils	24	19	43
Total	66	66	132

A decrease of one pupil since the inspection of November 15, 1892.

Average per capita cost for maintenance for year to September 30, 1893, inclusive of clothing for State pupils, \$317.37. The largely increased per capita, the principal stated, was in part accounted for by the high price of coal during the year. The school ran behind about \$1,700 during the period covered by this report.

The Rome school is classed as a "Combined" school, but within the past year a radical change has taken place, and the use of signs in the classes discontinued to a great extent. In passing about among the class-rooms, I noticed very few signs made in explanation, and that the manual alphabet was more generally used. One or more additional articulation teachers have been engaged, and the oral department thus strengthened.

The inspection began with the kindergarten class of the oral department; 13 pupils; in two sections; in charge of a female teacher, who stated that she was a trained kindergartner, and that she had been taught articulation privately. The first section, 6 pupils, all present, 2 girls and 4 boys; ages, four of 5 years and two of 6; average time in school, six months. These little children used signs between themselves; three congenitals spoke "papa" well, fairly, and well; a pupil said, "I love you," well; "mamma," "ball," fairly, fairly, and badly by two other pupils. The method of instruction, pointing to an object, then its name, then asking the child to speak it. Some of these pupils could read a little.

Second division, kindergarten class.—7 pupils, 4 present; ages, 7, 7, 9, 10 years; second year in school; deaf history unknown; taught by articulation only; female teacher. The pupils articulated, from a chart, simple words, the first pupil with good voice and articulation, the second pupil fairly well, others fairly and fairly. Class-books have been introduced this year, and show the name of the scholar, residence, time received in school, and age, but not deaf history.

Another oral class, II.—9 pupils, all present, 6 girls and 3 boys. Ages, 6, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12 years. Average time in school, two years. The pupils' voices were tried in counting, etc. The first pupil, good voice and articulation. The second, good voice and articulation. A girl said, "Ten years old" with good voice and articulation. Another, good voice and fair articulation. A semi-mute spoke well. Another girl, with faint voice and fair articulation. Another, with good voice and fair articulation. A little boy, with faint voice and fair articulation; a little girl, with fair voice and articulation.

Class four, oral department, 6 boys, all present. Ages 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 15. Average time in school, two and a half years. A hearing and speaking female teacher. On trial of the voices, with such words as "bow," "mamma," they were classed as follows: Voice and articulation uncertain, voice fair, articulation indistinct, voice and articulation uncertain, voice and articulation fair, voice and articulation fair, voice and articulation poor. These boys were formerly taught by signs, but since this school year began have been taught by the oral method. The teacher stated that no signs or manual were used in class. They all wrote their names well on the boards.

Class I, oral department, 12 pupils, 11 present, five girls and six boys. Ages 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 18 years. Average time in school, four years. Seven pupils said to be congenitals, and others deaf before 5 years. The pupils were engaged in writing journals. I read these. They were very child-like; the writing was fair as a rule, and no mistakes in spelling or construction were noticed. The pupils read from the lips of the female teacher. Their voices were tried, with the following result: Voice good, articulation fair, would not speak; voice good, articulation fair; voice and articulation good; voice good, articulation fair; voice and articulation fair; voice and articulation good; voice faint, articulation fair; voice and articulation fair; voice fair, articulation poor; voice uncertain, articulation fair. The class does not work from text-books. Is taught Scripture, physiology, etc., orally.

Class C, not oral, 10 pupils, 8 present. Ages, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 21, 22, 23 years. Average time in school, about seven years. Female teacher, hearing and speaking, recently received from the Albany school. She said she did not know the sign language, and communicated with the pupils by writing, as a rule. This class contains several defective-looking pupils, well advanced in years, and to whom, apparently, little can be taught. They should be sent to their homes. This must be a trying class for the teacher. No examination was made of it.

Academic department, division I, 9 pupils, all present. Ages, 13, 16, 16, 17, 17, 19, 19, 22, 26. Average time in school, about ten years. A male teacher, deaf. Said to be seven congenitals in the class. The lesson at the time, in Appleton's elementary geography. The teacher asked questions by the manual alphabet, also taught arithmetic through fractions, and penmanship, working at the time with block maps of the United States. In answer to the teacher's question, they said they had no speech. At my request they wrote on their slates to me. An examination of what they wrote showed little knowledge of language or originality of thought.

Division II, now said to be lower than I, 9 pupils, 8 present; four girls and four boys. Ages, 13, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 19, 19 years; average time in school, nine years. Deaf history, five congenitals; others deaf before 2 years. A deaf male teacher. I explained the object of my visit in writing on paper, which the teacher translated to the class by the manual alphabet. They in turn wrote the sentences on their slates, as a rule, not very well. The teacher stated that the class was at work in geography and fractions; some pupils can read the lips, but they have little articulation and are not taught it.

Class A.—10 pupils, 9 present; ages 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 22, 22, 22 years; on an average five years in school; are taught natural history and poetry. A pupil, deaf at 2, read a verse fairly well; another, deaf at 9, had natural voice and articulation; a girl, deaf at 10, spoke with very high voice, articulation clear; another, deaf at 5, with pleasant voice, indistinct articulation; a congenital spoke with fair voice and indistinct articulation. The teacher stated that the class had been taught English history and the natural resources of the United States. The pupils looked bright.

Defective class, so called, 11 pupils, 8 present, in charge of a monitor; there is no class-book and no regular teacher; one pupil was lame, another nearly blind; the heads of some of the pupils were abnormally developed; as a rule, an unfortunate looking class; it would seem wise to disband it and send the

pupils to their homes. The State is not properly chargeable with the education of some of these defective pupils.

Class 5, oral department.—7 pupils, all present; ages 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 13 years; in school, on an average, two years; two congenitals in the class; others deaf before 2; on trial of the voices simple words were articulated well, fairly well, fairly, etc.

Hight class.—11 pupils, 10 present; 5 young women and 5 young men; ages, 20, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 21, 22, 22, 22; in charge of a deaf teacher who speaks. The lesson at the time was in Roman history; they were questioned by the manual alphabet; the answers to the questions were written on slips of paper and handed to me. They were full of deaf-muteisms and, as a rule, showed an imperfect knowledge of language; the spelling and writing were good. The pupils stated that they had been taught, during their progress through the school, penmanship, arithmetic to fractions, English history, Roman history, United States history, geography, physical geography, grammar, botany and astronomy. The teacher stated that after Christmas they would have lessons in English literature and political economy. On trial of the voices with the vowel sounds, seven gave them quite well and three poorly.

In this the high class the pupils had just finished writing answers to questions in Roman history which had been put to them by their teacher, and their examination papers had been collected by him and were handed uncorrected to me. The answers are interesting in illustration of the point which is urged that the sign schools do not teach their pupils the accurate use of the English language. Eight papers were given me. Judging by the answers, the questions were: 1. "Who founded Rome?" 2. "Who saved Rome?" 3. "Into what classes were the Roman people divided?" All the eight pupils answered the first and second questions virtually correctly in sentences of three to seven words. The third question was answered on the different papers as follows: 1. "The Roman people were divided into two classes viz.: the plebeians and patricians in Rome." 2. "The Roman people were divided the patricians and plebeians in Rome." 3. "The Roman people divided the plebeians and patricians in

Rome." 4. "The Rome people were divided two phebetians and pratricans in Rome." 5. "Patricians and plebeians were the Roman people divided in Rome." 6. "The Roman people were divided in Rome by the plebeians and patricians." 7. "The Roman people were divided into two tribes, the patricians and plebeians." 8. "The people were divided in Rome are the plebeians and patricians." No comment is necessary; the answers speak for themselves.

The classes in this school made a more favorable impression upon me than at the date of the last inspection; some younger teachers, hearing and speaking, and earnest in their work, have recently been employed. The entire school day was spent in the class-rooms, but one or two classes, I believe, were not seen as the pupils were said to be at work. The arrangement of the classes is not systematic; the endeavor was to visit them in turn from the lowest class to the highest, but this was only in part successful. The classes should be reorganized and named so that a person of average intelligence can understand what the system is. None of the teachers except three live in the school.

The pupils were seen at dinner; they were seated at thirteen tables, four tables for girls, five for boys and four mixed. The count showed 63 girls, and 64 boys present. Generally speaking, they were well dressed, clean and healthy looking. The deal consisted of meat, potatoes, bread and butter, gravy, milk; some tables, for the little ones, had white oilcloth tops, others were covered with white table-cloths.

The hospital is a detached frame building in the rear of the school; three children were in it with colds; the teacher stated that there had been no deaths among the pupils during the year. Since the last inspection an electric plant costing about \$5,000 has been put in, and the buildings are now lighted by electricity, replacing kerosene lamps. The dormitories were clean and airy; new wooden ceilings have been put in; in the sewing-room fifteen of the older pupils were seen at work; the girls' bath-room contains five bath-tubs, each in its separate frame structure; the names of the pupils using each tub were on cards on the doors. The boys' bath-room had a similar arrangement of tubs.

Some of the older boys were seen at work in the printing shop, a well-lighted and furnished room about forty feet square; twenty-five boys are taught this trade; a Cottrell press in use; a paper is printed weekly, all the work being done by the boys. The principal stated that the boys were in the shops from 8 to 10.20, and again in the afternoon; twelve boys were at work in the shoe-shop; they make all the boys and girls shoes, and are shifted about so as to learn how to make the whole shoe; the carpenter's shop was closed as the carpenter boys were at work in the engine-room. The instructor in the shoemaker's shop said the boys work five hours a day, and that all the work was done by them.

VI

Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

945 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1875.

Principal, Z. F. WESTERVELT.

Inspected November 13, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that date:

Officers	16
Teachers	13
Employes	18
Total	47

Pupils, male	88
Pupils, female	72
Total	160

These are classified as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
State pupils	60	43	103
County pupils	28	29	57
Total	88	72	160

An increase of seven pupils since the inspection of November 14, 1892.

Average per capita cost for maintenance for year to September 30, 1893, \$266.33, exclusive of clothing.

The Rochester school is classed by its principal and by Dr. Bell as a "manual oral school." Dactylology is generally used in the classes as an aid to the study of speech and for purposes of instruction. All of the teachers are females, and hear and speak, except two, who are deaf. The school is divided into kindergarten and senior departments. The classes were visited in turn, beginning with the kindergarten department.

Class E.—This class is in three subdivisions, and has two teachers; taken together, it contained 23 pupils, 14 girls and 9 boys, of whom 16 were present, seven absent, most of them in the hospital with chicken-pox. The ages of the children present were two of 5 years, two of 6, five of 7, one of 8, one of 9, two of 10 and three of 11; eight pupils in the class had come to school since it opened, September, 1893, and the others had been on an average one year under instruction. The method of instruction is first to learn the use of language in its written form by the help of objects and actions; simultaneously pupils are taught to speak sentences and to spell; spelling is learned more rapidly, and, after one or two hundred words are known, they are taught to write; several pupils received within two months were already able to articulate simple words more or less distinctly; four semi-mutes in the class. Miss Hamilton, the teacher of articulation, who, with the principal, devoted the entire school day to aid in the examination of the classes; showed a watch to a pupil of 7, deaf at 6 months, and he said very clearly: "I have a watch;" other pupils in the class said: "I am warm," "I love you," etc. All the voices were tried, and most of them were very good, pleasant, hopeful voices, the record showing only one high voice and indistinct articulation; feathers were in use by the teacher and pupils; the pupils held them in front of their mouths as aids in speaking the aspirates.

The kindergarten class-rooms are delightful, well planned, lighted and ventilated, fixed seats for the children, arranged in

semi-circles, about ten in each form; the walls covered with pictures, and cases full of objects, stuffed animals, a doll-house also in use, intended to awaken the interest of the pupils and so make their progress more rapid. On the blackboard in one of the rooms was written the following verse, which the pupils were learning to speak:

"Do you know how many stars
Are shining in the sky?
Do you know how many clouds
Every day are sailing by?
God in Heaven has counted all,
He would miss one should one fall."

Class D.—Next higher than the last; 9 pupils, 8 present; 4 girls and 4 boys. Ages, four of 7 years, two of 8, one of 9, one of 11. On an average two years in school. Two congenitals; others deaf at from 1 to 5 years, and one semi-mute. The lip-reading was excellent in this class; the voices were tried separately, and were classed as good, good, indistinct articulation, faint, good, good, faint, poor. Such sentences were spoken as, "Have you a pillow?" "That is too bad," etc.

Class C.—9 pupils, 8 present. Their ages were, three of 9 years, two of 10, one of 11, two of 12. Average time in school, about two years and a half. Four congenitals; others deaf before 2 years. This is the first class in which attention is given to elements in speech and corrections made. The teacher stated that this is a better and pleasanter method of instruction than beginning with drill in the elements only. Spelling is not used in this class at the speech lesson. All the voices of the pupils were heard in such sentences as, "I have a brown bow," and the voices and articulation were classed as follows: Fair, fair, very good (congenital), fair, indistinct, fair, faint but clear, fair. A chart, with pictures of animals, etc., was used during the lesson.

Class B.—7 pupils, 6 present. Ages, five of 11, one of 12, On an average three years in school. Three congenitals; others deaf at from 3 months to 4 years. All the voices were tried. They were found not so good as in the last class, most being

classed as uncertain, high, or faint; only one having a fair voice and clear articulation.

Class A.—6 pupils, 4 present. Their ages were, one of 11 years, two of 12, one of 13. Two congenitals; the others deaf at 1 year. Average time at school, five years. Such sentences as "To-day is Monday" were spoken very well by three pupils, and fairly by the fourth. They were drilled in speaking from a chart such words as "caught," "thought," "calf," etc.

Senior Department.

First grade.—The lowest; 5 pupils, all present; all boys. Ages given as 12, 13, 15 and 17; one not known. On an average one year in school. One semi-mute; the others deaf before 2 years. These pupils all came too late to school, and they are, therefore, approximately on the intellectual level of children of 7 in the kindergarten classes. The lad of 17 is nearly blind. Two of the pupils had pleasant voices, and one has shown no voice as yet. The pupil's voices were tried with "papa" and "mamma."

Second grade.—11 pupils, 10 present; ages, three of 13, five of 14, one of 16 and one not known; average time in school five years; one congenital; others deaf, as a rule, at 2 years. This class was visited in speech hour; all the voices were tried separately with such sentences as "I have a key," etc.; they were classed as follows: Semi-deaf, a natural voice, high uncertain voice, fair, faint but distinct, high uncertain, fair, fair, indistinct articulation, fair, indistinct articulation, fair, indistinct articulation, poor.

Third grade.—9 pupils, all present; ages, two of 13 years, two of 15, one of 16, one of 17, two of 18 and one of 19; average time at school three years and a half, two pupils having just been received. This class appeared to contain several dull pupils; three of them were congenitals, the others deaf before 5 years. Questions were asked by speech and spelling, and the lips were fairly well read, as a rule. The voices were tried with simple sentences as, "I have a large book;" the pupil who lost hearing at 5 spoke with a pleasant natural voice; another with

some hearing spoke well; other pupils were classed as high uncertain voice, indistinct voice and articulation, low faint voice, good voice and articulation, indistinct voice and articulation, etc.

Fourth grade.—6 pupils, all present; 4 boys, 2 girls; ages 13, 14, 15, 16, 16, 18 years; average time in school seven years; two congenitals, others deaf before 2 years. Record of the voices in simple sentences, low voice, indistinct articulation, low voice, indistinct articulation, low voice, indistinct articulation, fair voice and articulation, fair voice, indistinct articulation, fair voice and articulation; each child spoke a sentence.

Fifth grade.—12 pupils, 10 present; 5 girls and 5 boys; ages 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 18, 18; average time in school five years. A boy, deaf at 8, spoke several sentences rapidly and naturally; another, deaf at 10, natural voice and articulation; another, deaf at 6 to 9, had natural voice and articulation; so with another, deaf at 3 1-2 years; a lad of 14, deaf at 3, had good voice and articulation; a girl of 12, deaf at 3, also good voice and articulation; a girl of 13, deaf at 2, good voice, poor articulation; another, congenital, good voice and poor articulation; a boy, congenital, uncertain voice and articulation; a girl, deaf at 1, good voice, uncertain articulation; all the pupils read the teacher's lips well.

Sixth grade.—14 pupils, all present; 8 girls and 6 boys; the ages of the pupils were 10, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 17, 19; average time in school, 6 1-2 years. The voices were tried with the verse:

" Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits."

A girl, deaf at 4, spoke the verse with good voice and articulation; another, deaf at 7, the same; a semi-mute, deaf at 9, spoke them well; another, deaf at 6, with good voice and articulation; another girl, deaf at 5, with high voice and fair articulation; another, deaf at 3, with good voice and indistinct articulation.

another, deaf at 2, with good voice, fair articulation; another, deaf at 1 1-2, with high voice and fair articulation; a boy, deaf at 2, with good voice and fair articulation; another, congenital, with good voice and fair articulation; another, congenital, good voice and poor articulation; a girl, deaf at 6, spoke with high voice and uncertain articulation; a boy, deaf at 1 1-2 years, does not speak; another boy spoke fairly well, but his deaf history was unknown.

Seventh grade.—12 pupils, 10 present; 6 girls and 4 boys; ages 12, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 19 and one unknown; average time in school, eight years; a girl, deaf at 8, spoke naturally; a boy, deaf at 4, natural voice, good articulation; a girl, deaf history unknown, spoke well; a boy, deaf at 4, natural voice and articulation; a girl, deaf at 1, full high voice, fair articulation; a girl, deaf at 5, good voice, fair articulation; a girl, deaf at 2, uncertain voice and articulation; a boy, deaf history unknown, spoke with faint voice, indistinct articulation; a boy, congenital, fair voice, uncertain articulation; a girl, deaf at 3, good voice and uncertain articulation; each pupil spoke six lines of poetry.

Eighth grade.—7 pupils, 6 present; 3 girls and 3 boys; ages 14, 16, 16, 16, 19, 19; average time in school, nine years. Each pupil read six lines from a chart; a girl, deaf at 5 years, with natural voice and articulation; a boy, deaf at 3, with good voice and articulation; a girl, congenital, with good voice and fair articulation; a boy, congenital, with good voice and fair articulation; a girl, congenital, with fair voice, indistinct articulation; a boy, congenital, spoke with good voice and uncertain articulation.

Ninth grade.—7 pupils, 6 present; 2 girls and 4 boys; ages 15, 17, 20, 22, 23, and one unknown; average time in school, 9 years; a congenital, spoke with good voice and articulation; another with good voice and fair articulation; another with fair voice and indistinct articulation; a boy, deaf at 2, with fair voice and indistinct articulation; another, deaf at 1 1-2, with natural voice and articulation; so also with the last pupil, age not taken. these two last pupils had some degree of hearing.

Tenth grade.—6 pupils, 5 present; ages 16, 17, 22, 23, one unknown; average time in school, eight years. A congenital spoke with good voice and fair articulation; a semi-mute with good voice and fair articulation; a boy, deaf at 2, with fair voice and indistinct articulation; another, deaf at 2, with good voice and fair articulation; another with natural voice and articulation, deaf history unknown; there was very good lip-reading in this class.

Eleventh grade.—6 pupils, 5 present, next to the highest in the school, will graduate in two years; ages 16, 18, 18, 19, 19; average time in school, eight years. A boy, deaf at 9, spoke with natural voice and articulation; a girl, deaf at 5, repeated a psalm with good voice and fair articulation; another, deaf at 2 1-2, with fair voice and uncertain articulation; a boy, deaf at 3, with good voice and articulation; a girl, congenital, spoke with low voice and uncertain articulation. The members of this class study Fiske's United States History, Williamson's bookkeeping, English literature, at present, the study of Shakespeare, physical geography, at present, earthquakes, Hart's Rhetoric and Ethics.

Twelfth and thirteenth grades.—Reciting together as the high class; the twelfth grade, 4 pupils, 3 present; ages 22, 22, 23. Thirteenth grade, 3 pupils; ages 20, 22, 22; average time in school for both grades twelve years. A girl, deaf at 1, spoke with fair voice and indistinct articulation; another, deaf at 1, good voice and uncertain articulation; another, deaf at 1, with poor voice and articulation; two pupils, deaf at 11, spoke with good voice and articulation; a boy, congenital, spoke with good voice and fair articulation. The pupils were sent to the boards and asked to write what they pleased to the inspector. They covered the boards with words of welcome, or inquiry, writing rapidly and well. I was gratified to observe that no single word was misspelled, no deaf-muteisms used, and that the sentences were correctly constructed. The studies of the high class include English history, English literature, botany, algebra to fractions; the pupils stated that they had progressed in arithmetic through cube root, and finished a course of United States history, physical geography, physics, geography

and astronomy. All of the pupils but two examined in the school were able to make some articulate sound.

The teachers of the Rochester school are each provided with class-books, which show the names of the pupils in the class, their ages, date of admission to the school, date at which hearing was lost, and degree of hearing; from day to day the pupils are marked for proficiency in their different studies, and promotions from class to class are based on these reports made in the class-books. This is the only school for the deaf in the State using this practical and usual method of grading the children.

The inspection of the buildings showed them to be generally in good order and repair, neat and clean. The pupils were seen at dinner; seventy-six boys and fifty-eight girls being seated at the tables, usually five boys and five girls at each table, these were covered with red cloths; the meal consisted of roast beef, boiled potatoes, stewed tomatoes, gravy, bread, and water served in glasses. It was stated that the general health of the pupils during the year had been good, and as a rule they looked well, and were suitably dressed. One pupil had died at home during the summer, three or four were in bed with colds or other slight ailments.

VII.

Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

MALONE.

Incorporated, 1884.

Principal, HENRY C. RIDER.

Inspected September 20 and 21, 1893, by the President of the Board, Commissioner CRAIG and Commissioner FOSTER.

Census, December 19, 1893:

Officers	8
Teachers	7
Employes	11
Total	26

Pupils, male	55
Pupils, female	34
Total	89

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males	Females	Totals.
State pupils	42	25	67
County pupils	13	9	22
Total	55	34	89

This shows an increase over the census of November 16, 1892, of five pupils. Of the eighty-nine pupils, eighty-seven were present on the date named. In addition to the regular teachers, there is a pupil teacher, and among the employes four trade instructors are counted. The census of the school on the date it was inspected is not given, as at that early date several of the pupils had not returned from their homes.

The average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1893, including clothing, is given as \$296.33.

The Malone school is classed as a "Combined school." All of the teachers speak, three of them are deaf, four reside in the school. The health of the pupils is reported as excellent for the year; no deaths occurred among them.

The following notes of inspection are extracts from a letter of the president of the board to Commissioner Stewart, dated October 16, 1893:

"The term began September thirteenth. We were advised that there were seven grades, governed by proficiency in studies. The average duration of residence has been about ten years. The school exercises were closed for the day, but we saw the children at the noon dinner.

"Miss Harwood, the teacher of articulation, stated that she takes all the pupils entered, and has six or seven classes, half an hour each; that she does all the teaching of articulation except one class, which has gone to another teacher; that, exclusive of this class, she has about ten pupils who understand lip-reading

fairly well, and about twelve scholars who can articulate so that they would be understood fairly well in general conversation; that she has ten in addition who have made considerable progress. Among the pupils in the classes referred to, of the ten who can articulate fairly well, and of the twelve who understand lip-reading fairly, some have been in the institution five years, some three years, and some nine or ten months. At this point I asked the teacher of articulation to call the ten pupils who understood lip-reading fairly well. After some hesitation and delay and consultation, they were presented, seven in all (names omitted), of whom four have once heard and talked. The three not presented were excused on the ground that they had not returned after the vacation. Of the twelve pupils who were good at articulation there were presented all of the said seven pupils except one, and another boy, making seven in all. The five not presented had not returned from the summer vacation, except one, who was on leave of absence, as a teacher advised me. W. D., among those presented, was discovered by me, on my own experiment, to hear well; he hears as well as you or I; but of this I was not informed by any of the teachers until the next day, in another class, the teacher told me that he could hear. On the first day, among those presented to show the progress in articulation was W. D., without any advice to me that he could hear at all."

"There are eight pupils under special charge of Mr. Rider, Jr., in oral instruction, where the ability to articulate and to understand lip-reading is put into practice. This teacher says that the children who are receiving oral instruction in his class receive oral instruction exclusively, except one, who is near-sighted and can not read the lips, and that one articulates to Mr. Rider, and he communicates to her by means of the manual alphabet, and that none of these six now remain with Miss Harwood except one; but of her class five are under oral instruction by Mrs. Rider, the wife of Mr. Rider, Jr., and three are now orally instructed by Miss Parker. Mr. Rider gives his oral class as follows: Seven pupils

(names omitted), of whom C. lost her hearing at 18 years; could talk before she entered the school; W. B. is 18, and lost her hearing at 14; M. G. is 12, and lost her hearing at 4; L. B. lost his hearing at 7; D. D. and B. were absent; B. lost her hearing at 3, and D. lost his hearing at 16; substantially, all have heard and spoken except D. A pupil who has been in the school five years, and received instruction in lip-reading and articulation only a short time, did pretty well.

The next morning, Commissioner Foster having returned here, I made another visit to the school and heard some of the advanced classes in English. The exercises consisted of questions written on the blackboard and communicated by signs and answers written exclusively on the board impromptu. Some of the questions I dictated. I should consider these exercises fair good of their kind.

In response to an inquiry the superintendent writes that there are five advanced pupils whose ages range from 16 to 27, and whose average attendance at school is four years; that the studies are as follows: United States History, Barnes; Government, Young's; arithmetic, Seeley's; lessons in English, Lockwood's; geography, Swinton's; English literature, Blaisdell.

VIII.

Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf

98 PINE AVENUE, ALBANY.

Incorporated 1891.

Principal, MISS ANNA M. BLACK.

Inspected December 20, 1893, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	
Teachers	
Employees	
Total	

Pupils, male	8
Pupils, female	5
Total	13

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
County pupils	4	5	9
Private pupils, pay	4	..	4
Total	8	5	13

The same number of pupils reported last year. In addition to the salaried teacher there are three assistants in a training class who aid as teachers.

The average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1893, \$262.

By chapter 36 of the Laws of 1892, this school was added to the list of those to which indigent pupils might be sent at county expense. The visit was made during morning school hours, and the pupils were in the class-rooms, all were examined in the larger of these, a pleasant room well-lighted and ventilated. A boy of 4 read simple sounds fairly from the principal's lips wrote them on the board and articulated them; a girl of 6 with some hearing spoke words quite well; a boy of 6 with some hearing spoke "papa" and wrote it on the board. It was stated that the three following pupils formed the second grade; a girl, deaf at 1 1-2, 6 years old, read the words "bad boy" from the lips, spoke and wrote them fairly well, having a pleasant voice, also wrote her name; another girl of 7, congenital, has same muscular defect which interferes with her speech, read and spoke fairly well and wrote numbers on the board, read from the lips, read the word "fish" from my lips; a boy of 6, congenital, questioned by the counting frame, answered fairly, spoke and wrote such words as "twenty," "fifty-five," "thirty-seven," and added "five" and "nine" well. A boy of 12, deaf at 3 or 6, had inarticulate speech, but read the lips fairly and wrote well; a girl of 8, congenital, wrote her name, read from the lips and spoke fairly "Albany," "watch,"

and wrote them well; a boy of 10, deaf very young, wrote well, said "I will be glad to see Santa Claus," fairly well; a girl of 7 said "Now, I lay me down to sleep," very well, hears loud sounds and some vowels, said to have lost hearing at 11-2, has been three years in school: a boy, the most advanced pupil in school, 11 years old, his father thinks he was born deaf, read the lips poorly, articulated "I have two hands," indistinctly, writes well.

The principal stated that the average number of pupils for the year to October first, was twelve; that one pupil was in the hospital and has daily lessons there, that the health of the pupils had been good, as a rule; whooping cough was epidemic among them, but no death had occurred; she expected that nearly all would go home for the Christmas holidays. The mother of two of the children aids in teaching the pupils. The house was found in comfortable order and is heated by steam; the location on the outskirts of the city of Albany appears to be healthy.

All of which notes of inspection of the several schools for the education of the deaf, are respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

Commissioner - -

NEW YORK, *December 27, 1893.*

REPORT

OF THE

Institutions Conducting Charitable and
Reform Work in the Eighth
Judicial District.

BY

WM. P. LETCHWORTH, Commissioner.



CONTENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	PAGE.
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	269
Buffalo Children's Aid Society.....	272
Buffalo Deaconess Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	275
Buffalo Free Kindergarten Association.....	277
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	288
Buffalo Society for the Relief of the Poor.....	288
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Buffalo.....	289
Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.....	291
Charity Organization Society of the City of Lockport.....	295
Christian Homestead Association, Buffalo.....	296
District Nursing Association, Buffalo.....	298
Erie County Agents for Placing Out Children, Buffalo.....	300
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo....	304
Fitch Crèche and Training School for Nursery Maids, Buffalo.....	308
Fresh Air Mission of Buffalo.....	311
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	312
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	313
Guard of Honor Library and Christian Institute, Buffalo.....	315
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	317
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	318
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	321
Lockport Home for the Friendless.....	325
New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.....	327
Provident Woodyard and Labor Bureau of the Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.....	332
Queen City Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Buffalo...	334
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	336
St. John's Protectory, Buffalo.....	337
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	344
St. Mary's Asylum for Widows, Foundlings and Infants, Buffalo.....	345
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	347
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	349
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children at the City of Buffalo.....	352
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles....	353
Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children, Randolph.....	363

Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo.....	PAGE 360
Working Boys' Home, Buffalo ...	363
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, near Portageville	370

MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Buffalo City Dispensary.....	370
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	371
Buffalo General Hospital.....	372
Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital.....	373
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.....	380
Buffalo Ophthalmic Hospital.....	383
Buffalo Woman's Hospital	383
Charity Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo.....	385
Children's Hospital of Buffalo.....	385
College Dispensary of the Medical Department of the Niagara University, Buffalo.....	387
Emergency Hospital of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.....	388
Fitch Accident Hospital of the Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.....	387
Fitch Provident Dispensary of the Charity Organization Society, Buffalo..	389
Flagler Hospital, Lockport	390
University Dental Infirmary, Buffalo.....	390
University Dispensary, Buffalo.....	391
Women's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....	392
Conclusion	393

R E P O R T.

To the State Board of Charities:

For the purpose of informing myself by personal observation upon the condition and management of the institutions conducting charitable and reform work in the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming, which comprise the eighth judicial district, I have visited all of them one or more times during the past year, and herewith submit my report thereon, excepting the following institutions: The Le Conteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-mutes in the city of Buffalo; the Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; the Buffalo State Hospital; and the Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.

The first of these institutions is included in the report of the committee on the deaf; the second, in the report of the committee on reformatories; and extended information respecting the last two named may be found in the report of the Lunacy Commission.

All the visits were made without previous notification to officials in charge of the institutions visited.

Such statistics as are included in this report, unless otherwise expressly stated, are for the year ending September 30, 1893.

Upon the eight county-houses in the eighth judicial district I submitted a special report on the tenth of October last.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.

(Best street, Buffalo.)

This institution, sometimes designated as the House of the Good Shepherd, was founded in 1855 by the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Refuge, and incorporated in 1866,

under the general law. The objects aimed at are the reformation of fallen women, of such idle and vicious girls as may be committed to the custody of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, and of a class of offending women who, in the discretion of the magistrate, are committed here instead of to the Erie County Penitentiary. The institution is also designed to afford a temporary shelter for young girls exposed to temptation and to aid them in procuring suitable employment. Its principal efforts are directed towards the reclamation of girls who have broken loose from wholesome restraint and entered upon a downward course, but who are penitent and place themselves voluntarily under protection.

The buildings are of stone, mainly of three stories in height. They are situated within an inclosure, and have a capacity for about 300 inmates. They are supplied with city water and are connected with the city sewers. Kerosene is used for lighting. A hot-water system was being introduced at the time of my visit, at a cost of \$14,000. The buildings have outside fire-escapes.

Connected with the institution are fifty-six sisters, including "candidates," all of whom serve more or less in different ways in the prosecution of the work. Sister Mary Agnes holds the office of sister superior.

The institution was visited September eighth. It then contained 155 inmates, thirty-one of whom, including eleven children, were committed by the courts. Sister Mary Agnes did not know the precise number of children that were in the institution, but she thought there were about forty. Their ages ranged from 6 to 16 years. Among them were observed eight Italians. Some of the children are sent in by the superintendent of the poor. Three were committed from other counties—two from Niagara and one from Monroe. The children are not sent in for any definite period, while such of the adults as are committed are sentenced for terms of from thirty days to six months. The number received during the year was ninety-five. There were returned to parents or guardians, forty-nine; transferred to other institutions, two; otherwise discharged, one; and four died.

The industries pursued are laundrying for private customers and sewing. The principal business is laundrying, in which department girls that are sentenced work with the others.

The school is not under the Department of Public Instruction, nor is it required that teachers shall be examined by the department.

In the chapel were a number of postulants at prayer. The chapel is so arranged that the children occupy one wing, the adults the opposite, and the sisters the center. The central portion, where the altar stands, is higher than the two wings, so that those in one wing of the chapel can not see those in the other wing.

The dietary for the children on the day of my visit was as follows: For breakfast, bread, coffee, and oatmeal with milk or sugar; for dinner (it being Friday), pancakes, potatoes, rice and sweetened tea; for supper, bread, tea and jelly. The children sit at separate tables and, in fact, are in a department by themselves. They were suitably dressed and appeared cleanly.

In regard to the disposal of the inmates Sister Mary Agnes said: "We generally get situations for them and look to them afterwards, but six months is too short a time to reform these women. They should be committed either upon an indefinite sentence, or for a term of not less than one year nor more than two."

The devotion shown by the sisterhood in conducting this difficult work is worthy of all praise, and the institution is without doubt doing much good; but I am impressed with the belief that the committing of innocent girls to, or the caring for them in, an institution known to be of the nature of a reformatory for fallen women must leave a stigma upon their character and stand in the way of their future advancement in life. Notwithstanding the precautions taken in the construction and arrangement of the buildings and in the administration of the institution to prevent contamination of the innocent by the guilty, the two classes in one way or another will come to know each other. The latter will claim acquaintanceship with the former after dis-

charge, from the fact of their once having been inmates of the same institution; and the innocent will be forced by association down to the level of the incorrigible.

The Buffalo Children's Aid Society.

(29 Franklin street.)

This work, organized in 1872, under the leadership of David E. Brown, for the benefit of the newsboys and bootblacks of the city, and conducted for a time under the name of the Buffalo Child-saving Society, was finally incorporated in 1883 under its present title. Its objects, as set forth in its articles of incorporation, are "the establishment and maintenance of one or more homes for children in the city of Buffalo; the protection, care, shelter and saving of friendless and vagrant children; furnishing them with food, raiment and lodging; aiding and administering to their wants; providing them with suitable occupation; instructing them in moral and religious truths and in the rudiments of education; and, with such means as the society can properly employ, endeavoring to make them virtuous and useful citizens."

Its affairs are directed and managed by a board of fifteen gentlemen trustees, co-operating with a large board of active lady managers. The office of president of the first-named board has been made vacant by the demise of S. S. Guthrie, a steadfast, self-sacrificing friend of the society, who held the office continually from the time of its incorporation to his death in November last. The present acting president is P. J. Ferris; the secretary, Millard S. Burns; the treasurer, E. A. Rockwood. Of the board of lady managers, Mrs. Annie Lucille Bliss is president; Mrs. Charles Utley, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. A. Allen, recording secretary; and Miss Sabina Morris, treasurer.

The work of the society is conducted in a two-story brick building, with basement and dormer attic, situated at No. 29 Franklin street, which is called the Newsboys and Bootblacks' Home. The home is under the immediate charge of Hermon L. Swift, superintendent, who is aided by an assistant, William W. Crawford.

and a matron, Mrs. Mary McPherson. There are also employed by the society a cook, a laundress and a maid of all work.

The building occupied is supplied with city water, lighted by gas and heated by steam. In the basement are the dining-room, kitchen and laundry; on the main floor are the schoolroom, boys' playroom, lavatory, etc.; on the floor above are the apartments of the officers and a parlor, sewing-room, hospital-room, etc.; the third floor is devoted entirely to two large dormitories for the boys.

The home was visited September eighteenth. It then contained thirty boys, ranging in age from 6 to 17 years. These included one Hebrew, one German lad and one Irish lad, and three colored boys. There were no Italians.

The schoolroom is a large apartment, furnished with patent desks and contains an organ. There is also a piano in the house, on both of which some of the boys are given instruction by the superintendent. In the schoolroom is a large table with rim, upon which a class of boys, by means of moist sand, are instructed in geography, history, etc. The boys are taught spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, physiology, history and other studies. Five of the boys receive instruction in typewriting.

On Sundays a Sunday-school is conducted from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning. From fifteen to twenty of the boys usually attend church and church Sunday-school.

In one of the rooms are provided savings-bank boxes for each lad, in which he may deposit his earnings. These accumulations are from time to time withdrawn, and with them some of the boys make deposits in the city savings banks; thus acquiring a habit of saving and taking care of their money. For the care of his clothes and personal effects each boy has a cupboard with a key allotted him.

The boys pay in proportion to their earnings, from one dollar to two dollars a week. All are expected to pay something. Some of the boys have mothers that they help to support; some have drunken fathers, and all are homeless.

The persistent, ubiquitous, self-denying little sons of Italy have about monopolized the newspaper selling business and have driven the Yankee and German boys to the wall. There was but one boy in the house that obtained his living by selling newspapers or blacking boots. All were working in stores, factories, or offices, carrying newspapers on established routes to regular subscribers, or attending the public schools.

The boys rise at 6 a. m., wash and prepare for breakfast, which is served at 6.30. Most of them are provided with lunch, and then leave for their several occupations. A dinner is served at 12 o'clock, to which some return. The few boys attending the public school return about 3 o'clock, but most of the boys return from 5 to 6, when supper is served, which consisted, on the day of my visit, of coffee, bread and butter, cake and fried potatoes; the dinner was made up of bean soup, pork and beans, bread and crackers and rice pudding; for breakfast were served tea and bread and butter, oatmeal and milk, sausage, and for each a piece of cake.

From 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. the boys are instructed in their studies and in singing in the schoolroom; then follow games and play. After Bible reading and prayer, they retire at 9 o'clock, except on Saturday evenings, when such as desire to do so may stay up later.

The interior spirit of the home is set forth in the words of the lady president, as follows: "The home element is strongly, at all times and in all cases, dwelt upon. The boys are taught to go with their cares and troubles to our most excellent superintendent and to our very considerate housekeeper and matron, as they would to a father or mother. They are taught to be thoughtful of each other in every way, and to help one another as well as themselves. Coming as they do from families that have never known what sympathy and kindness mean, our boys are full of faults, and it is no light work to guide their sensitive souls into better paths. It requires all the tact of a diplomatist, combined with the energy and attention of a perfect business manager; but, as I have said, the boys are very quick to feel and appreciate a kindness. I have

seen a little boy, one of the worst of his class, burst into a flood of tears at a kind word and a pat on the head."

The records of the home show that, with the year ending December 10, 1893, the number of boys admitted was 132, all of whom were in one way or another aided; the number of lodgings furnished was 9,355; the number of meals served, 25,702; the number of visits made by the superintendent to places of business where boys were at work, 975; the number of situations obtained for boys, 190. In the meantime eleven boys were returned to their homes in other cities and eight were placed in good homes in the country. One hundred and forty-four letters of sympathy and encouragement were written to boys who had gone from the home. None of those at the home had been arrested during the year, nor were they regarded with suspicion by the police.

One of the great needs of the institution is believed to be a gymnasium and enlarged accommodations for its manual training school, which promises to be a success. The institution was found to be orderly kept, and its affairs appeared to be well administered. The zealous spirit shown by the benevolent ladies engaged in this work of rescuing homeless street wanderers is manifestly bearing good fruit in the elevation of its inmates and in making self-supporting, respectable citizens out of what would otherwise largely become outcasts, if not burdens, upon society.

The Buffalo Deaconess Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(2978 Main street.)

The home is situated on Main street, near the Niagara Falls branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway. The building is of stone and is two and a half stories high. The lot upon which it stands is seventy-five feet front and 200 feet deep.

The objects of the corporation are to minister to the poor, visit the sick, pray with the dying, care for the orphans, seek the wandering, and comfort the sorrowing. It is not intended to provide for or receive destitute children at present, but the deaconesses

assist in finding homes for such children and render them such other aid and assistance as is practicable.

The governing board of the home is composed of nine members, six of whom are clergymen and three of whom are women. Rev. A. P. Ripley is president; Miss Amanda C. Minard, secretary; and Joseph Kittinger, treasurer. Miss Elizabeth Smith, from the Lucy Wells Training School in Washington, is superintendent of the home. There are three classes of deaconesses, namely: Parish or visiting deaconesses, nurse deaconesses and teaching deaconesses. "The nurse deaconess must have passed a two years' course of reading and study, as well as have taken the theoretical instruction prescribed by the faculty of any standard training school for nurses, together with practical work in a hospital under competent direction." The teaching deaconess, in addition to the course of study prescribed for the parish deaconess, "must have prepared herself for kindergarten, kitchen-garden, or other industrial teaching, or such other departments of instruction as she proposes to enter upon." No vow is exacted from any deaconess, and any one of them is at liberty to relinquish her position at any time. No one can be authorized to perform the duties of deaconess until she has served a probation of two years of continuous service, and shall have attained the age of 25 years. When working singly each deaconess is under the direction of the pastor of the church with which she is connected. When associated in the home all its members are subordinate to and under the direction of the superintendent in charge.

There are at present enrolled at the home on Main street, in all, ten deaconesses and probationers wearing the garb of their order. A training-school is maintained here, and two of the deaconesses, formerly visitors to the sick poor, are now in training at one of the city hospitals, preparing to graduate as trained nurses. Several of the probationers are in training for kindergarten teachers, and three are engaged in kindergarten teaching. The work is supported by voluntary contributions.

Buffalo Free Kindergarten Association.

Organized and incorporated in 1891. John G. Milburn, president; Charles H. Keep, secretary; W. C. Miner, treasurer.

The affairs of the association are controlled by a board of thirty-six ladies and gentlemen, representing both Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations. Miss Ella C. Elder, formerly a teacher in the Florence kindergarten in Massachusetts, is general superintendent of the work. Miss Elder succeeded Miss Margaret C. Brown, who, in her zeal to see this work established in Buffalo, gave her valuable services for one year free to the cause.

The association conducts a school for training teachers, in which are inculcated the principles of the Froebel system; and the students receive a thorough training by practice in the free kindergartens. The training classes meet at the Elmwood school on three afternoons in the week, from 2.30 to 5.30. The full course requires two years, and diplomas are awarded upon the satisfactory completion of the course. Fifteen kindergartners graduated from the training class in June, 1893, nearly all of whom found desirable positions at the beginning of the school year following. Applicants are not enrolled as members of the training class until after a trial of four weeks. Fair general culture, refinement of moral sentiment and of manners, some knowledge of the sciences and of music, together with a love of children, are tests of fitness to enter upon the work.

The funds of the association are partly raised by a membership fee of five dollars, but mainly by voluntary subscriptions. The city appropriated \$2,400 towards supporting the kindergartens of the association during 1891 and 1892, and \$3,600 for the same purpose during 1893 and 1894. At the outset, in 1891, four free kindergartens were established; in the following year two more were opened; and so popular have they become that two more have been opened in 1893, making in all eight kindergartens. These are situated as follows: One on the corner of Pennsylvania and Seventh streets; one on Fifth street, between Carolina and Virginia; one on Erie street, near the canal; one near the foot of Main street; one on Elk street, corner of Alabama; one at 680 Wil-

assist in finding home for the street; and one at Black Rock. It
other aid and assistance of those through the school year

The governing board of the children sing songs, play games, are
six of whom are the children cut papers, and make attractive
A. P. Ripley is president. They learn how to use their eyes and
Joseph Kittling is secretary. They learn how to use themselves at home and be useful.
Wells Training is the assistant, helpful, loving and good. At
home. There are no children kept off the streets.

or visiting day. The kindergartens were visited during September,
esses. "The minds of the children seemed wholly taken
of reading and writing exercises and stimulated to happy activity.
instruction given by the teachers enthusiastic in their work, and their cheer-
school for the children inspired their little pupils with contented
under many frequent changes in the order of instruction pro-
tion to the children. There are three teachers in each of the schools visited.
"must be the number of pupils in each school is limited to from fifty to
other kindergartens to the size of the rooms. In the Erie street
tion at the school were fifty children. The attendance is not
any day as in some other kindergartens, in consequence
her position. Changes in the population of the district and the
the daily irregular habits of many of the parents. This
year the school was particularly examined on account of its having
25 years and to deal with, and because of its large Italian
direct. The following information, given by Miss Ida Melvin
What the principal of the school, will be of interest, and may
and it is an index to the systems in the other kindergartens.

The outset clean hands and faces are constantly urged
all the children upon. We have aprons to put on the children
and they need them when they come to kindergarten, and
we have facilities for bathing, should their condition need it.
The routine is as follows: The morning exercises occupy twenty
minutes, beginning at 9 o'clock; physical exercises occupy twenty
minutes, gift work, thirty-five minutes; luncheon, twenty minutes
which is followed by games occupying thirty minutes, and
pantomime thirty minutes; the children returning to the circle
and a good bye song fifteen minutes before noon.

"At this kindergarten we take some central thought or subject, around which we try to group the week's work and play; keeping at the same time the thought of the month's and year's work in mind, so that each week's and month's work will form a link in the chain of the whole year's completed cycle; taking care that unity and harmony in all things are preserved.

"Our plan, generally speaking, for this year's work, is to emphasize the thought of interdependence, and to show the love of our Heavenly Father for each and all of His children; that all good gifts come from Him, and that to Him thanks and praise should be given.

"We first take up mother love and family life, as being near to the child; and the family being the type of unity, it is most fitting that we should begin with it; then family life and mother love as shown forth in the animal kingdom; the care of the mother sheep for the little lambs; the love and care of the mother and father bird for their tiny birdlings, etc.

"The child, having developed and broadened somewhat after a time spent upon these subjects, is ready to look beyond the home life, and is soon interested in watching the busy working world about him. It is at this point that we take up the various trades and try to show respect for labor and the interdependence of each upon all. The carpenter, farmer, miller, baker, etc., are thus taken up and studied, and the children are each in turn the different workers, and all try to see what good and faithful ones they can be. While illustrating these games only the best work is commended, though honest effort is always encouraged and noticed and the little one stimulated to renewed endeavor.

"After the study of the family life and the life of the various workers about him, the child is led, through his love for those who contribute to his happiness and welfare, to a knowledge and love for his country and those who, from love of her, have lived good lives and done brave deeds. Thus the national holidays, like Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday, have an important place upon our year's calendar, as all help to teach the same lesson. Friedrich Froebel's birthday, too, is a time-honored occa-

sion, and the love this good man had for the little children of all countries and places and his plan for making them happy and useful is lovingly dwelt upon and brought home to them.

"From the love and loyalty to State and country we take up universal life, the reawakening of nature after the winter's rest and the quickening and renewal of all life. Thus we complete the cycle, letting the children experience as closely as possible the all-pervading love and care of the Heavenly Father for these His children, and that His love and care surround them constantly and are being continually poured out upon them, so that they may grow up to be strong and willing workers in His bright and beautiful world.

"While we always write out our programmes and plan our week's and month's work, and thus know clearly and definitely what we want to accomplish when we enter our kindergarten each morning, we do not let it bind us or restrict the children. We try to look at the work in hand from a twofold point of view—from the standpoint of the kindergarten and from the standpoint of the child—and we never make the latter bend to the former, but rather change and modify the former so it will meet the needs of the latter. As the greater part of the children are Italians and come to us unable to speak English, the progress is of necessity very slow, so that the work for the two lower divisions has to be made exceedingly simple and elementary.

"We find that visiting the homes and coming into personal contact with the parents is absolutely essential to good work, and when all other avenues of reaching them seem to be closed and they appear utterly callous and hardened to all kindly influences, the mother and father love will be found to be still burning, if but dimly, and they will sincerely begin for their little ones' sakes to be and do better. Even when they lapse back into the old habits the kindergartner is gladdened by this momentary striving after better things, and we know they are stronger for having made the feeble effort, and we are always hopeful that they will return to the better way."

Respecting the general results of the work Miss Elder, in a recent report, says: "The results in the different kindergartens vary very much, according to location and the English-speaking ability of the children. In the four kindergartens where most of the children speak English there has been very satisfactory advancement, both intellectually and morally. At Erie street the results have been very encouraging, in spite of the fact that to many English was an unknown tongue in the beginning. At Main street the conditions have been especially difficult, and perhaps as much has been accomplished as could be expected in one year. The most valuable results are not to be sought in intellectual advancement, however desirable that may be, but in the development of character, which comes from the acceptance of higher ideals, and from willing adaptation to orderly and refined influences. Only the kindergartner, who sees the gain from day to day, who notes the small beginnings in intellectual as well as in moral and spiritual development, who watches the struggles between self and the larger good, can estimate the full measure of improvement.

"The kindergarten is a center of happy, healthful activity. The head and the heart, as well as the hand, are exercised in right directions. The formation of right habits is the natural result of conformity to the well-ordered life of the kindergarten. By frequent repetition of a right course of action the line of least resistance is established, and the foundation is laid for right living. To develop in a child habits of persevering industry, self-control and a ready responsiveness to the appeal to higher motives, is to prepare him for honorable and self-respecting citizenship; and all this we have a right to expect in some slight degree as a result of kindergarten training. To pass the groups of idle loungers on street corners, as one must do in visiting the kindergartens in the lower part of the city, is to gain the impression that the foundation of self-respect is cleanliness and willingness to work. The constant attention to neatness in the kindergarten ought to develop a sense of cleanliness which can not be wholly forgotten in later years, while the attractive materials which make work a

pleasure are calculated to develop a love of work which should make it well nigh impossible for a child trained in kindergarten to become an idle and useless member of society."

In visiting these kindergartens it is interesting to note the difference between the faces of the new pupils and those of the older ones. The former are more or less sullen, dull and suspicious; the latter are open, clear, bright and unclouded, and express kindness and intelligence.

It is impossible to estimate the benefits accruing to society through the influence of these schools in raising the standard of intelligence, morality and useful citizenship in the rising generation. Lasting honor is due to those who organized this work in Buffalo and who sustain it by much personal sacrifice. In no way can the means of the benevolent be expended with a greater promise of good returns in all that gives strength and stability to a commonwealth. The results seen elsewhere in the establishment of kindergartens warrant this statement, especially in the marvelous work wrought by the citizens of San Francisco under the leadership of that indefatigable worker, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper. In a letter that I received from her in 1891 she says: "We have proved the exceeding value of this work to the needy classes of large cities. This is an unanswerable argument. Out of nearly 8,000 children that the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association has trained during the past twelve years, only one has ever been under arrest so far as we can learn after the most diligent inquiry in all directions, and that, too, in face of the fact that our children come from the districts that go to make up our criminal element almost entirely. If we could save one generation of children we should see the dawn of a new and better day."

Since Mrs. Cooper first organized a free kindergarten in San Francisco in 1880, the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, of which she is president, has received, by gifts and emoluments, upwards of \$400,000 to carry on the work. There are now thirty-seven schools under the Golden Gate Association, with an enrollment last year of 3,318 pupils.

Buffalo Orphan Asylum.

(403 Virginia street.)

This asylum was incorporated in 1837. It is controlled by a board of eleven trustees, of which Walter H. Johnson is president; Carl T. Chester, secretary; and Stephen M. Clement, treasurer. The internal affairs of the institution are managed by a board of directresses selected from the various Protestant churches of the city. Of this board Mrs. Tracy C. Becker is first directress, and Mrs. J. H. Dawes is secretary. Mrs. M. L. Hopkins is superintendent of the asylum.

The asylum building is of brick with right and left wings, all two stories high, besides the attic and basement. The buildings are lighted by gas, heated by steam, supplied with water from the city, and are connected with the city sewerage system. There are verandas on the outside of the buildings communicating with the second floors, the stairs of which form outside fire-escapes. A fire-alarm is stationed in the same block, and there is connection with the city telephone system.

The force subordinate to the superintendent consists of an office assistant, who looks after the children that have been placed in families, a boys' governess and a girls' governess for the older children. In the infant ward there is a head nurse and six assistants during the day and a nurse having charge of the children at night. In the nursery department, containing about eighteen children, from 3 to 6 years old, there is a head nurse and an assistant. There are also a housekeeper, a seamstress, a dining-room girl, a cook with an assistant, two laundresses and a janitor. Machinery, which is propelled by a ten horse power engine, is used in the laundry. The children attend the public school in a building which is situated on an adjoining lot. The average of scholarship was good. Between the hours of 1.15 and 2 in the afternoon children between the ages of 3 and 6 have the advantages of kindergarten instruction, under a trained teacher. Of the kindergarten Mrs. Hopkins said: "My experience leads me to think that it is indispensable. By this means the children are not only entertained but instructed and taught to think. Besides, it breaks up the treadmill routine of their lives."

The institution was visited September ninth. At that date it contained in the asylum proper 106 children — fifty-four boys and fifty-two girls. In the infant department there were sixteen babies, making a total of 122. The children were nearly all under 10 years of age. A very few of them, including a little girl with spinal complaint and a boy with one arm, were physically defective. There is no lying-in ward in connection with the infant department, and mothers are only occasionally received with children. There were but three there at the time of my visit. The mothers nurse their own children, but are not required to nurse the child of another. The babies are bottle fed. Mrs. Hopkins said: "We have had as many as nineteen babies at one time in the nursery. We think we have been very successful with them this summer. We sterilize the milk, and boil the water they drink. We give them the best of care, with good air, warmth and sunlight. Children between the ages of 3 and 6 are kept in what is called the nursery department. The asylum children rise at 6.30 a. m., breakfast at 7, take dinner at noon, and have supper at 5 o'clock."

About one-third of the children are received upon an order from the superintendent of the poor. If they are not placed out within a year after their admission, or within a less period that may be stipulated by the superintendent of the poor, it is understood that he may remove them. It is seldom that they are kept a year. If they are not placed out before the expiration of a year or the time stipulated, the one dollar a week contributed by the county towards their support is withheld, and they become a charge upon the asylum. About two-thirds of the children are those for whom parents or friends have agreed to pay a small sum, according to their ability, towards their support, or those who are supported wholly by the asylum, having been received as charity subjects. Frequently the parents or friends are unable or fail to pay anything, and such children become charity subjects. During the preceding year two Indian orphan children were received, who proved to be tractable and kind-hearted. One of these, through the influence of Rev. Dr. Hubbell, was admitted into the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.

Many of the children after receiving asylum training go back to their friends. Mrs. Hopkins said: "It is one of the discouraging things about our work that so many of our children must be returned to their poor, shiftless parents, who do not know how to provide for themselves, much less to care for and properly train their children. We can not help such children much in the few months they are with us. If we could have control of them longer, instead of being obliged to have them go back to their old surroundings and deteriorating influences, and could place them where the right kind of training would be continued, they would become eventually good men and women. There are, however, frequently good families overtaken by some disaster, and by taking care of their children temporarily we tide them over some great misfortune into thrift and independence."

The asylum population changes about once a year. Besides the county agent, who assists the asylum in placing out children, the institution has an agent of its own for finding homes for children, into which they are all adopted. The manner of disposing of children and looking after them afterwards is thus described by Mrs. Hopkins: "The person making application for a child is requested to furnish testimonials from responsible persons, usually a pastor, family physician, and some other prominent person residing in the same locality as the applicant. If the testimonials are found to be satisfactory they are recorded, and the applicant is allowed to take the child for three months on trial. In the meantime the home is visited by our agent, who is instructed to ascertain, among other things, whether the foster parents and the child are adapted to each other, to satisfy herself that the house is well conducted and that its surroundings are good, and also, by private consultation with the child, to ascertain whether it is satisfied with its foster parents. If the agent reports favorably the child is then adopted. If subsequently a complaint comes to us, as it sometimes does, that the child is not properly cared for we at once send our agent to the persons who recommended the foster parents. If it is found that the child is not made a member of the family, taught habits of

cleanliness and industry, and sent to school regularly, and also to Sunday-school, and that it is not otherwise well cared for as stipulated, the contract is declared void and the child is brought back to the asylum."

In respect to some of the difficulties attending the restoration of children to family life, the executive committee of the board of trustees says: "Occasional annoyance, perhaps incident to the work of providing homes for the children who have been abandoned by their parents, has occurred because of the attempt of some such parents to re-establish intercourse with their children for whom we had found good homes and adoptive parents. To be firm in denying intercourse in these cases sometimes seems contrary to our impulses, but the welfare of the children and the usefulness of the institution are, as they must be, our sole object in determining these delicate questions. This duty becomes peculiarly difficult of performance when well-meaning but unthinking and often misinformed sympathizers with the parent protest against enforcement of our rules and indulge in harsh criticism and denunciation of the officers of the asylum. It is certain that in order to continue to obtain good homes for our abandoned waifs and to protect the tender relations which should spring up between them and their foster parents, intrusion upon those relations, except in extreme cases, can not be permitted."

It is the aim of the asylum to place children where they are received from other than selfish motives. The agent, Miss Northway, says of this work. "In looking over our records, we find many good Christian people have opened their hearts and homes to these homeless little ones, not for the service alone that they might render, but for the Master's sake. To use their own words, that they might do some good in the world."

The children were clean, free from sore eyes, and in apparent good health. Outside of the infant wards there had been but one death during the preceding year, and this was the first death that had occurred in eight years. In the infant ward, as also in some other departments, fires are kept burning in the grates during the whole year, to improve ventilation. The infant ward has a southern exposure, and the veranda is inclosed with

glazed sash, which is open or closed according to the season and weather. The lavatories in the asylum are supplied with clean towels every day, but each child does not have a towel to itself. Each one of the girls has her own comb, but hair-brushes are used in common. Provision is made for isolation of children in case of epidemic or infectious disease.

The dietary is varied and nutritious. It is given as follows: For breakfast, oatmeal with cream and sugar, bread and butter and coffee, or bread and milk for those preferring milk to coffee; for dinner, roast beef with brown gravy on alternate days, potatoes every day, beet pickles, bread, syrup, and milk; for supper, bread and butter and milk. Two kinds of vegetables are given with the dinner, according to the season. Some kind of meat or fish is supplied at every dinner. Fruit, in its season, is supplied, including apples, pears, plums and berries. The latter are usually stewed. The daily supply of milk is twenty gallons, of meat from twenty-five to thirty pounds, and upwards of 125 pounds of butter are consumed each month. The superintendent favors not only a generous diet, but a plentiful measure of sleep. She says that the "little tots," in the morning, are put to bed at 10 o'clock, and sleep until within a few minutes of 12, when they get up and prepare for dinner.

In the way of employment, the boys as well as the girls assist in housekeeping. The girls are taught to sew and knit, make patchwork, darn stockings, mend clothes, make beds, etc. The boys are taught to sew on buttons, do patchwork and make rag carpets. The children are paid a penny a pound for sewing carpet rags, and with the money give little parties to one another, thus cultivating the social element.

In respect to discipline Mrs. Hopkins said: "I scarcely ever have to punish a child. When I do, it is by spanking with the hand or by using a switch. I never put a child in a dark room. Some simple and not hurtful means of correction is usually resorted to, like making a child go to bed out of its regular hours."

The beds in the dormitories are comfortable. About half of the beds have woven-wire bottoms. The dormitories were well aired.

The children are not dressed uniformly. Shoes and stockings are worn, except by such boys as desire to go barefoot when at play in summer.

The chapel of the asylum has been made very attractive by the Lake Erie Commandery of Knights Templar, it having supplied inlaid floors, wainscoted the walls, put in stained glass windows and otherwise beautified the apartment. The commandery, for several years past, has made a New Year's visit to the children. Exercises are held in the chapel every evening. Much pains is taken by the superintendent to impart scriptural instruction to those under her care.

The children seemed to be contented and happy, and were quite natural and unrestrained in their manner. They were well dressed and cleanly. The air in the asylum was pure and wholesome throughout, the institution was well kept, and its internal affairs appeared to be well conducted. It is filled to the extent of its capacity, and is unable to take all the children for whom application is made.

The whole number of children received into the asylum during the year ending September 30, 1893, was 191; the number that had been placed out by adoption, twenty-nine; returned to parents or guardians, 110; transferred to other institutions or otherwise discharged, ten; and the number that had died, including babies, was four.

Buffalo Society for the Relief of the Poor.

Organized in 1847 and incorporated in 1852; George W. Townsend, president; Oscar Cobb, secretary; James E. Ford, treasurer.

The society uses the interest on an invested fund to afford relief in special cases of need to worthy persons, known by personal investigation of the managers not to be on the public poor roll.

For further information respecting the work, see Buffalo City Dispensary.

The Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Buffalo.

(Rhode Island street, between Sixth and Seventh.)

This foundation, incorporated in 1858, is controlled by a board of managers and associate managers. The internal affairs of the institution have been, since 1878, in charge of deaconesses of the Protestant Episcopal church. The officers of the board of managers are Dr. Thomas Lothrop, president; Martin Clarke, secretary; and George V. Foreman, treasurer. The president of the board of lady managers is Mrs. John Rice, and the secretary is Mrs. W. E. Plummer, Jr.

The objects of the foundation (or "Church Home," as it is more generally called), as stated in its charter, are: "The relief, shelter, support, education, protection and maintenance of indigent, sick or infirm persons, including indigent orphan and half-orphan children, and all such children as the providence of God shall have left in a destitute and unprotected state and condition, giving preference to those who are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, but admitting to the benefits of this charity all persons who will accept the religious ministration of the Protestant Episcopal church."

The home occupies an elevated site overlooking the lake, and the spacious lot on which it stands is bounded on three sides by streets. The building was formerly a large family mansion, and it stands in the midst of a lawn beautified with flowers and protected by shade-trees. There is also a garden of nearly two acres, which produces a great variety of vegetables. The house is supplied with city water, is connected with the city sewerage and telephone systems, is heated by steam, and lighted by gas. It has but one outside fire-escape.

The institution embraces three departments—the old people's department, the orphan department and the nursery department. It is under the immediate charge of three deaconesses of the Protestant Episcopal church, of whom Sister Louise is the principal. She is also the principal of the school, in which are two other teachers. The city department pays, however, what is

equivalent to the salary of but one teacher. Aside from the school, in which there are six or seven grades, a modified kindergarten is maintained, in which there are from sixteen to twenty little ones in the morning. In the school proper there are listed forty-five pupils.

The force under the deaconesses consists of a housekeeper, a cook and her assistant, two laundresses and one housemaid. There are, besides, a nurse for the nursery, a nurse for old people, a seamstress and a janitor.

The institution was visited September eighth. It then contained sixty-two beneficiaries. Of these, nine were aged or infirm women in the old people's department; twenty were boys and nineteen were girls in the orphan department; and fourteen were children from 2 to 6 years of age. Only about sixteen children had been received upon the order of the superintendent of the poor. The majority of the children are what are termed boarders, for whom parents or guardians agree to pay a weekly sum, but frequently fail to keep their agreement. Some have mothers out at service.

In respect to the placing out of county children Sister Louise said: "I do not think the county agent always allows the children to stay as long as they ought for the children's benefit. We took some recently off the county list for this reason, and for the reason that the parents were not willing to surrender them. The county agent desired to send a small group of them to the west, but the parents and friends would not consent, and so some of them were taken out and some were kept at our own expense. It seems to me that with the thorough training we are giving these children we are doing them more good than they would get in the majority of homes where they are placed. Unless they receive some thorough preparatory training one can not get them into nice homes, and justice is not done the children."

All the children wear shoes and stockings, and they were comfortably clothed. The bedsteads have woven-wire bottoms, and the beds were well looked to; but the air-space is much below the statutory requirement for each child. There were no cases of ophthalmia, nor was there any sickness among the children

except one case of whooping-cough. There had been no deaths among them during the preceding year. Each child has its own towel, wash-cloth, tooth-brush, comb and hair-brush. Outside of the building is a large planked space, enabling the children to play out-of-doors when they could not do so on the wet ground.

The nursery department was well lighted, and, with its little tables and chairs, pictured walls and little cribs with brass knobs, looked quite attractive.

The orphan department of the institution is much crowded, notwithstanding the number here is less than usual in consequence of a recent epidemic of whooping-cough which temporarily suspended the admission of children. There is a lack of air-space, and it is inconvenient on account of its structural arrangement. The need of an extension of the institution is imperative. It was stated that plans for a new edifice, mainly for the children, have been projected, which it is intended to erect next year.

The inmates of the institution appeared to be well cared for and to be cheerful and contented. The house was clean and in order and its internal affairs appeared to be well managed.

Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.

(Central Office, Fitch Institute, corner of Swan and Michigan sts.)

The first movement in the direction of charity organization in this country originated in Buffalo in 1877, mainly inspired by a course of public lectures given upon the subject by Rev. S. H. Gurteen. The first official State recognition of such work was made by the New York State Board of Charities, when, in 1880, it transmitted to the Legislature, with its thirteenth annual report, a paper by Mr. Gurteen, especially prepared for this purpose. In 1882 the work of charity organization was begun in New York City. Since then it has continued to extend until, at the close of 1893, we find eighty-nine charity organization societies in various cities of the Union from Augusta to New Orleans.

The Buffalo society was incorporated in 1879. An act was passed in 1881, chapter 112, permitting the society to receive valuable property from the philanthropist, Benjamin Fitch, and

authorizing it to use such property and its income. The objects of the society are as follows:

1. "To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and with the overseer of the poor the various churches, charitable agencies and individuals in the city, and thus, among other things, to check the evils of the overlapping of relief.

2. "To investigate thoroughly, and without charge, the cases of all applicants for charity which are referred to the society for inquiry, and to send the persons having a legitimate interest in such cases full reports of the results of investigation.

3. "To obtain from the proper charities and from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases; to provide visitors, who shall personally attend cases needing counsel and help; and to procure work for poor persons who are capable of being wholly or partially self-supporting.

4. "To assist, from its own funds, so far as possible, in the form of loans, all suitable cases for which adequate assistance can not be obtained from other sources.

5. "To repress mendicity by the above means and by the prosecution of impostors.

6. "To promote the general welfare of the poor by social and sanitary reforms, and by the inculcation of habits of providence and self-dependence, and to these ends to establish and maintain, in whole or in part, the following provident institutions, viz.: One or more crèches; some practical means of encouraging the saving of small sums of money by the poor; one or more provident dispensaries, which may include arrangements for the temporary treatment of persons injured in the neighborhood and unable to be carried to the general hospitals; and such other provident institutions as shall tend to the physical, moral or intellectual improvement of the poor, and as shall be within the corporate powers of the society."

The history of this corporation is of deep interest to all students of social science, and will be found fully recorded in the comprehensive and valuable reports which the society has annually published. The reforms in old abuses, the extraordinary reduction in the public burden for the support of the poor, are set

forth in its reports; but no correct estimate can be made of the benefits that have accrued to society through the work of its unpaid members and its paid official staff through the saving of individuals and families from pauperism, the building up of character and pride of self-support, thrift and independent citizenship in the masses, and in various ways promoting the general well-being of society. Compared with results accomplished, the expenditure has been insignificant. From its last report, for the nine months ending September 30, 1893, much of the statistical information for this report is extracted.

The society is managed by a board of trustees, fifteen in number, who are the legal guardians of its property and interests, and by the "council," a larger body which holds monthly meetings for discussing its affairs, and which appoints committees to have charge of the various branches of the work. The officers of the society are T. Guilford Smith, president; Sherman S. Rogers, vice-president; Ansley Wilcox, chairman of the executive committee; Marion I. Moore, assistant secretary; B. B. Glenny, treasurer; and Joseph G. Dudley, cashier.

The headquarters of the society are on the upper floors of the Fitch Institute building, a large brick structure on the corner of Swan and Michigan streets, which was planned by Mr. Fitch, and built out of means furnished by him for the purposes of the society. The site of the building was also given by him, as well as other valuable real estate situated in different parts of the city.

Besides the work carried on in its central office, and three district offices, it has the following branches: The Fitch Accident Hospital and the Fitch Provident Dispensary, in the same building, the Fitch Creche and Training-School for Nursery Maids, in a building adjoining on Swan street, and the Provident Woodyard and Labor Bureau, 638 South Division street. All of these are separately dealt with in this report.

A notable feature of the society's scheme is the opportunity it affords for the depositing and saving of small earnings through its Penny Savings Fund. The council says, in reporting upon this branch of the work: "The Penny Savings Fund, which aims to instill habits of saving, is slowly increasing in its useful-

ness, though not reaching as many people as desired. With exceptions, the depositors are boys and girls saving, for some definite object, the money they have earned. The value of books redeemed amounted to \$1,096.12, which represents savings made for specific purposes during the nine months ending October 1, 1893." Of the district work of the society in dealing with destitute and unfortunate families in their homes the council says:

"The three district committees have met sixty-five times, when the condition of 1,561 families was considered. Six hundred and forty-six of that number are families new to the society, an increase of fifty over the previous year, which is due not entirely to a lack of employment, but to sickness, death or desertion of the bread-winner. Of the 1,573 investigations made during the past nine months, 1,361 were made because the families were receiving official relief from the overseer of the poor; nearly as many as in the twelve months previous. One hundred and fifty-one personal applications for relief and work have been considered, while forty-eight investigations were made at the request of private individuals; thirteen from co-operating societies, and twenty-two from other charity organization societies.

"The comparison clearly indicates that the citizens of Buffalo in their benevolent work might use this society much more than they do in ascertaining the facts upon which their action ought to be based.

"Two points are considered by the district committees when deciding upon the needs of an applicant: First, as to relief, and second, how that special family can become self-supporting. If the relief is from the city, the question is asked, 'Are they entitled to it?' and if they are not, a report is sent to the overseer of the poor, giving a summary of the reasons for the disapproval of that aid. If the family is not receiving official relief, the question arises, 'Where can the necessary assistance be procured?' Sometimes a small loan or grant from the funds of the society suffices; more often the committees are confronted with the problem of how to obtain the assistance from churches, charitable individuals or societies. Again, many families do not need relief, but simply a friend to advise and encourage them in their

endeavor to be independent, and it is here that the committees once more ask for more volunteer workers.

"Owing to the present financial condition of the country the outlook for working men during the coming winter is not at all encouraging. Many shops and factories are closed. A large number of men, both day laborers and artisans of all classes, are now unemployed, and if work is not resumed, will undoubtedly, after their savings have been spent, and their credit at the grocery store is exhausted, be obliged to ask for assistance.

"If these conditions do arise, we shall not only have to contend with the idle, who are such unwillingly, and through no fault of their own, but also with those who are only too ready to beg for assistance on the plea of 'no work,' and in dealing with both classes the utmost judgment and care should be observed. We desire to impress upon the citizens of Buffalo the necessity of refraining from indiscriminate alms-giving, and that in giving assistance they should first inquire thoroughly into the true condition of the applicant, and carefully consider whether giving the relief will be of real benefit to the recipient."

The chief permanent source of income of the society is from the revenues of the property generously bestowed by Mr. Fitch, the gross income from which during the ten months preceding October 1, 1893, was \$11,673.45. The expense of keeping up the property, administering the Fitch fund, and maintaining the Fitch Institute, was, however, \$7,408.66. In order to carry on efficiently the various branches of the work the trustees of the society are of the opinion that they require, in addition to the revenue from the Fitch trust, about \$13,000 a year, to be raised by its annual charity ball, by membership fees and by voluntary contributions.

Charity Organization Society of the City of Lockport.

(No. 114 Church street.)

Organized in 1891, but not incorporated. It is intended as "a center of intercommunication between the various charitable agencies in the city; to foster harmonious co-operation between them, and to check the evils of the overlapping of relief; to prevent children from growing up as paupers; to encourage thrift,

self-dependence and industry through friendly intercourse, advice and sympathy, and to help the poor to help themselves; to raise the needy above the necessity of relief; to prevent begging and imposition, and to diminish pauperism; assistance is rendered to persons out of employment, or who are objects of charity through improvidence or intemperance, conditional upon the good conduct and progress of the applicant, who must make every possible individual effort to raise himself or herself above the necessity of receiving charitable or municipal relief."

The affairs of the society are controlled by a central council, who are elected annually by members. W. H. Howes is president of the council; Edward H. Boynton, secretary; and George C. Lewis, treasurer. The work is sustained by voluntary contributions and by subscriptions of members.

The secretary makes the following statement respecting the operations of the society for the year 1893:

"I think it very generally admitted that the society, during the past year, has made considerable progress in methods of dealing with the situation here. Our lady investigating agent, Miss Sarah Woodruff, devotes nearly her whole time to the duties indicated by the title. The supervisory or relief committee represents all the churches of the city, including the Romanist, and is heartily supported by nearly all of them. The Provident Woodyard and Day Nursery is a distinct organization, supported by a separate subscription list, but working in harmony with us and in the same quarters. Neither association is incorporated. The work of the association has been felt to be a great aid by the officials of the city poor department. We have secured aid for deserving cases, and have, at the same time, conserved the poor fund by discovering many unworthy applicants."

The Christian Homestead Association.

(84 and 86 Lloyd street, Buffalo.)

This association, incorporated in 1891, carries on its work in three departments, as follows: The Homestead, at 84 and 86 Lloyd street, which is the headquarters of the association; the Mission,

163 Canal street, and a school, corner of Canal and Erie streets. The objects of the association are to rescue the unfortunate and erring through mission work, to give moral and religious instruction and industrial training to children, and to help the unfortunate and destitute to help themselves by finding situations for them where they may become self-supporting. The aims of the work extend to men, women and children.

The affairs of the association are directed by a board of nine trustees, of which George N. Pierce is president; J. J. McWilliams, secretary, and S. M. Clement, Jr., treasurer. The Homestead is under the immediate charge of W. G. Rhoades. The building is of brick and is four stories high. It is a lodging-house and restaurant and is designed solely for the purpose of providing for poor men clean and comfortable accommodations at a low price. It is supplied with 150 bedsteads, having woven-wire mattresses. There are ample bathing and lavatory accommodations and free wash-tubs for the use of the inmates. The reading-room is a spacious apartment and is well supplied with reading matter, including the daily papers. The building is well ventilated, and the floors and bedding are clean. An essential part of the outfit is a room for fumigating clothes, and the house is complete in its facilities for preserving cleanliness and immunity from such vermin as infests bedding and clothing. The charge for lodging is from ten to fifteen cents a night. During the past two years it has accommodated 93,225 persons with lodgings and given about 13,000 free baths. In the restaurant is served wholesome and nutritious food. The price charged for a beef stew, or hash, with rolls, bread and coffee, is five cents; for a steak, or oysters, with rolls, potatoes and coffee, the moderate sum of ten cents is charged. At the midday meal a choice is given of three kinds of roasts and sometimes of roast fowl, with bread, butter, potatoes, cabbage, coffee and pudding, the price being but ten cents for the meal. During the year 1893 upwards of 195,000 meals have been given to the guests of the Home. Great care and discrimination are exercised in the admission of applicants to the Homestead. The management insists on sobriety, cleanliness and general good behavior.

The mission is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, the former working among the men and the latter among the women. The work of mission, or rescue, as it is likewise called, is said to be very successful, the attendance during December numbering nearly 200 each evening. The average attendance during the winter months is from 100 to 150, and during the summer from thirty to sixty.

Aside from the moral and spiritual benefits springing from this work it is thought that it exerts a wholesome influence in arresting public dependency.

The work for children is under the immediate direction of Miss Ida Grein, and includes a sewing-school, kitchen-garden, boys' club and a Sunday-school.

The Homestead proper is nearly or quite self-supporting from the sale of meal and lodging tickets. The mission and school are mainly supported by contributions from the friends of the institution. In 1891 the sum of \$10,000 was contributed to the work by a generous friend of the association, whose name has not been made public.

The District Nursing Association of Buffalo.

(65 Franklin street.)

The affairs of this association, which was incorporated in 1891, are directed by a board of five trustees, consisting of Miss Mary Auchincrole Lewis, president; Mrs. Dr. Bernard Bartow, secretary; Mrs. George Sicard, Mrs. Franklin D. Locke, and Miss Ellen M. Kent. Charles D. Marshall is treasurer. The object of the association is to furnish free nursing to the sick poor of the city who can not afford to pay for a physician and for medicines.

This beneficent work was organized in 1885 by Miss Elizabeth C. Marshall, who raised the means, mostly by contributions from members of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, to employ one trained nurse to minister to the needs of the poor. As her funds increased she assigned to the members of her church and

its Sunday-school the task of supporting one nurse, and then extended the work, which she continued to supervise, by employing another trained nurse and paying her from the receipts of voluntary contributions and from her own purse. She acted as trustee of the funds raised, and did the work of a managing board until the work was incorporated, which was done but a short time before her death.

The headquarters of the society are at 65 Franklin street, in a frame house, the owner of which, Mr. Haskell L. Taylor, gives the rent free. The house is in charge of a matron and her daughter. This is the rendezvous for the nurses and is the place for the reception and distribution of all supplies. There are now three trained hospital nurses employed by the association, who are paid fifty dollars a month, each having one of the three districts into which the city is divided. The salary of one of the nurses is paid out of the estate of Miss Marshall, thus verifying the words of scripture to her as to one of old, who "being dead yet speaketh."

The nurses make their rounds the same as a physician during the day, and in urgent cases attend patients at night. They give the sick such attention as they need, dress wounds, see to their food, instruct members of the family how to wait upon them, and stay a sufficient length of time to make the patient comfortable. If necessary, they employ an attendant to wait upon the patient. No charge whatever is made for nursing or for medicines, the sole condition being that the recipients are too poor to pay for such themselves. Nurses use their own discretion in supplying dietary articles, including beef, eggs and milk, and in giving clothing, but are required to make full reports of the articles they distribute. Cases are reported to the association by the Charity Organization Society, by the poormaster, by charitable and benevolent societies and by individuals.

The yearly report for 1892-3 shows the number of visits made by the nurses to have been 3,403; the number of cases visited, 813. Of these, 275 were new cases. From the diet kitchen were distributed 3,545 diets.

Erie County Agents for Placing Out Children.

(Mrs. Rose Lane, 190 Front avenue, Buffalo; Mrs. W. P. Dean, 375 Thirteenth street, Buffalo.)

The system of placing out dependent children in Erie county and the results accomplished thereby, it is believed, can best be understood from the address of Charles Schoepflin, chairman of the committee on charitable institutions of the Erie county board of supervisors, made before the State convention of county superintendents of the poor at Bath, Steuben county, June twentieth to twenty-second, and from papers prepared for that occasion by Mrs. Rose Lane and Mrs. W. P. Dean, the county agents. It should be stated that for such children as are indentured the papers are made out by the superintendent of the poor. In cases of adoption the consent of both parents must be obtained, unless the parents have abandoned the child.

MR. SCHOEPFLIN'S ADDRESS.

I have the honor of representing the board of supervisors of Erie county in this convention. You all know that Erie is a large and important county, and the growth of its population has been wonderful. Yet when we look over our records we find that our expenses for charitable purposes are decreasing. We have, as you know, a committee on charitable institutions. I have served on that committee seven years. Last year we made that committee a standing committee, and its duties are to visit every county institution once every quarter and every State institution once a year. We look over the accounts and find the persons that are committed and investigate as to whether they are proper county charges and proper persons to be in that place. When we started out with our work we were very much surprised. We found children in the institutions who properly ought to earn their living. We found there children going to the high schools and the county paying their board. We found children in asylums whose parents were well-to-do. We investigated as to their standing and that of their friends, and were surprised to find out how well many of them lived who had children in those institutions. If parents objected to taking them to their homes, we would say this child is old enough to earn its own living, and in that way we would get some to take them. * * *

We believe, in Erie county, that the best place for a child to be brought up is in the home. You may say that is a matter for the superintendent of the poor; why doesn't he investigate such things? I will answer for our superintendent that we think we have as good a one as there is in this State; that he runs the charitable work of Erie county in as good a manner as possible; but when you realize the size of Erie county, and the growth of its population—lying, as it does, at the foot of the great lakes, and a great railroad and canal center—you must realize that we have a great number of paupers, and that it would be impossible for a superintendent to investigate every case.

By our system we can keep our expenses down, and by the aid of two good ladies, Mrs. Dean, a Protestant, and Mrs. Lane, a Catholic, who are our county agents that we have hired by the year, and, by the aid of our standing committee, do justice to the children of the poor.

Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Lane are here to-day. They have each written a paper which they have requested me to read, and I will now do so.

MRS. LANE'S PAPER.

There is nothing which proves the truly Christian advancement of our country more than the increasing unselfish demand made by families for orphan children to be taken into the household to be cared for, educated and loved. It is a good and comforting thought to know that in all the mad rush for wealth and power there are some who find time to stop, seek out and interest themselves in the orphan. And it is doubly comforting to know that the number of these unselfish ones has been wonderfully increased this last year by thousands the country over, who have learned that "half is better than the whole."

You ask, "Are all families that adopt children so disinterested?" Yes, for if they wish to adopt a child they must promise to send the child to school and care for him in sickness and in health as if he were their own child. They sign papers to that effect, and the child is carefully watched over by the agent after he has been placed in the home, and if the family break their promise in any way the child is taken from them. Of course, if the family wishes some one for a servant, adoption is out of the question. They are shown girls and boys over 17 who are anxious to get places for wages. These girls and boys are also looked after in a kind sort of a way, to see that they are done right by and to encourage them to do their duty to their employer. Of the 212 children which I have placed out for wages 120 were girls, from 16 to 18 years of age, and ninety-two were boys, from 15 to 18 years of age. I have found, with very few exceptions, these young bread-winners to be diligent and grateful. A kind word will work wonders with these poor children who are thus thrown on their own resources. I encourage them to come to me and tell me all about themselves, and I only wish that those who think the days of heroes are over could come into my little office and hear some of these children's stories; they would soon see that there are numbers of industrious, patient, self-sacrificing little men and women who are willing to work hard and deprive themselves, that an invalid sister may be better provided for, or a smaller brother cared for and sent to school.

One of my boys, a little lad of about 16, came to see me the other night. "I came to tell you I got 'a raise,' to-day; and I heard you were going to give my sister Susie away, and there are only the four of us left—Susie and my two little brothers and myself—and Susie is the only sister we have, and she is past 14 now; so I thought maybe I would get another raise before long, and Susie could keep house for us and we could all be together again." "I'll tell you, my little man, what we will do," I replied, "you can give the asylum a little every week to help the county pay Susie's board, and I will see that Susie will be your housekeeper in a year or so." Imagine the courage; willing to work for four, and only 16 years old. Only those who have seen happy families broken up can realize the meaning of that little fellow's "we will all be together again."

I have now 1,974 children to watch over, 1,762 being children I have adopted into homes. The other 212 being the girls and boys placed out for wages. Then, too, there are the 408 mothers placed out in families, with their infants.

This branch of the work demands an increasing amount of attention and thought, and it is one in which I am heartily interested. My ten years' experience has taught me that there is but one way to deal with this child problem, and that is to encourage the mother to keep her child, to work and care for it. I have found fifty-two places for these mothers this year. Of course, they receive a little less wages because of the privilege of keeping their children, but by securing the co-operation of the families these women were made to feel that their infants were a sacred trust that they must personally guard and protect. The result has been very satisfactory; in fact, I know it always will be so. I do all in my power to persuade the mothers to keep and love their children, and it is only after all other means have failed that I am willing to take the child and place it in a home when it has a mother to protect it, for I think the child, in all its weak helplessness, is a giant protector for its unfortunate mother.

I am a firm believer in the miracles worked by mother-love.

MRS. DEAN'S PAPER.

Acting upon the advice of Mrs. McPherson, now of Bath, N. Y., Erie county appointed its first county agent in 1879. This lady had charge of both the Roman Catholic and Protestant dependent children living in Erie county. How the agent's work has grown within the last thirteen years the following statistics will clearly show. It has grown with the city's growth, and its beneficent results can not be overestimated.

The first year of the work forty-seven Protestant and nineteen Roman Catholic children were placed in permanent homes; the second, fifty-nine Protestant and eighty-three Roman Catholic; the third, the agent was appointed for the Roman Catholic children, thus giving Erie county two agents, where formerly there had been but one, whose duty it was to find homes for these dependent children.

Through the two agencies 3,328 children have been placed in good homes. In 1892 homes were secured for 482 children and ninety mothers with their babies. This has relieved Erie county of an expense of \$32,840.

In 1879 Erie county paid to its several institutions, not including the almshouse, of course, \$47,987.54. The city had then a population nearly one-third less than in 1892, in which year the county paid to these same institutions \$17,885.89, a decrease of nearly two-thirds since 1879.

It is unnecessary to repeat this year what has been told you so often before, of how delightful much of this work is to us. We see the future welfare of these little ones, both spiritual and social, secured to them. Too much can not be said in praise of Mrs. McPherson's far-seeing thought for the future of the children when she suggested the present plan of action. I do not think it was the saving to the tax-payers alone that prompted the suggestion; rather the love in her heart for her fellow-men. Her experience as matron of orphan asylums gave her an insight into the needs of the little ones, and after wise and careful study she suggested this plan which has resulted so beneficially to tax-payers and dependent children alike.

We began to build up this work from the foundation. Each year, as it has become greater, we have had to consider the condition of the mother as well as the child. She, too, has become a dependent, and a far more difficult case to handle than has her babe. She has a mind of her own, and a mind that is firmly made up in regard to her immediate future. Judicious and conscientious work is required in order to gain the best results for county finances and for social benefits to both mother and child. With this end in view we advertise for homes in the country for mother and child, with the understanding that the mother is willing to work for a moderate remuneration for the sake of keeping her baby. But this desire to retain the child is almost always imaginary on the part of the agent; for in the majority of cases the mother is quite unwilling to go anywhere with her little one, and the going is almost compulsory. Three days' notice in the papers brings all the answers we desire. The home for mother and child is found, and then our trouble begins. We are forced to use all our powers of persuasion; our views are given in corridor and nursery of almshouse and of hospital to induce the mothers to go with their little ones to the homes we have provided for them, there to regain their own self-respect and to secure the future of their children.

The homes offered the mothers are good homes, where kind-hearted people are willing to make mother and child members of the family; where the erring mother is treated with consideration, her unfortunate past overlooked, her baby an object of love and care, and in return for this she receives moderate compensation for her services, which are not hard or unpleasant. Surely you would think the mother would be grateful for such a home, where she could lead a good and useful life, where she could learn to love her baby; for she has to learn to love it. Maternal love has no place in her heart until she acquires it by long association with her little one. This mother-love is the first step toward reform.

The home influence, where others show an interest in the sinning mother and her baby, especially the latter, often shows her that the little helpless infant is something to love and cherish. This love, once awakened, lasts forever, because of its purity, and has an influence for good over the mother's future life. But mothers who are willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of their babies are the exception rather than the rule. I do not mean the dependent mothers of legitimate children, but the class that fill our almshouses and the maternity wards of our hospitals.

I trust some action will be taken in this matter, some action which will tend toward the diminishing of this class of county dependents. To me it seems as necessary as providing for the children; for the mothers are quite as incapable of caring for themselves, often, as are the helpless infants. A repetition of their first offense is no unusual thing, and should receive most radical treatment. Until some means is devised to remedy this peculiar feature of the case, to materially diminish the number in this class of county dependents, we can not expect any great decrease in the expense.

After what is known as the Children's Law, chapter 173, Laws of 1875, requiring that all dependent children over 3 years* of age should be removed from the poorhouses, and that such

*By an amendment of this law the age limit was reduced from three to two years.

children should not be admitted into those places thereafter, went into operation, there was no marked increase of dependent children in the asylums throughout the State down to October, 1881; but from that time on to October, 1892, the increase in these institutions was very large. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that in Erie county, owing to the adoption of the plan of employing county agents to co-operate with the asylums in finding homes for children and placing them in families, there were only fifteen more children in the asylums in October, 1892, than there were in October, 1875, notwithstanding there was an increase in the population of the county during that interval of 143,426.

Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home.

(Buffalo.)

The St. John's Orphan Home was incorporated in 1865. It was founded by the members of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. Christian Volz. The affairs of the corporation are managed by a board of nine trustees, of which Rev. J. Brezing is director, Conrad Maihemer, secretary, and Jacob Ruman, treasurer. The work for children is carried on in two establishments; that for girls at 280 Hickory street, and that for boys on a farm at Sulphur Springs.

The expenditure for both departments during the fiscal year ending August first was \$10,363, and the receipts about the same. Last year the sum of \$800 was voted by the board of supervisors towards compensating the home for the care and work done for county children. For eighteen years previous the institution received no compensation for dependent children placed under its care by the county authorities. Children are usually kept in the institution until they reach the age of 16, and sometimes even longer; but the county declines to pay for them during so long a period. They are customarily placed out without indenture or adoption in the families of members of the congregation.

THE HICKORY STREET HOME.

This department was visited September seventh. It was under the immediate charge of Sister Emily Buck, a former inmate of the home, who prepared herself for the work by going to Bavaria and graduating as a deaconess of the German Lutheran church from the mother house, situated at Neuendettelsau. Sister Emily is aided by a teacher and her assistant, and a matronly care-taker of the smaller children. There were under care forty-three girls, ranging in age from 2 to 16 years; also four little boys under 6 years of age.

The main building is a two-story frame structure, formerly the residence of the much-revered pastor, Frank H. Guenther. In the rear of this is a plain three-story edifice. Plans have been prepared for erecting, the coming year, a three-story building in place of the wooden one at a cost of about \$35,000. This addition is much needed, the old building being too small and inconvenient for present uses. Some additional land has been purchased to afford the children a larger playground. Water is supplied from the city, and connection is had with the city sewers. The buildings are heated by hot air and lighted by city gas. There are outside fire-escapes from each of the upper floors. The bathroom and lavatories are supplied with both hot and cold water in pipes.

A school is maintained on the premises, which is under the Department of Public Instruction. The children are instructed in both English and German. There were twenty girls in the school-room, and they went through arithmetical and other exercises very creditably. They also sang in English a greeting song, "Good Morning," and in German, "The Ackermann" (the farmer). The children are taught to sew, knit and do general housework. All the work is done by hand. The girls dress in uniform. In addition to their regular meals the children have a lunch of bread and apples or other fruit at 10 o'clock a. m., and of bread and molasses at 3 o'clock p. m. The bread was examined and found to be of excellent quality.

Summer and winter clothing is bountifully supplied, that not in use being carefully folded away in separate compartments in the clothesrooms. The children were tidily dressed, cleanly in

their persons, and appeared modest, cheerful and happy. There had been no case of sickness in the home for a year and a half previous.

The house is plainly but comfortably furnished, and was found to be well aired, clean and in good order.

THE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOME.

The home for boys was established in 1868, subsequent to the establishment of the home on Hickory street, in which both boys and girls were at first received. It is under the immediate charge of Rev. Henry Merz. He is assisted by his wife, who was formerly a deaconess in Germany, and was especially trained for this kind of work. They are designated as the house father and the house mother, and are assisted by a lady teacher in the school and four maids in the domestic department. There is also a farmer.

The estate embraces 105 acres. The building is of brick and has accommodation for 125 boys. It is supplied with water from Buffalo creek, which is forced by a steam pump at the creek to a tank in the attic, having a capacity for 100 barrels. There are, besides, two rain-water cisterns, the water from which is used in laundrying; water for drinking purposes is supplied from a well. The heating is by means of coal stoves, and the lighting by kerosene lamps. The closets are outside the building and have vaults beneath them. There are no fire-buckets in the halls, nor are there any outside fire-escapes. There are ropes on each side of the building, however, reaching from the dormitories to the ground, which are intended for use should a fire occur.

The institution was visited December eighth, at which time there were forty-nine boys. With the exception of two boys under 5 years of age, the ages of the children ranged from 5 to 16 years.

The family principle is here carried out. As I entered the dining-room with the house father, the members of the household were at supper. At one table were sitting the superintendent's family, with the maids and the farmer. At other tables, some large and some small, the boys were sitting, classified as to their ages. The meal consisted of stewed beef with gravy, boiled

potatoes, bread and apple-butter, coffee and tea. For dinner on this day were served corned beef cooked with cabbage, beef soup with rice, boiled potatoes, coffee and bread; the larger boys had butter. The breakfast was made up of farina, cooked in milk and served with milk and sugar, bread, syrup and coffee; the working boys had butter with their bread. In the winter there is a scarcity of milk, and for this reason the children have tea at supper instead of milk. In the summer season milk is supplied to all who desire it. The house mother said that meat or fish is served every day and sometimes twice a day. Breakfast is changed so as to give oatmeal and milk and coffee and fried cakes every two or three times a week. An extra dinner is served on Sundays, usually of roast pork, macaroni prepared with butter, and vegetables; also either pudding or pie, usually alternating, and fruit of some kind when plenty. At supper are served cold meat, cake and coffee. The bread, baked in a brick oven, was of excellent quality. Food of the same kind and variety as that for the children was served at the family table.

The boys are instructed, among other things, in farming, gardening, taking care of stock and house-cleaning. In the school-room, which is well lighted and furnished with patent desks, there is an organ upon which the house father and his daughter instruct the boys in music.

In the linen-closets the linen was neatly and accurately folded. In the clothesrooms the clothes of the children were well taken care of, and the stores in the storeroom were orderly arranged and preserved with care. Good housekeeping prevailed throughout, and it was manifest that thorough preparatory training of women through organized sisterhoods is of great benefit to the beneficiaries of institutions of this character.

The boys were comfortably clothed, appeared to be well cared for, and seemed to be imbued with the frank and loving spirit of a home.

The lavatory arrangements are somewhat defective, and there should be a better system of water-closets.

Numerous improvements have been made in the house and about the place during the past few months, and further changes are in progress.

The Fitch Crèche and Training School for Nursery Maids.

(159 Swan street, Buffalo.)

This institution, which, through the admirable exhibit of its system, attracted so much attention at the World's Fair, occupies a two-story brick building, formerly a private residence, but now the property of the Charity Organization Society. The building was given to the society by Benjamin Fitch. The Crèche is not separately incorporated. It is managed by an advisory board, subject to a committee of the Charity Organization Society. Miss Maria M. Love is chairman of this board; Mrs. Henry A. Crane, secretary; and Miss E. B. S. Wood, treasurer. The Crèche is visited daily by Dr. DeWitt H. Sherman, who serves gratuitously. In case of emergency the physician of the Fitch Emergency Hospital, next door, may be called.

This plan for reducing the social burden of the city was first suggested by Rev. S. H. Gurteen, and was taken up by Miss Love, who, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, in 1880, raised the sum of \$2,800 by subscription for beginning the work. The Crèche was opened in 1880. It aims to provide a day home for working women's children who are of legitimate birth and under 8 years of age, in order that the mothers may become bread-winners. It has a capacity for sixty children. The average daily number under care is about thirty-five. The house is under the immediate charge of a matron. There is a head nurse for the children, with a band of eight nursery maids in training; also a cook and laundress.

The Crèche is opened for the reception of children a quarter before 7 o'clock a. m. On admission, all the clothes of the children who are less than 2 1-2 years of age, are changed. The older ones are provided with clean aprons. The infants are bathed daily, the older ones twice a week.

Only sterilized milk is used for babies. These are fed by means of the bottle at intervals of from two and a half to four hours, according to their age. About one-third of the children inmates belong to this class. From the time they leave the bottle they are fed four times a day. Children from 2 1-2 to 7 years are fed three

times a day and have meat once a day. Some of the children under 2 1-2 have broth.

For the older children there is a kindergarten in the morning from 9 to 12. They then have dinner, take a little nap from half an hour to an hour, then they don their hats or caps, and all are sent out to play in charge of nursery maids. None are left for a moment alone and without supervision at any age. At 4 o'clock the children are brought in. Such as have passed the Crèche age, but are not older than 10 years, are admitted and sent in class to the public school. They have their dinner and tea.

If any child shows signs of illness it is immediately isolated; a physician, if not present, is sent for, and the mother notified.

The mother is charged only five cents a day for each child; besides, when she comes for it in the evening, she can have a cup of tea and some bread or crackers, if she likes. The average daily cost of supporting each child is thirty-four cents. The expenses of the Crèche are met by a private subscription through the Charity Organization Society.

The nursery is provided with little rimmed tables, having clean sand upon them, for some of the children to play with. There are also a pound for some, baby-jumpers, little cribs, curtained cradles, snowy linen, and all the bewildering paraphernalia necessary to the health, comfort, exercise and entertainment of babyhood.

Four nurses are admitted to training every six months. Previous to entering they are subjected to a physical examination. They must have good health and a good public school education. Lectures are given on subjects pertaining to the care of children, especially on the preparation of their food, every Wednesday by a physician or by a trained hospital nurse. When the next complement of nurses enters the lectures are repeated, so that when the examination is reached a graduate has had the benefit of two full series of lectures and a year's training. She must have a standing of seventy-five to entitle her to a certificate.

The number of admissions at the Crèche during the nine months ending October 1, 1893, was 6,030, and work was furnished to ninety-nine mothers. The expenditures for the Crèche during this period amounted to \$3,145.94.

Miss Love says: "The problem that now confronts us is to provide for children of the working people, who are older than 7 years. There should be a larger playground, with some system of supervision, combined with industrial training, that would be both pleasant and profitable to the children. They should be kept off the streets until they acquire a love of employment and the habit of working. Their characters are largely formed from 12 to 15 years, and it is during this period that they are easily influenced. It seems a pity to spend as much time as we do in reforming character instead of forming it."

Respecting the exhibit of the Crèche at the World's Fair, Miss Love says:

"While funny stories have been told, and jokes have been circulated, over 'checking the babies,' and hundreds have looked upon the Crèche as merely a temporary means of public comfort at the great Fair, the work of the Fitch Crèche has been well accomplished and the great underlying principle established that herein is a far-reaching provident scheme towards the prevention of pauperism in our new world.

"So forcibly has this been illustrated that Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Dakota and Washington have all entered enthusiastically into the discussion of this work, and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York have come to Buffalo to learn.

"More flattering to the pride of Buffalo, perhaps, will be the fact that Sweden and Germany are having full details of this three-fold enterprise taken back to them, while old Siam will carry back to far-off Asia the rules and regulations governing the Fitch Crèche with its kindergarten and training-school for nursery maids, with a view to the establishment of a similar institution amongst the Siamese.

"So the experiment entered upon by the Fitch Crèche in this children's building, because it so believed in the work it was doing has proved a marvelous success, and has been an honor to the city of Buffalo, of which its citizens are scarcely conscious."

Fresh Air Mission of Buffalo.

The leading spirit in organizing this praiseworthy work for the benefit of the children of the poor in the hot summer months was Miss Alice Moore, who, with her Sunday-school class, co-operating with the Christian Endeavor Society of the Universalist Church, raised \$133.91, and with the sum sent 106 children into the country in the summer of 1888. In the spring of 1889, Mr. Daniel Rhodes, at Clarence Center, in Erie county, offered the free use of a cottage to the ladies, and sixty-six children were sent there and 366 to the families of farmers, at a total cost of \$706.69. In the following year, 1890, the mission was incorporated under the general statute. It has for its object the giving to the worthy poor, especially to poor children, free from infectious disease, and living in the city of Buffalo, the benefit and enjoyment of fresh air in the country. The same year a farm was purchased by the corporation about one and a half miles from Angola and thirty miles from Buffalo, on the shore of Lake Erie. The place had been a summer resort, and had a large frame house and barns and stables. The buildings were quickly altered to conform to their new use, and nearly 400 children were sent there in the summer of 1891; besides, a considerable number were sent direct to country homes. The property was named Ga-ose-ha, from the Indian word cradle. Since 1891, through the interest of the managers and the liberality of the citizens of Buffalo, the work has continued to prosper.

The means to sustain the Mission are raised entirely by voluntary contributions. Last summer little savings-bank boxes in the form of a cradle were distributed throughout the city in drug-stores, saloons, and other public places of business, and upwards of \$1,000 were raised in this manner.

During the past year a new departure has been made by establishing in a temporary structure on the lake beach a hospital for sick children and their mothers. It is proposed next year to erect a substantial one-story building for this purpose, plans for which, on the pavilion principle, have already been prepared.

P. H. Griffin is president of the board of managers of the mission; Frederick Almy, secretary and general superintendent;

Water is supplied from a well and from two cisterns. One of these is a very large one in the basement. Outside water-closets are used. The building is heated by two furnaces. There are no outside fire-escapes. The arrangement of the narrow stairs within the building is such that the danger to life is imminent in case of fire. This defect is receiving consideration by the board of management.

There was no sickness in the house, nor suffering except from the natural infirmities of old age. The house was found to be clean, and the inmates and property of the institution appeared to be properly cared for.

The total number of inmates received during the year was eleven. Three were transferred to other institutions, two otherwise discharged, and five died.

The German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Buffalo.

(Best street.)

This is a three-story brick building with a basement and two wings. The estate, including the park in front, embraces seventeen acres of land. The building has outside steps at either extremity for escape from fire. It is supplied on every floor with city water, is lighted by gas and heated by a hot-water system of piping.

The institution is managed by eighteen sisters of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of St. Francis; Sister Dionysia being sister superior. The sisters are aided in their work by two hired female assistants in the laundry, two in the dormitories, one in the dining-room and one in the nursery. There are, besides, a baker, a shoemaker, a gardener and an assistant having charge of the grounds and stables.

The asylum was visited September eighth. There were at that date 196 children, eighty-seven of whom were boys, and thirty of whom were nursery children of both sexes. Some of the children are boarded by relatives; others are committed by county superintendents of the poor. Of the latter there were 152.

Children are received from 2 years of age upwards. The majority of them were between the ages of 6 and 9 years. Formerly the rule was to keep the children until they were 12 years old, but they now stay until they get a common school education, and most of them are taken away by their relatives. Last year 126 children were received and 108 dismissed. For some, however, homes are found by the county agent, and the children are adopted into such. They are not indentured. The children adopted are mostly of the younger class, and such as relatives are not likely to interfere with. Sister Dionysia said: "For some of the boys, when 14 years old, we get places for them to work; some we have sent to the Working Boys' Home. The boys are really faithful and come back in after years to see us and talk of old times."

During the year ending September 30, 1893, twenty-two children had been adopted into families; seventy-nine were returned to parents or guardians; thirteen were otherwise discharged, and five died.

The dietary for the children was given as follows: "The usual breakfast is bread, butter and coffee. The usual dinner is soup, meat of some kind, potatoes, and some other kind of vegetable. On Wednesdays and Fridays they have fish instead of meat. The usual supper is bread, syrup and tea; sometimes gingerbread or some other kind of cake. The children have a lunch between meals—a piece of bread or biscuit." From the garden is supplied a variety of vegetables for the children's table. Five cows are kept on the place, but these only partially supply the milk required.

Respecting industries Sister Dionysia said: "Taking into account the time given to schooling, the children are not here long enough to learn much in this way. The girls, however, are taught plain sewing and the larger girls to make their own clothes. Some of the little girls can make nice dresses. The children help to make up the beds and do some other kinds of housework." Strips of rag carpet made in the institution were laid in the dormitories and linoleum in the halls.

The boys and girls were well dressed. The boys' hair was cut short, and the girls' was well combed and neatly arranged. In regard to dress Sister Dionysia said: "We dress our children in uniform, but I do not like it, and have advised a change, which I think will be made. I am sure that by giving the children their own choice in color, at least, they will take better care of their clothes."

There are two infirmaries, both of which can be isolated in case of need. In one of them were two little girls afflicted with eczema. There had been four deaths during the preceding year.

New mattresses were made for the entire house during the past summer. The pillows are made of feathers. Four of the dormitories have bedsteads with wooden slats; all the rest have woven-wire bottoms.

The school is under the Department of Public Instruction, and the teachers must be approved by that department. The schoolrooms were well ventilated, and flowering plants were in the windows. In winter these are placed in all the rooms. As we entered the schoolrooms the children arose and greeted us in German.

The water-closets, baths and lavatories were found to be unsatisfactory in their construction and arrangement, and are believed to be unsanitary. It was officially stated that it had been decided to change all this and to introduce a new system of piping throughout the whole establishment, and that steps had already been taken to do this at an early date. It is also intended to place sufficient hose, attached to inside hydrants, to reach to the extremity of every floor. There is a steam laundry, with ample facilities for doing the work required.

The children were evidently receiving kind care and seemed much attached to the sisters, and the sisters seemed fond of them. The institution appeared orderly and deserving of commendation.

The Guard of Honor Library and Christian Institute.

(620 and 622 Washington street, Buffalo.)

The origin and development of this corporation furnishes a striking example of the good that may be accomplished by one disinterested person, actuated by lofty impulses, and unfalter-

ingly pursuing her object through a series of years. The Guard of Honor originated in 1865 in a small Sunday-school class of boys, taught by Miss Charlotte Mulligan, in what was known, previous to its destruction, as the Wells Street Chapel, situated at the corner of Wells and Carroll streets. She began by inspiring her pupils with religious fervor, and by banding them together in Christian fellowship, with pledges to the observance of honorable principles. In 1868 she had widened her circle until it numbered about twenty-five boys. In the same year this Sunday-school class was incorporated under the title of the Guard of Honor.

The aims of the corporation, as set forth in its articles of incorporation, are the religious, moral and social culture of young men. In 1875, for the purpose of extending the religious and moral influence of the work, Miss Mulligan published a literary magazine, which was continued until 1886. In 1882, the society purchased a block forty feet wide and 200 feet deep, running from Main street through to Washington, the money to pay for which was raised by membership fees and by voluntary contributions. This property rapidly increasing in value, the way opened, in 1884, for securing a building by selling that half of the property lying on Main street, and using the proceeds towards erecting a building on Washington street, at a cost of \$25,000. In 1885 the name of the corporation was changed to its present title. The officers of the board of trustees are Charles Holzworth, president; Ralph Bowman, secretary; James Hall, financial secretary; and Thomas Grimshaw, treasurer.

The first floor of the Washington street building is rented for stores, the income from which nearly sustains the work of the society. On the second floor are three large rooms for conducting a Sunday-school and for meetings of the members of the society. The third floor is occupied by the superintendent's living-rooms, and bathrooms and billiard-rooms, etc., for members of the society. On the fourth floor are twenty-one rooms, in which free lodgings are given to men who are sent by citizens and occasionally by the police, and who are without means. There are also bathrooms, which they are required to use. On the fifth floor are sixteen rooms, which are rented to worthy persons for a dollar a

week, including the washing of bed linen. The free lodgings are limited to ten consecutive nights unless the privilege is extended by special permission of the house committee or trustees. Efforts are put forth by the society to help such as come under its notice to places where they may obtain remunerative work, and to influence them to their good by kindly counsel.

The society has an orchestra of forty-two musicians, made up from its members, the rehearsals of which are largely attended by the poor. The membership fee of the society is one dollar a year. The rules and requirements of the order are quite strict. Miss Mulligan says she has never known an active member in good and regular standing who has violated his word with his employer or who has disgraced himself. Since the work was first begun it is estimated that upwards of 14,000 workingmen have received its benefactions.

Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home.

(Jamestown.)

Incorporated 1883. Rev. C. O. Hultgren, president; Gustaf Anderson, secretary; C. A. Swanson, treasurer.

This institution, designed for homeless children of Swedish nationality, occupies an elevated and healthful site on the outskirts of Jamestown, with which it is in communication by electric cars. The asylum building is of brick and is three stories high. It is supplied with water from the city works. The grounds are improved by graveled walks and planting. The estate comprises eighty-seven acres.

The home is managed by a board of seven directors, elected by the New York Conference of the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod, and is under the immediate charge of Rev. Martin J. Englund, superintendent, whose wife assists as matron. There are a farmer, whose wife serves as cook, four female servants and a tailor.

The institution was visited July 19, 1893, at which time it contained twenty-nine girls and thirty boys. Children are received from babyhood up to 16 years of age, and may remain until

they are 18. One of the girls had passed the limit of asylum life, but was permitted to remain to complete her education. She was receiving instruction in typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping and music. The children attend the public school during the winter; in summer they are taught in the Swedish language at the home school. The girls are instructed in plain and fancy sewing, in knitting, and all kinds of domestic work, including cooking and laundrying. The larger boys work on the farm and in the garden in summer when not attending school. A party of boys were contentedly at work in the garden when I entered the grounds. Another party were having a jolly time making hay. A number of girls were picking berries. The farm lands are cultivated with a variety of crops suited to the needs of the institution. A goodly variety of vegetables is raised on the place for the use of the inmates of the home. There were eight cows and a large number of domestic fowls. No milk or butter is sold. The older lads assist in caring for the stock. Two of the boys having fine voices and not liking farm work, were taking music lessons in Jamestown. All the boys are taught by the tailor to sew on a button and to mend a garment.

The children were comfortably clad and the wardrobes were well supplied with clothing. All appeared healthy. The only death at the institution occurred in August, 1887.

The dormitories were well aired and clean, and the beds were comfortably made up. An adult sleeps in each night apartment with the children. There are no outside fire-escapes from the dormitories, and some should be supplied at once.

The library contained about 200 volumes of children's reading matter.

The institution was found to be orderly kept. Mutual confidence seemed to exist between the children and their superiors and an affectionate family spirit appeared to prevail.

Home for the Friendless.

(1500 Main street, Buffalo.)

This institution was incorporated in 1868. It formerly conducted its work on Seventh street, but removed to its present commodious quarters on Main street in 1887.

The home is governed by a board of managers representing the different Protestant churches of the city. Mrs. F. H. Root is honorary president of the board; Mrs. J. C. Bryant, president; Miss Bird, secretary; and Mrs. George W. Parkhurst, treasurer. Dr. Irving M. Snow serves gratuitously, responding to night as well as day calls.

The building consists of a three-story brick structure, with a capacious wing attached. The house is supplied with city water, is lighted by gas, heated by steam supplemented by natural gas, and is connected with the city sewerage system. Hot and cold water in pipes is supplied to the baths and lavatories.

The house is under the immediate charge of Mrs. Sarah S. Dugdale, matron, who is assisted by a practical nurse, a cook with assistant, two laundresses, a dining-maid, and an upstairs-maid. At the date of my visit, September seventh, it contained eighty-one inmates, nine of whom were transient. All aged worthy Protestant women are eligible to permanent admission. The price for life admission is \$250, although many unable to pay this are received at less. Mrs. Dugdale said that there were many more applicants on the list for admission than could possibly be received. There is a separate department, with sleeping-rooms and dining-room for what are termed transients, or such women and girls as are out of work and have no abiding place. If they do not succeed in finding work they are permitted to stay until the board meet, when the ladies endeavor to find places for them. At times there are but three or four of these, and at others there are ten or twelve. It is not practicable to determine the character of transients, but women in apparent distress who make a reasonably fair statement are received into this department. It is literally a home for the friendless, and is conducted on the broad principle that many unworthy should be benefited rather than that one person should suffer. Transients do not come in contact with the home family.

The permanent inmates are mostly so aged and infirm that they can do but little more than take care of their rooms and render

some assistance in housework. Some do a little fancy work, which is offered for sale to visitors. The number of permanent inmates received during the year was nine, and the number of transient beneficiaries seventy. Situations were found for twenty-four persons, eleven were returned to Canada, fifteen were returned to their friends or homes, eight left without permission, ten were transferred to other institutions and five died.

The dining-room is well lighted and furnished, and is an attractive apartment. Its tinted walls were hung with pictures. potted plants were in the windows, as also a parrot and a canary bird in cages. The chairs were comfortable ones, and the tables were laid with clean, white cloths and brightened with silver-plated ware. The carpet and the rugs were made by the inmates, and the sideboard and other furniture were given by friends of the home. Each of the permanent inmates has a room to herself. These are cozy little retreats, having comfortable beds and a variety of furniture and embellishments, including pictures, carpets, bric-a-brac, flowers, etc. Some of the rooms, fitted up by friends of the inmates, are more elaborately furnished than others; but all were clean, orderly kept and cheerful. Some of the inmates, sitting in easy chairs, were reading in the sitting-room, the tables of which were well supplied with the leading magazines of the day. There is, besides, an entertaining library. The parlor of the home, in which are an organ and a piano, is used as a chapel. Religious services are held here on Sunday afternoons, ministers of different denominations voluntarily conducting the service.

In one of the rooms was a talkative old lady, 97 years of age, who, it was said, had not a friend in the world. In a small press in her room were many articles of the nature of toys, which had been given her by visitors. These were shown with childish delight.

A look through this clean and well-ordered institution leads one to feel that the condition of old age may be made not only tolerable, but one of cheerful contentment.

Ingleside Home.

(70 Harvard place, Buffalo.)

Incorporated 1869. Mrs. W. A. Wilkes, president; Mrs. C. E. Walbridge, secretary; Mrs. H. H. Otis, treasurer.

The objects of the institution are to open the way for a return to usefulness and respectability, and to the entering upon a Christian life of girls and women who have left the paths of virtue. It is under the management of a board of forty-six ladies. Miss Ellen M. Broadbooks is superintendent. She is assisted by a nurse, a laundress and a janitor or outside man. Women physicians alternate every three months in voluntarily serving the inmates.

The institution was formerly located at 527 Seneca street. In 1884 the home was removed to its present more quiet and desirable quarters. The main building, a three-story brick structure, was formerly a spacious private residence. To this has been added a rear extension, the whole having a capacity for fifty-five inmates. The grounds are inclosed with a close board fence.

The buildings are supplied with city water and connected with the city sewers. They are lighted by kerosene and heated partly by steam and partly by stoves. There is but one associate dormitory. Most of the inmates have each their own room, and visiting from room to room is not allowed. Classification of the inmates is effected to the greatest extent practicable with the existing building, but some changes and extensions are necessary to a perfect system. The hospital has a capacity for ten beds. The large parlor, in which are a piano and organ, is used for chapel purposes. Sunday services are held here morning and evening. Prayers are held in the dining-room in the morning and in the parlor in the evening. Religious worship is also held on Friday evenings.

The institution was visited September seventh. It then contained twenty-six inmates, a smaller number than it has in winter. Included in the population were five babies less than 3 months old. At the date of December seventh the number of inmates had increased to thirty adults and nine babies. A good many of the girls, the superintendent said, leave in the spring to take situa-

tions, or do work that has been found for them by the managers. The number of persons received during the year was 110.

The following information respecting the work was given by Miss Broadbooks:

"Our work is among a class of women many of whom are addicted to drink, and they not infrequently come back to us. Our doors are never closed upon them. When we can, we get them to pledge themselves to stay with us six months; but a good many will not do this, and they only remain until they are thoroughly recruited. In respect to the number that have been saved since my connection with the institution from March last, there have been seven conversions that I believe are genuine, and I think there have been in and out, during that time, about forty. Besides those that have made an open profession of religion, there are some who find after admission here that a proper life is better for them than the one they have been living, and become good women. In finding situations for the girls the persons taking them are always informed respecting their character, and they are received in such places for the purpose of helping them. We never put the girls in homes where spirituous liquors are used, and never in any other than Christian homes. There are inmates here now who are in the way of becoming mothers. Since March last there have been eleven babies born here. Mothers are required to keep their children when they can possibly do so, and we endeavor to keep up the motherly feeling. Four out of the eleven babies born here were taken away by their mothers. A mother is required to stay in the home three months after the birth of her child. If she has any maternal affection she will manifest it in that time and will not give up the child.

"Some of our inmates are committed by the courts and others come voluntarily. For county cases we receive one dollar and fifty cents a week. Our industries include laundrying, sewing, and domestic work. We find hand laundrying more acceptable to customers, and it is a great deal better for the inmates. All that are able to work we employ from 8 in the morning till 11.30 and from 1 o'clock to 5.30. We do the very best of work.

"Our dietary consists of plain, substantial, wholesome food, with *plenty* of milk. We have coffee and tea and bread and butter

for breakfast. For dinner we have meat, the best I can buy, two kinds of vegetables, and dessert two or three times a week. For supper we have tea, bread and butter, usually with warmed up potatoes, also fruit of some kind. We give lessons in cooking. There are so many of the girls that do not know how to cook nor understand doing housework that we endeavor to instruct them thoroughly in doing all kinds of domestic work systematically.

"I was formerly matron of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. There the work was very different from here, but human nature is much alike the world over. I find my girls here respond to kindness quite as readily as did the students there. It is essential for the welfare of society that the work should be done. There is much that is discouraging about it, and there is much that is encouraging."

Respecting what has been accomplished by the home its earnest president says: "I have been in the work from the beginning here, and, with a few others most deeply interested in it, have, at times, endeavored to estimate results. We feel that we can safely say that one-third of those who come under our care are reformed and saved, and can reasonably hope that one-half of those who come to us are truly led into the better life; but we must leave the results with Him for whom we labor. I think I voice the opinion of the managers when I say that our only hope of permanent reformation is in their conversion. The aspect of our work just now is that of many young girls led astray by the seducer, and we are having evident tokens of God's blessing in our labors for these poor ones. Love follows pity, and love is what they need, with the blessed truths of the gospel. To me, the work is always, on the whole, encouraging, though we often have reason to feel that we are wrestling with principalities and powers. Without the faith that worketh by love and the power of God working through His feeble instruments little could be accomplished, but with that the blessing and the result are great."

The institution appeared to be in good order and its affairs judiciously and humanely administered.

The following is a copy of the rules of the home, to which each inmate is required to subscribe on entering:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
RULES FOR INGLESIDE HOME.

- 1.—Implicit obedience to the matron.
- 2.—Attendance at family worship, and at all the services of the home, except when excused by the matron on account of illness or any special circumstances requiring their presence elsewhere.
- 3.—Neatness and cleanliness in dress and person required under all circumstances, also perfect order in the apartments.
- 4.—Every one must behave with courtesy in word and action towards all in the home. No improper language, tale bearing, or impure conversation can be tolerated. Any infringement of this rule is to be reported to the house committee.
- 5.—All requests or complaints of any kind must first be made through the matron. All letters sent out from, or coming to the home for the inmates, must be read by the matron before they are delivered to those to whom they are addressed.
- 6.—All who are admitted to the home must remain six months unless with the consent and approval of the house committee they may be sooner restored to relatives or friends.
- 7.—No inmate shall leave the home on any temporary absence except by permission of the matron.
- 8.—The inmates may not remain in their rooms after the chamber work is done, except in the case of sickness, but shall go to whatever department of the work of the home they may have been assigned.
- 9.—All the girls who are able should be at each meal within five minutes of the ringing of the second bell. Those who from illness are unable to be present should send a message to the matron to that effect.
- 10.—All the girls who work in the sewing-room are while there under the care and supervision of the assistant matron, and are expected to yield to her a respectful obedience.
- 11.—The girls must not visit in each other's rooms, or enter them at night, except in case of sickness.
- 12.—All the inmates who are able shall do their own washing, according to instructions received from the matron.

13.—All in the home must expect to be employed during the working hours of the day. If any have times of waiting they are expected to resort to the home sitting-room or nursery, and not to their own rooms without permission.

14.—The girls are allowed half an hour for recreation after dinner, to be spent as they desire, either out-of-doors, in the halls, sitting-room, nursery or alone in their own rooms.

15.—All the inmates of the home shall retire at the ringing of the bell at 9 o'clock. All lights shall be extinguished at 9.30, except in cases of severe illness. The nurses in the hospital ward, on account of extra duties, are allowed light until 10 o'clock.

16. Any woman admitted into the home in a pregnant condition must remain (Providence permitting) three months after her confinement. She must nurse or care for her babe for that time.

17.—Every girl or woman on entering the home is required to take a full bath and to change her entire clothing. The matron may permit delay in case of sickness or other inability, but the rule must be enforced as soon as it is wise and practicable.

The matron of Ingleside is required to read these rules to each person upon their entering the home and see that they are enforced; also to obtain their signature.

Signatures.—Acknowledging my own weakness, but desirous of being helped to lead a better life, I agree to observe and keep the above rules.

(Signature.)

The Lockport Home for the Friendless.

This home for children was incorporated in 1871. Its financial and business affairs are controlled by a board of nine trustees, of which John Hodge is president, and J. A. Ward, secretary and treasurer. Its internal affairs are managed by a board of twenty-five ladies, of which Mrs. J. T. Bellah is president; Mrs. C. L. Hoag is first directress; Mrs. W. T. Rogers, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. E. Ashley Smith, recording secretary.

For many years the work of the home was carried on in a large frame building, once a private residence, on High street, in the

city of Lockport. In 1892 a fine estate, embracing seventy-eight acres of land, was purchased on the borders of the city and the inmates of the home were transferred thereto. The property formerly belonged to ex-Governor Hunt, and the substantial two-story stone edifice upon it was built by the Governor for his private residence. It has broad porches, wide halls, airy rooms, a large conservatory, and is well adapted to the uses of the home. At the entrance to the grounds is a porter's lodge or dwelling-house for the outside man of the place.

There are a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a variety of trees bearing small fruit, an extensive garden, and rich pasture and meadow land for the cows. The house stands amid park like grounds and has an imposing appearance. The children and the effects of the home were removed here in September, 1892. A line of electric cars has been projected to the property and workmen were laying the track at the time of my visit, October sixteenth. Water is supplied from the city water-works by the Holley system. The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by gas made on the place. They are in telephone communication with the city. A proper system of sewerage has not yet been undertaken.

The house is in the immediate charge of Mrs. Sarah Althen, who for three years previous, was connected with the Rochester Orphan Asylum. She is assisted indoors by a school teacher, two nurses, a seamstress, a cook and a laundress. At the time of my visit there were fifty-one children, eight of whom were under two years of age. Their average age was about 6 1-2 years.

Numerous changes have been made to adapt the house to its present use, and improvements are still progressing. Bedsteads with woven-wire mattresses are taking the place of those with iron strap bottoms, the majority now being of the former kind. New carpets, pictures and other furniture are supplanting the old, and the interior of the house is assuming a bright and cheerful aspect. The dormitories were clean and well aired, the closets, store-rooms and cellars were in good order, the house was generally clean, and the children appeared to be receiving good care.

Notwithstanding the changes that have been made, much remains to be done. The house is filled beyond its capacity, and needs extension in the direction of providing further dormitory, bathing, laundry and closet accommodation. It should also have a separate, inexpensive building for school purposes and for indoor exercise and recreation. The kitchen and laundry are also too contracted for an institution of this size and the latter should be removed, in which case the steam and laundry odors would not permeate the house. The outside closets are not sufficiently secluded and flush closets should be in more general use within doors. A walk common to both girls and boys now leads to a large privy in the rear of the building, which is divided by a partition and is entered at opposite ends by either sex. Beneath there is a cesspool or vault. If outside closets are used there should be a separate one for each sex, and widely divergent walks should lead to them.

It is customary for this institution to place out each year about the same number of children as are received. This year it has fallen somewhat below this rule, it having received sixty-seven during the year preceding September 30, 1893, and discharged but forty-four during the same period. Twenty-six of these were indentured and eighteen were restored to parents or guardians. It is believed that the home would be still more useful should it adopt a more active placing-out system. A few of the children, including two that are feeble-minded, are defective and are not eligible to adoption in families. All are committed by the county authorities.

The New York State Institution for the Blind.

(Batavia.)

Incorporated by special act, chapter 587, Laws of 1865, and amended by subsequent acts, chapter 744, Laws of 1867; chapter 616, Laws of 1872; chapter 463, Laws of 1873; chapter 567, Laws of 1875. By the act of 1875 the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond were authorized to send their blind children to the New York Institution for the Blind. From

the remaining fifty-five counties blind children of sound mind, of school age, and capable of receiving instruction, are sent to Batavia to be educated.

The institution is governed by a board of nine trustees, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The present board consists of the following persons: D. J. Bissell, LeRoy, president; Arthur Ferris, Batavia, treasurer; Nelson Bogue, Batavia; Andrew W. Skelley, Batavia; F. G. Moulton, Batavia; F. Park Lewis, M. D., Buffalo; Mrs. Wolcott J. Humphrey, Warsaw; Jacob Whitman, Wayland, and Jasper Starr, Pavilion. Levant C. McIntyre, of Batavia, is the secretary of the board.

The institution is under the immediate charge of Frederick R. Place, superintendent, who is aided by a corps of teachers in the literary, musical and industrial departments. There is also an instructor in the kindergarten. Dr. Ward B. Whitecomb, of Batavia, is the attending physician, and Dr. Wheelock Rider, of Rochester, the ophthalmic examiner.

The institution was visited September twentieth and December twenty-third. At the first-named date it was just opening for the new term, and had 130 pupils listed. At the last-named date the number, as near as could be ascertained, was 135. The number of new pupils received during the year ending September 30, 1893, was twenty-five. There has been no material change in the system of instruction during 1893. This was fully described in the report I submitted to the board at the close of 1892. At the time of my last visit the superintendent was confined to his bed by typhoid fever, and there was no one having general and immediate charge of the institution, nor was there any house-keeper or matron in actual service. I did not find any unsanitary condition about the asylum that would seem to give rise to so dangerous a disease as that with which the superintendent was afflicted. There had been three cases of scarlet fever during the year, none of which proved fatal. No death had occurred during the preceding two years.

The means of warming the hospital for contagious diseases are unsatisfactory, and the means of ventilating insufficient. The

water-closets are outside of the building and are unsuited to their uses. There is no suitable provision for disinfecting clothing. All these defects should receive attention and be remedied.

The children were well clothed and appeared cleanly. Each pupil has a separate towel, comb and tooth-brush. The towels and bed linen are changed weekly. Bedsteads with iron strap bottoms are still in general use, except in the infirmary wards, where they have been supplanted by those having woven-wire bottoms. It would seem that the old-fashioned style of bedsteads should give way throughout to the modern and more comfortable kind.

A statement having appeared in the "Daily News," of Batavia, December twenty-first, that some of the pupils had complained that they were supplied with poor food, in view of the importance of such complaint, I felt it my duty to take especial pains during my visit, two days later, to make particular inquiry into the truthfulness of this complaint. In making the inquiry I selected, without previous intimation to superiors of my purpose, six pupils, three boys and three girls, and interviewed them apart and privately, asked them the following questions: "Are you treated badly?" "Do you get enough to eat?" "Is the food good?" The first pupil, a boy, answered affirmatively to all the questions. The second, a girl, answered affirmatively to the first, and to the second and third she said that she got plenty to eat, but did not always eat it; did not like the meat and potatoes; thought the food was now as good as it had been all the while she had been here, which was eight or nine terms. The third pupil, a girl in her seventh term, said she was treated kindly and had no cause to complain, except that she did not get enough to eat of things she liked, and the potatoes were cooked so that she could not eat them; the bread was pretty good; butter not very good; meat very tough and not done nice. "We have warm potatoes for supper now and like them better. We did not have them a year ago. The food is about the same as a year ago, except that we have warmed-up potatoes for supper. The first year I was here it was a little better than it is now. Then we had a little poultry and other things as the officers get." The fourth pupil, a girl in her eighth term, said she was treated kindly, had no cause to complain,

got enough to eat; did not care much anyway; what she had to eat was pretty good. The fifth pupil, a boy in his ninth term, said he was kindly treated, had enough to eat, thought it pretty good, but not like home. "Sometimes potatoes are not cooked enough, but are better lately than they have been. I think the food is as good as it used to be, but the suppers are always slim. We want warm potatoes and a warm supper." The sixth pupil had been at school between one and two years; said he was treated well; got enough to eat; food was good. "I have no complaint to make about anything and like to be here."

The dietary on December twenty-third was as follows: For breakfast, fried beefsteak, bread and butter, boiled potatoes, coffee (Java and Rio mixed in equal quantities), and milk to all desiring it; for dinner, roast beef, boiled potatoes with gravy, beans, milk if asked for, and coffee; for supper, bread and butter, cake, cheese, tea and milk. The dietary on the day preceding, Friday, was as follows: For breakfast, oatmeal, bread and butter and coffee; for dinner, boiled potatoes, cold-slaw, bread and butter and coffee. To the Catholic pupils fresh fish was served, and to the others meat stew, if they preferred it. For supper, warmed-up potatoes, bread and butter, and tea with milk and sugar. Milk is served at every meal to those asking for it. The dietary on the day of my visit, September twentieth, was as follows: For breakfast, beefsteak, potatoes, bread and butter, coffee and milk; for dinner, roast beef, potatoes, milk, or coffee, with milk and sugar, stewed tomatoes, and apples for dessert; for supper, bread and butter, tea, and stewed pears. Coffee was served twice a day, tea once, and milk three times to all wishing it. The tea is made from black and Japan mixed. Both white and Graham bread are placed on the table at each meal. The steaks are what are called round steak and are always fried, and the roasts are from the shoulder. The same quality of butter, bread, coffee, tea and milk is served to employees as to pupils. Rib roasts are served, however, at the family table. The kitchen department was a model of neatness and order.

The conclusion reached from the inquiry into the question of food supplied the pupils is that there is no serious cause for com-

plaint; at the same time, my opinion is that if it should receive closer attention it might be improved, and that this can be done with little, if any, increase of expense. The bread in use, as examined September twentieth and December twenty-third, was not quite up to a proper standard, being a little clammy, notwithstanding the dough was well kneaded and good yeast was used. The defect in this staple article might be found in the quality of flour used or in the fact that a tin box oven is used instead of a brick oven, or it might be partly attributed to both. Enough bread is baked here to warrant the use of a brick oven, and it should be supplied. Among the potatoes were intermixed many of those termed "scabby" by the farmers. A quantity of those that I saw after they were pared still showed the diseased spots. A better quality of potatoes should be supplied and at no greater cost than these, for which forty-five cents a bushel were paid. If, instead of serving fried steak, much of which must be tough, the plan were adopted of finely chopping the steak, as may be done by steam power, making it into cakes of half an inch in thickness and broiling them, as is done in some of the large institutions in Norway, and certain institutions in this country, a more palatable and nourishing dish would result, and greater economy would be attained. If maple or sugar-cane syrup were more commonly placed upon the tables the dietary would be more desirable to those of the children having dainty appetites.

The practice obtains here of so purchasing the supplies as to distribute the patronage of the institution with some degree of uniformity among the dealers of supplies in Batavia. For example, the books of the office showed that the groceries were purchased at the time of my visit mostly, if not entirely, of J. C. Lorish, grocer; the month previous of John G. Rourke, and the month previous of Casey Brothers. In September the business went to A. G. Puff. The same principle is carried out, as far as possible, in purchasing dry goods and other supplies. It is believed that if the purchase of supplies were open to competition there would be less complaint of the food and the State would be the gainer both in the quality and prices of the articles consumed.

The average weekly cost of support during the year was four dollars and ninety-six cents. There were expended for salaries of officers and for wages and labor \$18,186.40; for provisions and supplies, \$9,983.94; for clothing, \$1,691.58; for fuel and lights, \$3,341.20; for medicines and medical supplies, ninety-four dollars and seventy-three cents; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$515.59; for transportation and traveling expenses \$277.77; for expenses of trustees, \$257.37; for ordinary repairs, \$556.74; for other ordinary expenses, \$5,657.93, making the total sum of ordinary expenditure, \$40,563.25.

The board of trustees has reached the conclusion that the interests of the asylum will be advanced by separating the industrial department from the educational and by classifying the inmates as between the adults and minors; also by providing a gymnasium. They desire a building for these purposes, and will ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$50,000 for this object. Dr. F. Park Lewis, who has distinguished himself as an oculist and has given much attention to the subject, strongly favors the proposition for a new building and will present to the Legislature a paper embodying his reasons for this departure. It must be conceded that the shops should be removed from the basements they now occupy to more desirable quarters; that the system of industrial training should be extended; that the classification between adults and younger pupils is highly desirable, and that there should be provided a gymnasium of ample size.

Provident Woodyard and Labor Bureau of the Charity Organization Society.

(638 South Division street, Buffalo. Office, Room No. 1, Fitch Institute.)

The woodyard occupies an inclosed space of land owned by the West Shore railway, on which there is a small office building. There is also a stable for horses, two of which are kept, with vehicles, for drawing material. There is also a toolhouse. Sheds are ranged along one side of the lot, in which wood is sawed, or

in which wood and coal may be stored. There are facilities for working from 100 to 150 men. The price allowed by the society for sawing and splitting slabs is seventy-five cents for each half cord.

Isadore Michael, chairman of the committee on mendicity and labor tests, in reporting upon this branch of the society's work for the nine months preceding October 1, 1893, says:

"The work of this department has greatly increased. Seventy-eight beggars and 100 street musicians and peddlers have been dealt with. Eight beggars have been arrested, seven being committed to the penitentiary. Lodgings and meals were furnished to 766 individuals, 362 more than were given the ten months previous. The majority of these homeless people were single men, who had either been in the city a few weeks and become stranded, or were on their way to another town. A few women, as well as a number of boys under 16, also applied.

"The results thus far seem to prove the wisdom of continuing this special work of the society, but that more stringent methods should be used in dealing with the men applying for a night's lodging. Some equivalent in the way of work should be required. Under present arrangements the men are lodged at a cheap lodging-house; no effort is made to know them or improve their condition.

"The committee, therefore, suggests that the project of establishing a wayfarers' lodge or inn where the men could be cared for, giving in return for lodgings and meals an equivalent in work, be agitated.

"The Provident Woodyard was opened on December 1, 1892, and work was continued till April 1, 1893. During this period fifty-six orders for work were issued to forty-five men; of these men, seventeen refused to work.

"The woodyard is operated as a test of the plea for charity made by able-bodied men, and is most efficient in that respect, as shown by the fact that, of the twenty-eight men who worked in the yard, nineteen did not apply for a second order. One had a second order; two had three orders, and two had seven orders. The amount of wood sawed by the twenty-eight men was twenty-nine cords."

The Queen City Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

(Buffalo.)

Incorporated in 1879. O. P. Letchworth, president; Sherman S. Rogers, Pascal P. Pratt, E. Carlton Sprague, Nelson Holland and Edward C. Warner, vice-presidents; Allen P. Ripley, Jr., secretary; H. T. Ramsdell, treasurer; S. Cary Adams, attorney and counsel.

The office of the society is at 62 Delaware avenue. Connected with it is a suite of rooms on the second floor used by the society in conducting its work. Besides the office, there are a living-room for the matron, a bathroom and lavatory and three rooms for the accommodation of mothers or their children while temporarily in charge of the society. The affairs of the corporation are directed by a board of eighteen managers. The immediate charge of the office and rooms, as well as the daily routine work of the society, is intrusted to B. A. Churchill, superintendent.

The society has been in operation upwards of fourteen years, and its work has increased each year in steady progression. Its success may be mainly attributed to the carefulness with which it has exercised its large statutory powers. While the superintendent is required to do more or less detective work, and critically investigate cases of complaint, great care is exercised not to intrude officiously the authority of the society beyond its proper limits and unnecessarily invade the home circle. The policy of the society is thus set forth in the language of its president:

"It has been the aim of this society to endeavor at all times to preserve the family relations. Where positive cases of cruelty, abandonment or abuse exist, the first step taken is to learn the full particulars; then endeavor, if the case will permit, to advise and counsel; so that the obligations of the parents to the child may be fully established and understood without the interference of the law. Where the case is more extreme, and admonitory methods will not serve, the strong arm of the law is then brought into requisition, the offenders made to understand what their obligations are, and if they will not meet such, the society assumes its full authority, rescuing the little ones from their trouble, and prosecuting with firm but decisive measure the offending parties. The children are provided with homes where it is possible to

obtain them, oftentimes in the care of more humane relatives, or in some of the charitable institutions provided for that purpose.

"The society has never, although entitled to do so by the law, availed itself of the proceeds of fines imposed in the police courts upon offenders; desiring at all times to avoid the possible criticism of being prosecutors for the benefit of the fines thus obtained. The society looks mainly to voluntary contributions for its support."

The following statistics will show the wide and varied range of humane and saving work performed by this society during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893:

The number of children involved in the investigations made by the society, for charges of abandonment or neglect, beating and assault, was 630. In cases involving 179 children the charges were not substantiated.

The number of children placed in homes by the society was fourteen; the number referred to the county agents for placing in homes was thirty-three; the number placed in orphan asylums, eighty-seven; in reformatories, twelve; returned to parents or institutions, twenty-eight; sent out of the city to places where they properly belonged, twenty; to hospitals for medical treatment, ten; placed in charge of physicians, seven; in charge of poor authorities, fifty-one; in charge of school authorities, two; in charge of police authorities, fifteen; in charge of the supervisors' committee, fifteen; prevented from begging, peddling and playing upon musical instruments in the streets, twelve.

The society made thirty-one arrests of adults during the year, which resulted in the infliction of the following penalties: Fifteen were sent to the penitentiary; one was sent to the Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge; upon five were imposed fines varying in amount from five to fifty dollars; two were released on giving bonds to support their families; seven on promise to reform; and one, through the intercession of relatives.

During the year, 139 children, with forty-five women, either mothers or attendants, were cared for at the society's temporary shelter. There were furnished the children or their attendants 1,518 meals and 505 lodgings.

Since the organization of this society 3,116 cases, involving 7,011 children, have come under its protecting jurisdiction.

St. Francis Asylum.

(331 Pine street, Buffalo.)

This asylum, incorporated in 1869, is under the charge of sixteen sisters of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of St. Francis, Sister Gabriella being sister superior. This is the mother house of this sisterhood, and besides those engaged in active work are a number of sisters too feeble to be in actual service. Excepting one man at the stable, there are no hired persons engaged. All the work, however laborious or disagreeable, is performed by the sisters. The institution, besides exercising other functions, is a training-school for nurses, fitting them for the same kind of work as the sisters perform and for teachers in parish schools. The following named physicians render gratuitous service to the institution: Drs. Thomas Lothrop, William C. Kraus, John D. Flagg, Herbert Mickle, C. C. Fredericks, surgeon, and A. A. Hubbell, oculist.

The asylum was visited September seventh. It then contained 246 inmates, 106 men and 140 women. Some of the inmates are maintained by charity; others pay a certain sum for care during life, according to their means. Such as are able to do so pay three dollars a week. There were thirty patients received by orders of the superintendent of the poor, for whom one dollar and fifty cents a week are paid, and about eighty upon orders of the city overseer of the poor, for whom a like sum is received.

A large three-story brick building with stone foundation has been added to the asylum the present year for the special accommodation of the sisters, thus giving more room in the older part for the aged and infirm inmates, the care of whom is the primary object of the institution. Water is supplied from the city, but it does not reach the fourth floor and sometimes does not flow to the second floor. The house waste is discharged into the city sewers. There are no outside fire-escapes, but in the rear of the center of the building and between the two wings there are verandas with steps leading downward from each floor. These are relied upon in preference to the usual fire-escapes, on account of the difficulty of taking the helpless down in case of fire. It would seem that secure provision against the contingency of fire

has not been fully considered in the construction of the asylum buildings and that the subject should receive the further consideration of the management. The lighting is by city gas, and the heating by hot water, the latter having been substituted for steam during the past year at large expense.

The laundry is on the lower floor and contains improved machinery, including two steam cylinders, a wringer and mangle. There is a drying-room, but, when the weather permits, the clothes are dried out-of-doors. Rag carpets made in the institution are used throughout the house.

The food is supplied from a general kitchen, from which it is carried by elevators to the dining-rooms on different floors. The dinner as seen on the day of my visit appeared to be generous. It included soup, which is served at this meal every day, meat, two kinds of vegetables, bread and butter, tea, coffee and milk. The sick and delicate have a special diet, and the Germans and others accustomed to its use are moderately supplied with beer. The bread, baked in an old-fashioned brick oven, was of excellent quality. The same quality of flour and the same quality of bread are used for all.

The number of persons received during the year ending September 30, 1893, was ninety-seven. Those admitted are usually old and infirm, and, consequently, the mortality record is high. The number of deaths that had occurred during the year was forty-seven.

The most of the inmates occupy associated wards. There are, however, a good many single rooms. Both the wards and single rooms had comfortable chairs and beds, with pictures on the walls and other homelike furniture. Everything was orderly and clean, and the treatment extended by the sisters to the sick, aged and infirm seemed to be kind and considerate.

St. John's Protectory.

(West Seneca, near Buffalo.)

The protectory was incorporated in 1864. It is under the direction of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of Buffalo, of which Right Rev.

Stephen Vincent Ryan is president; Eugene Bertrand, secretary, and Nelson H. Baker, treasurer. The protectory is in the immediate charge of Rev. N. H. Baker, who is assisted by Father Garen. Eighteen sisters of the order of St. Joseph, under the leadership of Sister Agatha, and six brothers of the order of the Holy Infancy of Jesus are also engaged in the work. There are, including those who have charge of the shops and are engaged in teaching the boys, twelve adult male persons employed, but no females, the sisters looking after the domestic work. It is the duty of the brothers to take charge of the boys in the dormitories and generally supervise them when not employed in the shops and while at play. They also take them outside of the protectory inclosure to work in the garden, which is looked after by the brothers.

Soon after Father Baker assumed the responsibility of management, in 1882, at his suggestion an association was formed, with a yearly membership fee of twenty-five cents, for the purpose of sustaining and extending the work of the institution. The organization is called the Association of Our Lady of Victory. Respecting the success of the association Father Baker said on the occasion of my visit to the protectory, September fifth: "By this small contribution paid by a great number of friends we had sufficient not only to pay our debts, but also to increase our buildings and help us support the children. Starting in 1883, we are celebrating our tenth anniversary. During those ten years we have paid off all our debt, put up a large building that cost us \$50,000, and paid for it; have made about \$15,000 worth of improvements, and put up a new factory building. We have also, during the last two years, assisted in building an addition to St. Joseph's Asylum. We are now contracting for a brick building, 116 by sixty feet, four stories high, that will cost us \$50,000 more. This will give us two very large schoolrooms, two very large dormitories, a very large bathroom, a lavatory, large kitchen, a large addition to the chapel, and some additional rooms for infirmary and dwelling purposes; also a large playroom for the boys in the basement, and an exhibition hall. We have not the money to pay for this now, but we calculate, when it is

finished, which will be about a year from this time, that we shall not owe anything upon it. We estimate that the institution will then accommodate 400 boys."

At the time of my visit the protectory contained 260 inmates, ranging in age from 6 to 15 years. The legal age is from 7 to 14, but children are sometimes retained longer by request of their friends.

Attached to the institution are about 100 acres of land, about ten acres of which are planted with vegetables, such as peas, beans, cabbages, carrots, lettuce, parsnips, onions, turnips, beets, asparagus, cucumbers, squashes, etc. A considerable section was planted with potatoes. There is also an orchard, besides a goodly acreage of meadow.

In the printing and electrotyping department are usually employed about twenty-five boys, working under two competent and experienced paid foremen, one overseeing the printing department and the other the electrotyping department. In the cane-seating shop about thirty of the smaller boys are employed, and in the chair factory as many more. From three to five boys are employed in repairing shoes, under the direction of a foreman, and about the same number of lads are engaged in tailoring, mending and sewing. In favorable weather about ten boys work in the garden and fields. Father Baker said in regard to printing and electrotyping: "The way we teach printing it does not take long for a bright fellow, with the education he has before entering the shop, to learn the printer's trade. At the end of one year we think that the boy is able to compete with an ordinarily good printer. We put him at once at the case, when he begins immediately to learn his business. In an ordinary printing office it is claimed that it takes four years to become a good printer, but for a couple of years the boy there is obliged to be what they call a printer's devil, and occupy his time in doing the dirty work of the office; whereas, as I have said, we put him right at the case. With application, if he is determined to learn, and is a bright boy, with sufficient education, at the end of a year we can start him out to earn his own living. Our boys are scattered so that they do not inconvenience the trade. When they leave here most of

them go to the different villages whence they came, where they are enabled to get occupation. In small towns the boys are afforded a better opportunity to get situations than in large cities. In large places the union may sometimes prohibit them from taking advantage of their trade. In the smaller towns there is always one, or perhaps two or three, newspapers, on which the boys get a good chance to start. As to electrotyping, they learn a certain part; that is to say, the molding; the finishing must be done by skilled mechanics. It is a trade of itself, and it takes a longer time to acquire it perfectly than we think it is for the advantage of the boys to give to it."

Boys are committed indefinitely to the custody of the board of managers of the society from the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts by committing magistrates, justices of the peace, police justices and justices of the lower courts.

Boys are discharged from the protectory in the following manner: The board of managers meet every three months to consider cases brought before it, with recommendations and requests from parents, friends and the officers of the protectory. If the latter advise that the boy be dismissed because of good conduct, or because the institution has done all that it could for him, the board decides to dismiss him. In every case, however, it examines carefully into the condition of parents or friends, and if it finds that they are not competent or fit to take care of the boy the petition of friends is denied, and the case laid over for further consideration. As a general rule the superintendent must recommend the dismissal of boys, and this is done sometimes even before the parents or friends desire it, because of lack of room. Father Baker says: "When a boy has been in the institution as long as we think he ought to stay, and we can do no more for him, we encourage parents or friends to try him, and we make application to our board for his discharge, and they usually act upon our suggestion. The action of our board is always by a quorum and not by a committee of the board. For such boys as have no friends, or, having such, their friends do not apply for discharge, if dismissed upon our recommendation we find occupation for them. We have them transferred to the Work-

ing Boys' Home in the city, which has been organized within the last three years, and ask the father there to take charge of them, and he assists in getting them situated. Besides this means of assisting the boys we have usually two agents out seeking places for them and looking after the interests of those previously dismissed. One of our agents has made four trips this summer and has disposed of about fifty children. The most of these were small children having no friends or parents, or if they have any they are dissipated or broken down. Such children we can dispose of without fear of paternal interference. Our agent goes out with a letter to the clergyman of the diocese, who makes a special appeal to the people of his church, stating that there will be some of the children there the next Sunday, and in the name of charity urging those who can afford to take a child to do so. The clergyman of the parish, knowing the people, allows only such to take children as he believes to be qualified for such a responsibility, and only such as are so situated as to give the children requisite care. Children are neither indentured nor adopted; they are simply placed out. We find this the better method, for if people do not use the children right it is easy to remove them to another place. The clergyman of the place looks after the child after it has been so placed out and we hold him responsible. If we find him reluctant to take such responsibility we do not send a child to his care."

As to the length of time children remain in the protectory Father Baker said: "As a general rule we change our children every year. If we receive, say 200 children, we dismiss 200. Some would remain not more than two months; some four, five and six months; and some would remain, on account of peculiar circumstances, two years or even longer, as in cases where parents refuse to take them, or we think they are not suitable to go. The greater proportion of the children remain in the institution only from three to six months."

Water is gathered in three large cisterns, from which it is pumped by a windmill into a tank, having a capacity of 400 barrels, in the attic. There is besides an inexhaustible well, the

water from which is pumped into the attic tank when the cisterns are dry. When the wind fails a steam force-pump is used to keep the attic reservoir full. On each floor of the building there are 100 feet of two-inch hose attached to a pipe midway on each floor, to be used in case of fire. Water is also kept in barrels on the upper floors, readily accessible in an emergency.

Every boy has a bath once a week. The bathing, for which eight bathtubs are used, occupies two days. All the tubs are supplied with hot and cold water by means of pipes.

The water-closets, for the boys, are at the extremity of the play-yard and near the workshop. Beneath the seats, which are exposed to the gaze of an observer, are boxes on slides, which are drawn away by a team when necessary and the contents deposited upon the land. The odor from the privies was quite offensive. Besides, they lack privacy, and the exposure of the children when in the closets must have a tendency to form careless habits, not in accord with strict rules of propriety. Vessels are used by the boys at night and are emptied in the morning into the open closets in the playground yard. The waste and wash water from the house is conveyed through a sewer to a cesspool about 300 feet beyond the main buildings.

In regard to the health of the children Father Baker said: "We have not had a doctor in the house to attend upon a case of sickness of a child confined to bed for over two years. We have had colds, but no serious illness like fevers or diseases of that kind. Out of about 400 children in the protectory and in St. Joseph's Asylum opposite us we have no case of eye disease at present. Children come here with weak eyes, but they soon are cured. The board of health visited us about six months ago and gave us a flattering report."

The new buildings are provided with fire-escapes from every floor. They are heated by steam and lighted with natural gas. The schoolrooms are large, well lighted and airy, and are furnished with patent desks, blackboards, etc. The rooms are classified into primary, middle, and higher grades. A little yard in the rear of the new building is beautified with flowers. The large play-

ground in the rear of the main building is surrounded by a board fence twelve or fourteen feet high. There is considerable rag carpet on the various floors of the main building, the material for which was prepared by the children supervised by the sisters. The dormitories are furnished with French pattern wooden bedsteads with wooden slats and husk mattresses. The windows have gratings and inside blinds.

The workshop of the institution, in which is a steam engine to propel the machinery, is a three-story, well-lighted brick building. Specimens of printing were shown, also chairs and other manufactured articles, evidencing good workmanship. The workshops exhibited some disorder and confusion, as seen in the handling of stock, arrangement of tools and disposal of waste. In this respect this department presented a strong contrast to the main building, which, under the care of the sisters, was found to be clean and orderly throughout. The inculcating of habits of order, so necessary to economy and thrift, was thought to be overlooked in some degree in the manufacturing department.

Some of the boys assist the sisters in the kitchen and various other of the domestic departments. Five boys were at work in the bakery, learning to make bread, under the guidance of the sisters. The bread was made from a high grade of flour, which cost four dollars and fifty cents a barrel. It was excellent, being well kneaded and having a good brown crust, and was friable and sweet. The same quality of bread is provided for both the officers and the boys.

The children are punished when it is thought necessary by means of a ruler upon the hand. A whip is never used, nor are they ever deprived of food, although sometimes they are forbidden extras in the way of delicacies.

The visit to the protectory was on the whole very satisfactory and left the impression that it was doing a vast amount of good in the reformation of delinquent children, and that the maintenance and prosperity of the institution were necessary to advance the best interests of the large district of country from which it receives children.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

(West Seneca, near Buffalo.)

This asylum is situated on the opposite side of the street from St. John's Protectory. It is under the charge of twelve sisters of the order of St. Joseph, Sister Elizabeth being superior. There are besides two adult female helpers and a man who attends to the steam boilers. During the present year a brick addition has been made to the older building at a cost of \$30,000. Its present capacity is for 200 children. At the date of my visit, September fifth, it contained 150. The new part is used for dormitories, schoolrooms, playrooms, bathrooms, lavatories, etc. The rooms have plenty of sunlight and are spacious and airy. Water is supplied by a well and three cisterns, from which it is elevated by a windmill to tanks in the top of the building. Two-inch hose were being put in, to reach the full length of the floor. There are outside fire-escapes from each floor. Outside water-closets and night vessels are commonly used for the children. Flush closets are provided inside for use in case of sickness.

The children appeared to be in good health, except two who were complaining of slight illness. The larger proportion of the children are brought in by parents and friends; the lesser number are committed by the city poormaster and the county superintendent of the poor. Some of the children are placed out by the same means and in the same manner as the children of the protectory, the protectory agent acting for the asylum. Some are placed out by the Erie county agent. They are not bound out nor indentured. The number that had been placed out by adoption during the year ending September 30, 1893, was four; the number returned to parents or guardians, fifty-three; otherwise discharged, six. The number that had been received during the year was 117.

Most of the children go barefoot in summer. Two sisters sleep in each dormitory with the children. The same kind of beds are used as in the protectory. They were nicely made up and appeared to be very comfortable. The bathtubs and lavatories are supplied with hot and cold water in pipes.

The old part of the asylum has been thoroughly renovated, walls painted, halls wainscoted, floors covered with oilcloth, the whole presenting a fresh and clean appearance. In the yard is a covered pavilion for the children to play in. The laundry is separate from the main building.

In the dining-rooms the little children sit on benches at tables covered with white enameled cloth. They use tin mugs for their milk. The older boys sit on stools and have cups, knives and forks. The dietary was given as follows: For breakfast, bread, butter, tea, coffee, hot milk for the little ones, and fried potatoes nearly the year round. For dinner, meat, vegetables, bread, butter, and milk for the little ones. If it is cool weather the milk is heated. For supper, bread, tea, butter or sauce. When they have butter they do not have sauce. Once a week they have molasses and once a week corn bread.

No special industries are taught, it being thought that the children are too young. When not in school they are permitted to play. Children are received from 2 years old up to 14 years of age. The average age of the children in the asylum is about 8 years.

The institution was found to be clean in all its departments, and the sisters are evidently devoted to their work.

St. Mary's Asylum for Widows, Foundlings and Infants.

(126 Edward street, Buffalo.)

This asylum is under the charge of nine sisters of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of Charity; Sister Eugenia being sister superior. It has a capacity for about 300 inmates. It was visited September eighth. An intelligent conception of the institution and its workings, it is thought, may best be given by using, so far as practicable, the language of Sister Eugenia in replying to questions asked her:

"We have six hired assistants, including three trained nurses, but these alone could not do the work. We have an infant and lying-in department, with twenty or thirty charity patients. In the lying-in hospital, including the widows' department, having

accommodations for eight, and the private hall, where there are now six patients, paying from eight to fifteen dollars a week, there is accommodation for about fifty persons. The patients in the ward pay five dollars a week. There are at present seven of those, and three city patients, for whom we receive three dollars a week. There were twenty-four city patients admitted during the year, and seven for whom we do not expect to receive anything. There are twenty mothers who stay to take care of their own infants and assist with the housework. We give these what they need, shoes and clothing, while they remain in the house.

"In the infant asylum we have room for 125 or more. At present we have 100 children. In the playroom there are fifty-one children from 4 to 7 years of age. They have kindergarten an hour in the morning and they are in class for an hour or two in the afternoon, besides singing-class.

"In the nursery there are forty-nine children, from a day to 4 years old. The larger children here have also their little calisthenic exercises. The mortality varies, and is greater during the summer months. We place out as many as possible to be wet nursed. Homes can be found easily for bright, healthy children who have no one to claim them.

"During the year ending September 30, 1893, 215 children were received into the institution. This does not include those in the house October 1, 1892. Of these, eighty-five were charged to Erie county at one dollar a week; sixteen were charged to other counties at one dollar and seventy-five cents a week; ten of the remainder are paid for regularly at one dollar a week. Some of the mothers who do not wish to stay with their infants pay what they can afford and we find nurses for the infants, but if we were depending upon what we receive from counties and individuals we could not support the asylum; at least, not with the comforts which we now afford the children.

"The hospital department more than supports itself, and it is upon that we chiefly rely. Of course we take no salaries and give few. What we give for compensation and wages seldom amounts to more than \$1,000 a year. Our surplus funds, therefore, go to pay *for improvements and for the comfort of inmates.*"

During the year twenty children had been placed out by adoption, 117 returned to parents or guardians, six transferred to other institutions, and eighty-three, including babies, had died.

The buildings, which are four stories high, are supplied with city water, and have connection with the city sewers. The heating is done by hot water, and by natural gas in open fires to perfect ventilation, and small stoves in the nursery when necessary. The children's playrooms have waxed floors, and are exceptionally clean. The clothesrooms were models of neatness. The little girls, at 4 years old, are taught to put away their clothes, and fold them with nice exactness. If they fail in the first attempt they must try again. Every child has its own hand and face towel. There was no case of sore eyes in the house. "During all the summer," Sister Eugenia said, "we have had no sickness among the children except that caused by teething. We are particular to give them fresh air. We have the windows left open in the dormitories sufficiently long to air them thoroughly."

The bedsteads have woven-wire bottoms, on which is a hair mattress, with woolen blankets and feather pillows. The bedclothes are changed weekly. All the children old enough to do so wear shoes and stockings.

The cooking is done by natural gas. The bread was examined and found to be excellent. The thoroughness with which the work is done here, and the uniform order and system prevailing throughout the establishment are worthy of especial note. Nevertheless, it will be seen that the mortality among the infants is very great, and it would seem to be a subject worthy of the special consideration of the managers.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.

(Dunkirk.)

When I first visited this asylum, incorporated in 1858, its work was carried on in a frame building, formerly a private residence, which stood where the present asylum building now stands. Its

affairs were directed then, as now, by Sister M. Anastasia, who was one of the first to undertake the task of organizing the work of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum at West Seneca, near Buffalo. Notwithstanding her long and arduous labors, she is as enthusiastic in her work as when I first knew her.

The present asylum building is a substantial brick edifice, consisting of a main structure three stories high, with basement and Mansard roof, and two wings of two stories with same style of roof, and a two-story extension in the rear. Conspicuous on the wall of the reception-room hangs the portrait of H. J. Miner, a former citizen of Dunkirk, who was a generous benefactor of the institution. In front of the asylum is a velvety lawn, with a closely trimmed hedge on either side. The grounds are nicely kept and indicate the neatness and order to be found within.

There is a large vegetable garden at the asylum, besides which the asylum owns a farm of sixty acres near the town, from whence many supplies in the way of fruit, vegetables, etc., are obtained. Six cows are kept here, which furnish the milk used. During the summer some of the older children are taken frequently to the farm.

Sister Anastasia is assisted in the management of the asylum by six other sisters of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The seven assume the work of the asylum proper. There are, besides, six other sisters, whose time is mostly taken up in teaching in the parochial schools, three of the teachers giving special attention to German children. The capacity of the asylum is for about sixty children. At the time of my visit, July eighteenth, it contained forty-five children, twenty-nine of whom were girls.

The well-ventilated dormitories, with their picture-embellished walls and clean beds, were attractive. The boys sleep on corn-husk ticks, and the girls on mattresses laid on springs. In each dormitory is a curtained bed for one of the sisters.

The institution is abundantly supplied with water from the city water-works, and discharges its waste into the city sewers. Flush water-closets are in use, and the bathing facilities are ample. The bathtubs are supplied with hot and cold water, as

are also the bowls in the lavatory, where each child has its own towel.

In the boys' play-yards are capacious sheds for outside recreation in bad weather.

The school is under the supervision of the city Department of Public Instruction. The classes in drawing and penmanship showed commendable proficiency. One of the lads showed remarkable skill and grace in his exercises at the blackboard. Instruction upon the piano is occasionally given to some of the older girls in the asylum and is regularly imparted to a class of young misses from the outside, several pianos being used for the purpose. The children are class instructed in domestic work, including cooking, laundrying and needlework. A miniature exhibit of the pupils' attainments in school and in all kinds of needlework was made at the World's Fair, which was highly creditable to the institution.

All parts of the institution were visited. Its sanitary condition seemed unexceptionable, and perfect order and cleanliness prevailed throughout.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.

(1313 Main street, Buffalo.)

The present appearance of this asylum is in striking contrast to that which it presented when occupying its former contracted quarters on Batavia street. The main building, formerly a spacious private residence, is situated in the midst of highly improved grounds, which are judiciously and tastefully embellished with flowers and shrubbery. In a corner of the grounds are some unpretentious little patches containing plants and vegetables, over which such of the children of the asylum as have a taste for gardening exercise undisputed control. In the rear of the main building is a large and plain brick building, three stories high, with basement, which has been added to the other by the sisters, and which is used for dormitories, schoolrooms, workrooms, etc. There is also a large one-story frame building used for kindergarten purposes, calisthenics, play and general entertainment.

The buildings are supplied with city water, and are connected with the city sewerage system. They are lighted by gas and heated by steam. There are outside fire-escapes from all the upper floors.

The asylum is under the management of twelve sisters of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of Charity, Sister Emily being superior.

The institution was visited September seventh. It contained at that time 135 children, all girls. There were only thirty-four that were committed by superintendents of the poor or magistrates. Eight of these were from Erie county, sixteen from Chemung, eight from Niagara, and one each from Orleans and Jefferson. Seventy of the children were supported entirely by the institution, and the remainder have parents or relatives who pay a little towards their education and support. The usual charge is from five to six dollars a month, but a good many parents, Sister Emily said, do not pay even this sum because of their poverty, and so are permitted to pay what they can. Some children are transferred here from the Infant Asylum on Edward street when old enough to attend school. A few of them are in one way or another defective and ineligible for placement in families.

Respecting the industrial system Sister Emily gave the following information: "This year we have noticed a marked increase in the number of applications for admission of children, but, owing to want of room, we have been unable to meet the many demands. The older children we are trying to train into conscientious workers, and have therefore opened an industrial department. We have a sewing-room, in which, after school, children are taught sewing and how to make their own clothes. We commenced, as an experiment, to take in sewing. At first we took shirts from a shirt factory, but, finding this unprofitable, we had recourse to other means. Some of the sisters acquired the art of cutting and fitting dresses, and then trained the girls to it. We soon found that, by speaking to persons interested in our work of our intention to take in sewing, a great many brought sewing to us, and we have had, and have now, all the work we can manage. When we find girls that really have a taste for dressmaking, fancy sewing and embroidery, for their sakes, we keep them longer than we would otherwise."

The fine sewing, embroidery and partially-completed wedding dresses in the sewing-rooms gave evidence of remarkable skill in needlework.

"Besides our sewing-room," Sister Emily said, "we have a bakery and kitchen, under the direction of a sister, where all the children old enough to do so take lessons in cooking.

"Sometimes parents take away their children as soon as they are old enough to work. The girls that are more or less dependent upon their own resources and have no one to look after them, we teach trades, and keep them until they are 18 years old. After that, if they are not capable of supporting themselves, we tell them if they will stay until they are 21 we will give them a diploma, provide them with a full outfit of clothes and twenty dollars. We do not bind our children out. We have found, as a rule, that they are regarded, more or less, as menials, and that when old enough to acquire some independence they withdraw from the family, complaining that the treatment they have received is unjust and unfair. These considerations compelled us to open an industrial department."

The children attend school from 8.30 in the morning until 10; then follow recess and luncheon, occupying fifteen minutes. The school is then continued until 12 o'clock. It is called again at 1.15, and held until 3.15. The larger girls averaged good percentages. Some of them had passed the Regents' examination. The teachers in the school must be approved by the city-superintendent of schools. The school books, desks and furniture are the same as in the public schools. As we entered the kindergarten-room about fifty children, under the direction of a sister, were going through calisthenic exercises, first with dumb-bells, then with wands, keeping time to a marching tune.

The children are not dressed alike, although they have what they call a special dress which is worn on extra occasions. The facilities for bathing are ample and complete. Each child has its own towel, comb and hair-brush and tooth-brush.

Respecting the dietary Sister Emily said: "For breakfast we have generally bread and butter and coffee; sometimes meat on Sundays; sometimes fruit and extras on feast days. For dinner

we have meat, potatoes and a second vegetable; sometimes cabbage, sometimes beets. To-day they had peas, potatoes and bread pudding; yesterday they had meat, cabbage and potatoes. For supper we give bread, butter, fruit in season, and molasses, and to the larger girls tea and to the smaller ones milk. Sometimes they have stewed fruit at this meal or cream cheese. We try to vary the dietary each day. Besides these three daily meals all the little ones have a luncheon of bread at 10 o'clock and at 3, and the larger girls of bread or rolls and butter. When apples are plenty an apple is given with the bread."

In regard to the health of the children Sister Emily said: "We have no sore eyes. We have no sickness now, nor have we had for some time. Last year we had one death from heart disease, which occurred but a few days after the child was admitted; another died of fever. Before we had not had a death in ten years."

The dormitories, which were well aired, have bedsteads with woven-wire bottoms of the Hartford make. All the bedsteads have bright brass balls which, with the immaculate cleanness and neatness of these apartments, added to their attractiveness.

The number of children received during the year ending September 30, 1893, was sixty-one; the number placed out by adoption was four; and the number returned to parents or guardians forty.

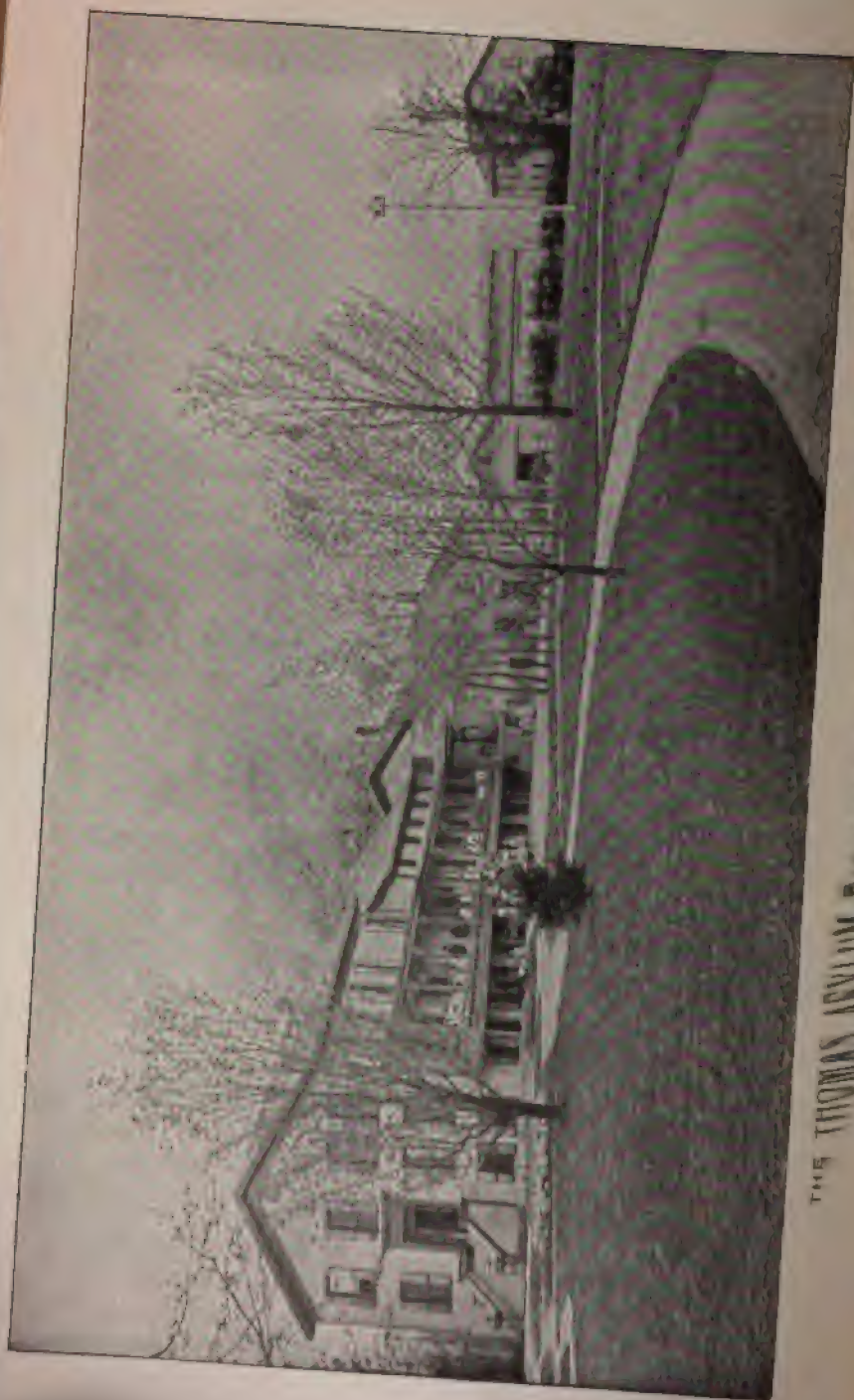
All parts of the asylum were inspected, and it was found that scrupulous cleanness, order and good administration were observed throughout.

The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children at the City of Buffalo.

Incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1864. Right Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, president; Eugene Bertrand, secretary, and Nelson H. Baker, treasurer.

The object of the society is to take charge of and provide for the support, education and training of such idle, truant, vicious or homeless children of both sexes, under the age of 14, as may be intrusted by their friends to its protection, and the children of





THE THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN CHILDREN

Roman Catholic parents, between 7 and 14 years of age, who may be committed to its custody by the order or judgment of any magistrate of the sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts.

The boys coming under the jurisdiction of the society are mainly sent to its reformatory — St. John's Protectory — and the girls are mostly committed to the care of the sisters in charge of the Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.

The number of children received during the year was 288; the number placed in families by adoption was thirty-five; returned to parents or guardians, 154; transferred to other institutions, seventeen, and eleven were sent out of the State.

For further particulars respecting the children committed to the custody of the society, see St. John's Protectory and the Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.

The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

(Cattaraugus Indian Reservation, Versailles P. O.)

This asylum was incorporated as a private institution by chapter 233, Laws of 1855, and reorganized and reincorporated as a State institution by chapter 162, Laws of 1875. The present board of managers consists of the following members: Michael Danahy, president, Buffalo; Robert McCubbin, secretary, Perrysburgh; G. C. Carpenter, treasurer, Gowanda; J. H. Schaack, Gowanda; John Sax, Gowanda; William Cooper, Indian, Akron; Chester Lay, Sr., Indian, Versailles; Alfred Jimerson, Indian, Salamanca; Holland D. Patterson, Indian, Pekin.

The asylum is under the immediate charge of Aaron F. Bennett, who assumed his duties in the latter part of May. He receives a salary of \$1,000 a year. His wife acts as matron and receives \$600 a year. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, who had charge of the asylum about one year succeeding the retirement of J. H. Van Valkenburg and his wife. Dr. J. D. Zwetsch, residing in Gowanda, holds the office of physician, as successor to Dr. A. D. Lake, and receives a salary of \$200 a year for visiting once a week. For extra visits an additional charge is made. The force under the superintendent and his wife comprises

the following assistants: A seamstress, who is also the governess for the large girls; a governess for the large boys; a nurse, having charge of the nursery department; a laundress—all at four dollars a week; a cook at five dollars a week; a farm overseer at thirty dollars a month; an Indian lad as engineer at twenty-two dollars a month; and an Indian lad as teamster at eighteen dollars a month. In the school, the principal, Elmer Durfee, receives \$600 a year, and Miss Maud Bennett, a daughter of the superintendent, receives \$400 a year as assistant.

For a number of years past, upwards of 100 children have been provided for in the asylum, but this has been done by crowding and under very unsatisfactory conditions. The bathing and closet arrangements were entirely inadequate; the pipes and fixtures were out of repair, and one of the closets could not be used. With the exception of one pipe, no proper system of traps and back ventilation existed, and the sewer-gas escaped into the adjoining rooms and dormitories, creating a highly unsanitary condition. The water was obtained from two artesian wells upon the premises, and was pumped into two small tanks in the attic of the main building, and from these tanks was distributed throughout the buildings. These tanks were frequently, if not daily, exhausted, and no provision was made for water service in case of fire. The dormitories in the main building were greatly overcrowded and poorly ventilated. The facilities for washing and ironing were quite inadequate, and the laundrying was, in consequence, unsatisfactorily performed. The asylum was lighted by kerosene oil lamps, one of which exploded the past year, threatening the destruction of the buildings. Many of the floors in the main building were worn out, and others, particularly those in the basement, were rotten, as were also the outside steps leading to the porches.

The Legislature of 1893 appropriated \$13,000, to be expended under the direction of the local board of managers, for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the asylum so as to accommodate properly 100 inmates, for putting it in a better sanitary condition, and for better protecting life and property against the

contingency of fire. An appropriation of \$400 was also made for repairing the highway between the railway station and the asylum, which, during certain seasons of the year, has heretofore been almost impassable. The improvements at the asylum are progressing, upon plans prepared by George J. Metzger, architect, of Buffalo.

Inspections of the institution were made May twenty-fifth, September nineteenth, and December eighth. On the last-named date there were 102 children, fifty boys and fifty-two girls. The ages of the children, both boys and girls, ranged from 3 to 15 years. The average age of the boys was a little over 10 years and that of the girls a little over 9 years. It was stated that but one of the boys and six of the girls had reached maturity.

From the census of 1890 it appears that the Indians on the six New York State reservations were distributed as follows: On the Cattaraugus reservation, 1,582; on the Allegany reservation, 880; on the Tonawanda reservation, 561; on the Tuscarora reservation, 459; on the Onondaga reservation, 494; and on the St. Regis reservation, 1,157. Of the 107 children in the asylum, September thirtieth, fifty-one were from the Cattaraugus reservation; eighteen from the Allegany reservation; ten from the Tonawanda reservation; nine from the Tuscarora reservation; sixteen from the Onondaga reservation, and three from the Oneida settlement.

The number of children received during the year ending September thirtieth was thirty-nine. The number returned to parents or guardians was twenty-three, and the number otherwise discharged was nine. There have been two deaths since September thirtieth, both of girls, one of whom had an enfeebled constitution, and the death of the other was due to a sad accident which occurred on November eighth. A teamster who was drawing lumber for one of the contractors piled up his load in such a manner that it toppled over on a couple of children, who, with others, were playing about the pile. One was slightly injured; the other, Lena Snow, 7 years old, was instantly killed, a sharp corner of a board penetrating her skull. The attendant upon the children had been absent from them but a few minutes. Only

one of the children in the asylum was ill at the date of my last visit, and she had been complaining from the time she entered the institution, but was not confined to her bed. There had been during the year preceding December eighth, twenty-eight cases of whooping-cough and several cases of chicken-pox, from which all had recovered.

Dr. Zwetsch, who was with me at the asylum September nineteenth, directed my attention to numerous cases of ophthalmia, some of which he considered dangerous and thought should receive the attention of an oculist. On my return from the asylum I wrote the president of the board respecting the critical condition of these children and expressed the opinion that he should at once engage the services of a specialist of high standing, and have him give attention to the eyes of these children, either by going to the asylum or having the children taken to Buffalo. I also suggested that it would be well for the asylum board to engage a specialist by the year, who, co-operating with the asylum physician, would assume the responsibility of giving necessary treatment to the eyes of all the children under care. Dr. F. Park Lewis was subsequently employed by the asylum board to visit the asylum and examine the children's eyes. He writes, under date of December eighteenth, respecting his visit there, as follows: "I visited the Thomas Asylum, near Gowanda, in company with the attending physician, Dr. Zwetsch, and spent the greater portion of the day examining the eyes of the inmates. I found a number of them, about fifteen, giving evidence of either present or past inflammation, the clear portion of the eye, the cornea, being spotted and scarred. This left many of them with defective vision. One had inturned eyes, a condition remediable by the use of correct glasses or by operation. For some I prescribed glasses; for others, in consultation with the attending physician, suitable constitutional remedies which he will have properly administered. I made some suggestions regarding the light and the general use of the eyes. I think that occasional special supervision of the eyes, in conjunction with the intelligent and careful weekly attention of the attending physician, may prevent

or relieve troubles of the eyes that otherwise might result very seriously."

The children are well clothed. In summer, although furnished with shoes and stockings, the boys are allowed to go barefoot except on Sundays, which most of them do. They have a special dress for Sunday. Nearly all the boys have been supplied with new suits since the present superintendent assumed charge. The girls have two week-day dresses, besides a Sunday dress. Each has a clean dress every Sunday morning. Those having long hair are each given a ribbon for Sunday use.

The children attend service and Sabbath-school every Sunday at the United Mission Church, of which a considerable number of them are members.

All the children were in school on the afternoon of my last visit, except three nursery children and three who were taking their turn in domestic work. The proficiency of the pupils, especially in penmanship, reflects much credit upon the teachers.

The work of the farm has largely been performed by the Indian boys and the farmer, under the supervision of the superintendent. Owing to the severe dry weather and the damage done by grasshoppers, the farm and garden have not been as productive as usual. Nevertheless, the products have been considerable, and are given as follows: Sixty tons of hay, valued at \$480; twenty tons of cornstalks, sixty dollars; twenty tons oat straw, sixty dollars; eight tons sweet cornstalks, eighty dollars; two tons bean pods, eight dollars; 300 bushels of oats, \$105; sixty bushels buckwheat, thirty dollars; 300 bushels of corn in the ear, seventy-five dollars; fifty bushels of beans, \$100; 500 bushels of peas, \$200; 400 bushels of potatoes, \$200; 100 bushels tomatoes, forty dollars; 2,000 pounds pork, \$140; 1,200 quarts milk, thirty-six dollars; besides apples, grapes, onions, squashes, radishes, lettuce, cucumbers, cabbages and beets, aggregating in value \$108; making the total products of the farm and garden \$1,722.

Aside from the work done in the kitchen and in other branches of housekeeping a very creditable showing has been made in the sewing and knitting department, from which have been turned

out, of boys' coats, trousers, shirts and jackets, 485; of girls' dresses, aprons, skirts, nightdresses, drawers, chemises, etc., 204; of tablecloths, napkins, sheets, pillowcases, towels, flannel dresses, bedspreads, etc., 728; besides 150 stockings, making in all 2,265 articles manufactured in this department. In addition to these more substantial articles the girls have made a considerable quantity of bead and fancy work, including husk dolls. This kind of work is mostly sold to visitors, and the returns are given to the girls to encourage industrious habits and application. The total expenditures of the institution from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893, were \$12,136.91.

In regard to disciplining the children the matron said that mild means of correction, such as making a child sit in the assembly-room or office, or requiring it to undress and go to bed, are used before corporal punishment is resorted to. This is administered, in the case of girls, by herself, and in the case of boys, by the superintendent, a small whip with lash being used. This is never applied to the naked person. The matron said that at one time she taught school and did not use a whip, but that she found in managing these young Indians she could not go along without occasionally using it. In three or four months she had whipped five girls, and the superintendent had punished in the same way, about as many boys. The children have recently been drilled to march in line by couples to and from the dining-room and their dormitories, for the better preservation of order and the prevention of confusion in case of an alarm of fire.

The dietary September nineteenth was as follows: For breakfast, bread, milk and seasoned coffee; for dinner, potatoes, green corn, codfish, gravy and bread; for supper, bread, milk and butter. The diet was not sufficiently varied and nutritious. The dietary on December eighth was as follows: For breakfast, bread, butter and coffee, and to some of the little ones was given milk; for dinner, roast sparerib and gravy, boiled potatoes and bread; for supper, bread, butter, apple-sauce, milk and crackers. Apples in their season are supplied three times a week. Meat is now occasionally given at breakfast. Oatmeal, the matron

said, was not liked by the children. Sometimes boiled onions or other vegetables are included at dinner.

It is believed that certain rules which I recently suggested, and which have been incorporated in the by-laws of the board of managers, will be helpful in regulating the dietary and otherwise aiding the managers in supervising their work. One of them requires the matron to keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a record of the food supplied at each meal to the inmates of the asylum, and at each stated meeting of the board of managers to present this record, verified by her signature; the other, that it shall be the duty of the attending physician at the asylum to examine, at least once a week, the food supplied to the inmates, and whenever, in his opinion, it is not sufficient in quantity or of proper quality and variety, immediately to report the fact in writing to the superintendent and president of the board, and also to the State Board of Charities.

During my visit, September nineteenth, there were a great many flies in the kitchen and dining-room. They literally swarmed on the windows. The kitchen was in disorder, and some of the floors were not as clean as they should have been. There were other evidences that a proper standard of housekeeping was not maintained. The matron appeared to be earnestly desirous of meeting the exigencies of the situation, but she was evidently hard worked. She said that the children were too young to be of much service in the domestic department; besides, that from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 4 p. m. all the boys and girls except two were in school. She thought that she ought to have two strong women workers to assist her, which seemed but a reasonable request. At the time of my visit, December eighth, one more female assistant had been employed.

In April last an article was published in the Times newspaper of Buffalo setting forth that an Indian girl, an inmate of the Thomas Asylum, had been discovered to be with child, and that she had been sent away to conceal her disgrace. The article strongly reflected upon the superintendent, H. W. Hooker, and his wife, intimating broadly that the former was the author of the girl's ruin. The superintendent promptly instituted a suit

for libel against the Times. The managers of the paper, after taking pains to make particular inquiries into the case, decided to make a retraction of the charges. In the issue of the Times of June seventeenth the following language is used in speaking of this subject:

"The Times has convinced itself that Mr. and Mrs. Hooker have in every way dealt honorably with the girl and that her downfall was in no way due to them, and we take great pleasure in making a full and complete retraction of every charge or insinuation contained in the published articles, so far as they reflect on Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, which, by peculiar misinformation, appearing at the time to be from a reliable source, has brought about this grave error. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker bear an excellent reputation in Gowanda. No one there believes that they have been in any manner to blame in the matter, but, on the contrary, it is said by all that they are utterly incapable of the acts reported of them."

The girl referred to was discharged from the asylum between the first and twenty-fourth of April last, and was at that time about 17 years old. She had been, with the exception of a short period, when permitted to visit Indian friends, an inmate of the institution since she was a young girl. She gave birth to a male child the fifteenth of September last, at the Homoeopathic Hospital in Buffalo, where she had been since July 1, 1893. The child died on the seventeenth of September and was buried in the Potter's field. Its mother was admitted to the Homoeopathic Hospital on the order of the superintendent of the poor of Erie county, and the hospital charge for her care and treatment was four dollars a week. With a view to protecting the public from the expense attending this case, the superintendent of the poor of Erie county, Adam Rehm, visited the Cattaraugus reservation and endeavored to fix the responsibility for this great wrong; but was unable, he says, to obtain any reliable evidence in the matter.

The isolated situation of this institution, the peculiar nature of its work, and the scandals that have recently been current respecting its interior management naturally suggest the question

whether it is practicable to retain the two sexes in this institution after reaching maturity without being liable to a recurrence of the incidents that have brought reproach upon a most worthy charity, and mortification to all concerned in conducting it. I have reached the conclusion that the following changes are desirable in the management of this institution and in the policy of the State in its wardship over the young Indians within its borders. I therefore recommend:

First. That, in view of the difficulties encountered at present in protecting girls in the institution after having reached the age of maturity, they be removed as soon as they arrive at that age and placed in the care of reliable Indian friends or relatives, if they have such, and if they have not, in the families of white people, where their education may be continued and the guardianship of the asylum be continued over them until they have reached the age of womanhood or become settled in life, the asylum paying, if need be, a moderate sum for their board; or, if, on the contrary, their services command remuneration, that a portion of their wages be reserved by the asylum on the plan adopted by the Connecticut State Industrial School for Girls, and paid to the asylum wards after the girls have been settled in life. In removing the mature girls, as proposed, I am aware that the per capita expense of maintenance would be increased, but I am satisfied that the advantages gained by this course would more than compensate for the increased expense.

Second. That the State proceed at once to establish a State industrial school for Indian boys and young men living on the several State reservations, where they may be given instruction in mechanic arts, particularly in carpentering, masonry and plastering and also in agriculture, so that they may be qualified for building houses and properly cultivating farms, thus making them self-supporting and capable of improving the reservation lands. After the establishment of such a school, the Indian boys, as they reach maturity, should be transferred thereto from the asylums and given an opportunity to learn a trade and acquire a practical knowledge

of farming. If the school were conducted upon the system adopted in the State Industrial School at Rochester, in view of the intuitive love of the Indian for carving and working in wood and for the plastic arts, such an enterprise, if rightly undertaken, would be attended, it is believed, with unqualified success. For the carrying out of a project to establish such an industrial school there is no doubt but that the Indians would consent to set apart a suitable tract of land on the Cattaraugus reservation. After the establishment of a separate industrial school for boys and young men, older girls, with boys who had not reached maturity, could with propriety be retained in the asylum under the watchful supervision of their own sex.

Third. That a teacher be employed to impart kindergarten instruction to the younger children and that instruction in cooking and housekeeping by class, under a special teacher employed for the purpose, be imparted to the older girls.

Fourth. That, when vacancies shall hereafter occur in the present board of managers, either by resignation or death, or expiration of office, the vacancies thus created be filled by women until there shall be at least two women managers on the board. The great benefits that resulted to this institution from the appointment of that devoted, earnest and wise missionary, Mrs. Asher Wright, during the few years she held this position preceding her demise in 1886, are sufficient warranty that the interest of the State would be greatly promoted by having at least two discreet and philanthropic women appointed on the board of managers.

There is now a large discrepancy between the sums allowed the Legislature for the support and education of the inmates of the Thomas Asylum and those in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind. In the former the amount allowed, including the salaries of teachers, is \$110 per annum, and in the latter it is \$25 per annum. I do not think that a proper standard of care and instruction can be given the inmates of the Thomas Asylum unless the appropriation for their maintenance be increased.

**The Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless
and Dependent Children.**

(Randolph.)

Incorporated 1878. Hon. Wm. H. Henderson, president; Charles Merrill, secretary and treasurer.

This society maintains at Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, an institution popularly designated as the Randolph Home, which is pleasantly situated in the midst of improved and well-kept grounds. The main structure is of brick, and is three stories high above the basement. The building first occupied by the society was destroyed by fire in 1880; the present edifice was opened for the reception of inmates in May, 1882. There are two detached cottages for babies. The schoolhouse, standing a little apart from the main building, was completed in the spring of 1893 at a cost of \$12,000. It is substantially built of brick and stone, has a slate roof and steel ceilings, and is quite secure against fire. The two schoolrooms on the first floor have a seating capacity for 125 pupils. There is in addition a recitation-room on the first floor. The floor above is designed for a chapel and Sunday-school room, and the attic floor for a gymnasium. The basement is intended to be used for industrial instruction. In a frame building, formerly used as a schoolhouse, arrangements have been made to establish a kindergarten. The children showed creditable proficiency in their studies, especially in drawing, and the elementary branches, including writing and spelling.

The affairs of the society are directed by a board of thirteen trustees, assisted by a board of lady managers, most of whom reside in the western part of the State. The trustees are elected annually by life directors and members of the society. The payment of fifty dollars constitutes a person a life director in the society and the payment of fifteen dollars a life membership. Of both life directors and life members there are large numbers residing in the various counties of western New York and a few in other States of the Union.

The home is under the immediate charge of Miss Celia Bennett, matron. The subordinate force consists of two school teachers, three seamstresses, a nurse for the infirmary ward, four nurses

for small children, two women in the laundry, one woman in the scullery, one woman having charge of the dormitories, one special care-taker of children after school hours, one cook, and one outside man to care for the grounds and stock.

The institution was visited July 20, 1893. The inmates at that time numbered 111. Of the older children, forty-three were boys and thirty-seven were girls. There were nineteen of both boys and girls classed as nursery children, and in one of the cottages were six babies under 8 months, and in the other were six little ones from 11-2 to 5 years old. The number of children for whom some compensation was received from friends was sixty-four and from counties twenty-eight. There were nineteen for whom no compensation whatever was received. Several of the children were defective—one was suffering from consumption and another from partial paralysis. The provision made for the care of the sick and delicate is very satisfactory. There were two children in the infirmary rooms at the time of my visit, but they were only slightly ill. The number of children received during the year ending September 30, 1893, was seventy-nine; the number returned to parents or guardians, fifty-five, and the number that had died, three.

The children were variously dressed, as in ordinary life. Their hair was well combed, and they appeared to be clean and healthy. Those having a fondness for plants are allotted a bit of ground and encouraged to cultivate flowers and vegetables. The boys are allowed to go barefoot in hot weather; the girls wear shoes and stockings at all seasons. The children were seen at dinner, which consisted of beef stew, boiled potatoes, fresh onions, bread, ginger cookies and cheese. For breakfast on the same day were supplied pancakes with sugar, warmed-up potatoes, milk, and "cocoa-shell coffee." The supper consisted of brown and white bread, butter, ginger cookies and apple-sauce. Some cows are kept on the place, the milk from which is all used in the institution.

The dormitories were well aired. Nearly all the bedsteads had woven-wire bottoms, and the beds were neatly made up and comfortable. The air-space in these rooms, however, is below the

statutory requirement of 600 cubic feet for each child. Fire-escapes should be provided without delay, as the means of escape from the upper floors of the institution in case of fire are now inadequate. The buildings are heated by coal-stoves. Respecting air-space and fire-escapes the secretary and treasurer wrote me, under date of December fourth, as follows:

"We are expecting to add verandas to the new addition and have stairways from them leading to the ground. With such an arrangement the chances of escape from a fire will be nearly perfect. In regard to the dormitories, the doors leading into the halls are all opened when the children retire. This, with the flue in the chimney, keeps the air from being vitiated. As we have no adjoining buildings, being entirely exposed on all sides, the air seems very good. I have given this considerable attention whenever I have been in the building and found but little cause for complaint. Again, we have very little illness, and that not of a serious nature. Of the many hundred children cared for we have never lost a child over 2 years of age. We are in hopes that we shall be able to improve the institution still further as the years go by."

Water is supplied from the East Randolph water-works by a three-inch pipe, and there is a hydrant for fire purposes near the buildings. The bathrooms and lavatories are furnished with hot and cold water.

The sewage is carried away by means of vitrified pipes with cemented joints.

There is need for more land for pasturing cows and for gardening. Only an acre is now appropriated to the latter use and the soil is entirely unsuited to the purpose. There are only ten acres in the whole property, and so small an area is insufficient for the wants of the institution.

Numerous improvements have been made to the home within the past few years, which have greatly added to its healthfulness, convenient management and attractiveness. The asylum staff appeared to be composed of earnest women devoted to their work and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The house was found to be in good order throughout.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo.

(Niagara square.)

This association was organized in 1884 and incorporated in 1885. Its officers are Mrs. George W. Townsend, president; Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams, Mrs. Porter Norton and Mrs. P. H. Griffin, vice-presidents; Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard, recording secretary; Mrs. Arthur W. Austin, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Henry Rumrill, treasurer.

The object of the association is "to increase fellowship among women, in order to promote the best practical methods for securing their educational, industrial and social advancement." A successful effort was made to draw together Protestant, Hebrew and Catholic women to work on a broad basis in lines not before attempted by any association in the city. Rooms in the Pittsford Institute building were offered free of rent by the Charity Organization Society, and were occupied for two years. In 1886 the Babcock property, corner of Delaware avenue and Niagara square, was purchased, and the old family mansion refitted for the needs of the union's work. The stable was converted into a Sargent gymnasium for women and children. In 1889 the union celebrated its fifth anniversary and rejoiced in freedom from debt. The work had so increased that more room was required. In 1891 two gifts were bestowed by generous Buffalo women—\$10,000 to build a new hall and \$5,000 to add and equip a domestic training-school. The decision was made to take down the old house and erect an entirely new building in its place. In August, 1892, the work was begun and is nearly accomplished.

On the first floor above the basement are to be found the office, library, study, director's parlor and the new hall, with seating capacity for 600. The second floor has rooms for class and philanthropic work and a large room intended in the future for a library and museum. The domestic training department is on the third and fourth floors, and includes a well-equipped laundry and kitchen, a large lecture-room and kitchen-garden apartment, which will afford facilities for giving instruction to 100 children. By means of sliding partitions the room can be available for several classes at once. There are

studios and offices to let, and from the income thus derived the protective and philanthropic work will be sustained.

Through the exercise of wise discretion and energetic effort the union has, in its ten years of existence, accomplished marvelous results. Its protective committee has collected, without charge, wages due to poor and friendless women amounting to the sum of \$9,000. It has established and maintained a Sargent gymnasium for women and children, where, in addition to the usual exercises, cases of physical deformity have received remedial treatment. Courses of lectures have been given by prominent physicians, men and women. The employment bureau has found positions for 4,067 women without charge to employer or employee. The department of domestic training has instructed 700 children in household work. The new school will be conducted on the Pratt Institute methods, and the aim is to give practical, intelligent instruction and training in those special subjects which must be considered in the administration of the home. The pupils are from all classes. The children of the kitchen-garden are from families referred to us by the Charity Organization Society, and a number of them are promoted every year into cooking classes. The educational committee has conducted a free coterie for the discussion of vital topics, and classes in dressmaking, arithmetic, reading, penmanship, typewriting, stenography and bookkeeping. In ten years nearly 2,000 women have enjoyed these privileges. The committee on practical philanthropy befriends union members and has rendered substantial aid to more than 1,000 persons. It now co-operates with the Charity Organization Society, and furnishes food and clothing and weekly visitation to thirty poor families. Social and literary entertainments of a high order have been given monthly from November to May for the last ten years. A free library is open week days and Sundays.

Through the influence of the union, two women trustees have been placed on the board of managers of the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane, and two laws passed by the Legislature — the first securing the appointment of an educated woman physician on the medical staff of every insane hospital in the State; the

second giving the mother equal rights with the father in the care and custody of her children. It has also secured the appointment of one woman on the board of school examiners.

The union depends for its support upon annual and sustaining membership dues and individual gifts. Its membership roll numbers 1,000 names. With the completion of its stately edifice on Niagara square will be inaugurated the second decade, and through its increased facilities the union will be enabled to reach out in new and broader fields to help humanity.

The Working Boys' Home of Buffalo.

(35 Niagara square.)

This home was incorporated in 1889. It is governed by a board of seven managers, of which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan is president and Michael Noonan is secretary. Rev. Daniel Walsh is superintendent, and has the immediate charge of the home. Four sisters of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of St. Joseph assume charge of the domestic department and the night school. The objects of the home are to provide a temporary home in the city of Buffalo for working boys, and to instruct them with a view to their industrial, religious and moral duties, in order that they may become good and useful citizens.

The building occupied is of brick, three stories high, and was formerly a spacious family dwelling. It is supplied with city water, lighted by gas and heated by hot air. The building has capacity for twenty-seven boys.

At the time of my visit, September eighteenth, there were twenty-seven inmates, ranging in age from 12 to 17 years. Included among them were one Swede, one German, one Italian and one English lad. The remainder were Irish, Germans and Americans. A good many of the boys attend the public night school; the others are taught by the sisters in an evening school conducted at the home. The maximum charge to inmates is two dollars a week, which includes washing and mending. If

unable to pay this sum they give what they can, but are expected in every case to pay something. All enter the home voluntarily. One of the boys who had been in the home about four years had, during that time, learned a branch of surveying. Seven or eight, who had been inmates something over two years, were learning plumbing, gasfitting and printing trades. Others, younger, were working in offices and stores as cash boys, parcel carriers, or in other similar employments. None were selling newspapers.

The boys rise at 6, breakfast at half-past 6, after which a short morning prayer is offered in the dining-room. Most of the boys then go to their place of work. Some take their dinners; others return to the home for it, where it is served at 12.20. Supper is had at 6.30. At 9 o'clock night prayers are said, after which all retire. A Sunday service is held at 7 o'clock a. m., after which the boys are free for the day. A serious discourse is given to the boys when assembled on Monday evenings. On one evening of the week they are permitted to stay out with friends until 11 o'clock.

On the day of my visit the dietary was as follows: For breakfast, bread, butter, coffee and warmed-up potatoes; for dinner, meat, potatoes, vegetables and pudding; for supper, bread and butter, mashed potatoes and cold meat. Sometimes crackers, cakes and sweetmeats are supplied. Bread is furnished by the sisters of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

In the parlor there is a piano. In the schoolroom in the rear of the parlor there is an organ. This is a pleasant apartment, with pictures on the walls. Here is a long table for evening reading. The boys sit on chairs in the dining-room and are supplied with napkins. The bedsteads are of iron, with husk or fiber mattresses, and they appeared to be comfortable. Each inmate has a separate place for his clothes. The bathing facilities are ample. Each boy has a towel for his exclusive use. In an adjoining building there is a playroom, above which is the chapel.

The house was well kept and presented an air of neatness and comfort throughout. The inmates were comfortably clothed and appeared to be well cared for and healthy. The institution is supplying a much-needed place among the city charities.

Wyoming Benevolent Institute.

(Near Portageville, Wyoming county.)

This institution was incorporated in 1870. Its affairs are directed by a board of five trustees, of which Ogden P. Letchworth is president; Samuel C. Adams, secretary; and H. R. Howland, treasurer. Its objects are to benefit dependent children and indigent young persons, chiefly by providing a summer residence for children at Prospect Home Villa, and by maintaining a free public library. The building used for children is a capacious two-story structure with broad porches, and is situated in the midst of romantic scenery on a high promontory in a bend of the Genesee river, between the lower and the middle falls. The elevated site affords immunity from all miasmatic influences. The house is abundantly supplied with pure spring water. Near by are shaded groves and woodlands affording delightful rambles for the children and opportunities for berrying and nutting. During the present year 102 children, with their care-takers, have received the benefits of this charity. The work is supported by voluntary contributions.

Buffalo City Dispensary.

Organized in 1852 and incorporated in 1859. Leon F. Harvey, president; L. S. Webster, secretary; and James E. Ford, treasurer.

In 1859 the work of the dispensary and that of the Buffalo Society for the Relief of the Poor were united under one board of trustees, each corporation having its president and secretary with the same treasurer acting for both.

The object of the united societies is to afford relief and medical treatment to such worthy poor as are temporarily in need and are not on the list of public dependents. The Society for the Relief of the Poor has an invested fund of \$5,140, and the dispensary \$1,500. The work is limited to the expenditure of the interest on these invested funds.

The following medical men give their gratuitous service and are authorized by resolution of the board of managers to order prescriptions from certain druggists up to a specified amount to cases of needful charity: Dispensary physicians, Drs. De Witt H. Sherman, William Ring, J. Hauenstein, J. B. Samo, and F. C. Gott; consulting surgeons, Drs. Roswell Park and John Parmenter; consulting physicians, Drs. De Lancy Rochester and R. H. Hopkins.

No business office is maintained in connection with the work.

Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.

(673 Michigan street, near Genesee.)

Incorporated in 1876. It is controlled by a board of seven trustees, of which Dr. C. C. Wyckoff is president and Dr. Lucien Howe, secretary. Its medical staff, serving gratuitously, consists of Drs. Roswell Park, C. E. Rider and Floyd S. Crego, consultants; Drs. Lucien Howe, H. Y. Grant, Gustav A. Hitzel and A. I. Drake, surgeons in charge of the eye and ear department; Drs. W. S. Renner and C. O. Chester, surgeons in charge of the throat department.

The infirmary was established for the purpose of affording medical relief and surgical treatment to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at the infirmary, the general hospital and at the homes of patients. The outdoor department occupies the entire lower floor of the infirmary building and the main floor of the addition thereto. There is, besides, another room, which is often used for those requiring operations. The effort is made to restrict the treatment of patients to the poor, who are cared for gratuitously. The managers say, however, that "the cases are not rare in which the appearance of the patient is such as to show that he does not deserve to receive the benefactions of a public institution, and, whenever such cases occur, an attempt is made to refer the patient back to the family physician, or to some other proper person, for special recommendation. It is probable, however, that here, as elsewhere, abuse of the charity occasionally occurs, but this is almost impossible to avoid where large numbers must be cared for, many of whom come in a condition which requires

immediate attention." Medicines are furnished free only in cases of unusual poverty.

During the present year an indoor department has been established, and some cases have been thus treated, the charge to patients being six dollars a week, which includes food and washing.

The trustees make the following report of their work:

Number of new cases admitted during the last fiscal year,	1,425
There were of these suffering from diseases of the eye ..	823
From diseases of the ear	163
From diseases of the nose and throat	429
Number of visits made by patients	11,652
Number of visits made to patients at home or at the hospital	85
Number of patients admitted since the opening of the institution	12,268
Number of visits to them at home or at the hospital. ..	3,071
Number of visits by them to the infirmary	114,365
Total number of operations performed	2,998

The infirmary is supported by voluntary contributions and appropriations from the board of supervisors, which is authorized by the Legislature to make an annual appropriation not exceeding \$2,500. The last appropriation, made about a year ago, was \$600.

Buffalo General Hospital.

(100 High street, Buffalo.)

This hospital was incorporated in 1855. It is managed by a board of twenty-one trustees, of which Trueman G. Avery is president; Charles Robert Wilson, secretary; and Edward R. Spaulding, treasurer. Co-operating with the board of trustees is an organization of ladies known as the Ladies' Hospital Association, which is composed of about fifty managers representing the various Protestant churches of Buffalo, as also the temple of Beth Zion, and the Home for the Friendless. Mrs. Elisha T.

Smith is president of the association; Mrs. Frank W. Abbott, secretary; and Mrs. Trueman G. Avery, treasurer. The ladies have an executive committee, two members of which are in active service at a time and for but two consecutive months of the year. This committee acts conjointly with the executive committee of the board of trustees.

The institution is under the immediate charge of Dr. Renwick R. Ross, superintendent, who is aided by a corps of nurses, of which Miss Gross, a graduate of the Boston City Hospital, is the superintendent. At the date of my visit, September ninth, there were forty nurses in training, besides one head nurse and one night superintendent, who are graduates. The medical staff is constituted as follows: Consulting physicians, Drs. Cornelius C. Wyckoff, Conrad Diehl and M. B. Folwell; consulting surgeons, Drs. John Hauenstein and Devillo W. Harrington; gynecologist and obstetrician, Dr. Matthew D. Mann; attending physicians, Drs. Charles Cary, Henry R. Hopkins and Charles G. Stockton; attending surgeons, Drs. William C. Phelps, Stephen Y. Howell, Roswell Park, Frank W. Abbott and Lucien Howe; all of whom serve gratuitously. Dr. John V. Woodruff is house physician and Dr. Gustave A. Hitzel is house surgeon.

The training-school for nurses was first established in the Buffalo General Hospital in 1877 through the active interest taken in the subject by two of its old-time revered workers, Mrs. John B. Skinner and Mrs. Thomas F. Rochester. In that year Miss Gray, a graduate of the justly celebrated pioneer training-school of Bellevue Hospital in New York, was engaged to instruct a class in nursing. She began the work with five pupils. The following information respecting the present system of training and nursing and the rules governing the work was obtained from Miss Gross:

From among the corps of nurses is selected a head nurse for each ward, who is responsible, under the superintendent of nurses, for the management of the ward, the carrying out of the physicians' orders, the condition of the patients and the watchfulness exercised over them, and for the keeping up of supplies. The head nurses are seldom graduates, but are usually selected

from among the older of those in training — those who have had larger experience and who show a special aptitude and ability for the work. There are as many assistant nurses to each ward as are deemed necessary by the superintendent of nurses, and these are assigned their duties by the head nurse of the ward. They make the beds, dust the furniture, carry the food to the patients, and feed those who are not able to feed themselves; in general terms, they do the work of caring for the patients. In the administering of medicines, the nurses follow the written orders of the physicians and make a record of having done so. There is an average of one maid to each ward, who washes windows and does other cleaning, assists in sweeping, washing dishes, helps set the trays under the direction of the nurse, and performs other routine duties, thus enabling the nurses while on duty to give their undivided attention to the care of the patients. There is also a special woman to mop the floors. In the male wards is a force of five orderlies, who bathe and wait upon the male patients. The head orderly is a German, who has been at least ten years in the hospital. He formerly served in a hospital in Vienna, under the distinguished surgeon, Bilroth, where he had large experience in nursing. He renders efficient assistance in the surgical-room, and his services are regarded as invaluable to the hospital. The orderlies are not incorporated in the training-school.

The day nurses are on duty from 7 a. m. until 7 p. m., with an hour off each day in addition to meal hours. They are allowed one-half day each week and half of Sunday, the condition of the work permitting. Each nurse is obliged to serve not less than three nor more than four months on night duty during the course of training. The term of instruction covers a period of two years, at the expiration of which time each nurse who passes the examination prescribed by the medical staff is entitled to a diploma bearing the seal of the hospital. Instruction is imparted by the superintendent of nurses and by members of the medical and visiting staffs. Lectures are given upon the general principles of nursing, the diet of the sick, etc., and the nurses are taught at the bedside how to dress and bandage wounds and broken limbs and make the rollers for the same, how to apply poultices, blisters and fomentations, to make beds, change draw-sheets, etc.

Applicants for admission to the training-school are not admitted under 22 nor over 35 years of age. Each applicant must have received a good common school education, and she is required to present a satisfactory testimonial of her good character. She must also satisfy the conference committee as to her physical ability for the work of nursing, and must be not less than five feet two inches in height. All are received on one month's probation. Those who, at the expiration of the month, show an aptitude for the work, and prove satisfactory as to intellectual, moral and physical ability are allowed to adopt the uniform of the school, which consists of a plainly made dress of a medium shade of navy blue seersucker with white stripes, a white muslin cap with one ruffle, plain linen collars and cuffs, and white apron. The nurses dress the hair plainly, combing it high underneath the cap, and wear plain, common-sense shoes. The graduates wear neckerchiefs and black bands around their caps, but no distinction is made between the dress of the head nurses and that of the assistants. The superintendent is at liberty to dress in accordance with her own tastes. The rules relating to dress are not binding after one graduates and leaves the hospital.

While in training at the hospital the nurses are allowed board and washing, and after the first month they receive nine dollars a month; and after the first year twelve dollars a month. This, however, is not regarded as a compensating salary, but simply as a recognition of services rendered.

In addition to the weekly class recitations conducted by the superintendent of nurses, and the course of lectures delivered by the medical and visiting staffs, the nurses have the advantage of clinical instruction and are permitted to witness the examinations made and the surgical operations performed by eminent surgeons at the hospital. In the Gates cottage, the means to build which were given by Mrs. Sarah A. Gates, are performed operations in laparotomy, and the nurses have special training here. This cottage is a spacious, well-lighted and well-ventilated one-story structure, with accommodation for six patients, and provided with an operating-room and all necessary surgical appliances. All of the nurses have more or less experience in the con-

tagious disease pavilion. Two nurses are always in attendance in the surgical operating-room, whose duty it is to prepare the dressings and the instruments and to make general preparations for the surgical operations. After the operations are performed they clean the instruments and put the room in order. The instruments are washed, boiled, scrubbed, sterilized, dried, and carefully put away. Miss Gross said that the advantages afforded the nurses at the Buffalo General Hospital for witnessing the treatment of a large number of cases were very great, as patients were brought there from all parts of the country. She alluded to the favorable mention made of the standard of this institution in comparison with the Charing Cross Hospital, London, by some English nurses from the latter institution recently visiting Buffalo.

The nurses are also instructed in the theory and practice of cooking, lessons in cooking being given, and all nurses being obliged to serve one month each in the diet-kitchen in preparing desserts and special diets for private patients, and beef tea, chicken broth, etc., for all the patients. Two nurses and a maid are required to be on duty in the diet-kitchen. The meals for the ward patients, the house diets for the private patients, and the family diets are prepared in the general kitchen, where two hired cooks are employed.

The original plan of the hospital embraced a central or administration building with a right and left wing—all of brick. The right, or west wing, two stories high above the basement, was the first structure erected. This was opened for the reception of patients July 15, 1858. The central portion, three stories high above the basement, was erected in 1880. In the place of the left wing the Gates cottage, already referred to, was erected. In the rear of this in 1888 a frame cottage was built by the Misses Kimberly and their sister, Mrs. William H. Walker, as a memorial to their father, John L. Kimberly. It is a two-story structure containing twelve rooms, a diet-kitchen, bathroom, fumigating-room, and other accessories to a complete ward for treating contagious diseases, for which purpose it is used. Rearward of this is an extensive laundry well arranged for drying and airing clothes upon the roof in dry weather.

In the rear of the main hospital is the Nurses' Home, a substantial three-story brick building, likewise given by Mrs. Gates. It has comfortable and spacious accommodations for thirty-eight nurses. With few exceptions each nurse has her own room. There is a sitting-room on each floor, besides a library and one general sitting-room or parlor on the first floor. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and has in addition open fires in the sitting-rooms. A bathroom and flush closets are on each floor. The nurses take their meals in the hospital. There are no outside fire-escapes to this building, and it would seem that some should be supplied at once, especially as there is but one exit therefrom. This quiet and comfortable retreat from hospital cares is much prized by the nurses, who, in recognition of the generosity of Mrs. Gates, have caused to be placed upon the walls a suitably inscribed commemorative tablet.

The hospital is supplied with city water, but being in the highest part of the city it is necessary to use a steam force-pump to carry water sufficiently high to protect it against fire. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and are in communication with the city sewerage system. The hospital has its own ambulance always in readiness for emergency cases, and is in telephone communication with the Fitch Emergency Hospital.

At the date of my visit the whole number of patients was 109. Of these there were in private rooms and private wards, twenty-seven; in children's wards, seven; in the women's wards, twenty-three; in the typhoid ward, thirteen; in the men's medical ward, ten; and in the men's surgical ward, twenty-seven.

Since the institution was first planned great advances have been made in hospital construction, and the main hospital building fails to meet the requirements of modern science, and is not sufficiently capacious for the demands made upon it by a large and growing city. Some of its wards are too contracted; especially is this the case in the surgical ward, into which difficult cases find admission from a large district of country about Buffalo, attracted thither by the skill of its medical staff. For lack of room one of the corridors must be used as a chapel. The plan of

construction is such that the proper ventilation of its main wards is difficult, if not impracticable. It is necessary to use the basements for purposes for which they should never be used. In these unsatisfactory quarters there are eight sleeping-rooms, also the kitchen, the odors from which must find their way into the rooms above.

The hospital was found to be clean and in order, and the best results were attained that could be under the circumstances.

The following statistics will give some idea of the work of this noble charity: The number of patients admitted to the hospital during the preceding fiscal year was 2,009; the total sum expended during the same period was \$55,634.91; the total number of patients admitted since the institution was first opened till January 1, 1893, was 21,441.

Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital.

(74 Cottage street, corner of Maryland.)

This hospital was incorporated in 1872. It is under the control of a board of fifteen gentlemen trustees, who are assisted by an associate board of lady managers numbering fifty-two. Of the first-named board, F. M. Inglehart is president; Charles F. Duabar, secretary; and H. W. Burt, treasurer. The president of the ladies' board is Mrs. C. E. Selkirk; the secretary, Mrs. E. J. North; and the treasurer, Mrs. D. E. Kenyon. The executive board is composed of twelve ladies, who meet weekly. The six visiting physicians are Drs. Edward A. Fisher, George R. Stearns, John S. Halbert, Burt J. Maycock, Maurice F. Linguist and Elisha P. Hussey; and the three visiting surgeons, Drs. George F. Moseley, Henry C. Frost and Alexander M. Curtiss. All serve gratuitously. The hospital is under the immediate charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Brainard. The resident house physician is Dr. D. Young. There is a training-school department, having nineteen nurses, of which Miss Wing, a graduate nurse, is superintendent. The subordinate force consists of a housekeeper, two male nurses, one male helper, and nine housemaids.

The building was formerly a large private residence, to which additions have been made, creating a capacity for fifty patients.

Its location on a street corner and its isolation from other buildings give it light and air from every side. Detached from the main building is a two-story cottage for the nurses. The hospital is connected with the city telephone system and has its own ambulance.

The hospital was visited September ninth. It then contained thirty-two patients. All the private rooms were occupied. For a short time prior to my visit city patients had not been received in consequence of a lack of appropriations for their maintenance. There were sixteen city patients, for whom six dollars a week were paid; and three county patients, for whom four dollars a week were received. The rates for private patients vary from seven to twenty dollars a week, according to accommodations. With a paid nurse in constant attendance, the rate is eight dollars a week more. The number of patients received during the year was 338.

The nurses wear a dress of blue with white stripes. They have white aprons, white armlets and white caps. The seniors, comprising those who have served not less than one year, wear black bands on their caps. After the first year they are sent out to nurse in private families and their earnings go to support the training-school. At the end of two years the nurses receive \$100 each. While in the school they are supplied, free of charge, with their uniforms, consisting of four dresses, twelve aprons, twelve pairs of armlets, and caps. They are maintained at the hospital and supplied with books free. They attend regular courses of lectures and are required to spend one month under training in the diet kitchen.

Respecting the qualifications of nurses Mrs. Brainard said: "After making application they are examined by three physicians as to their health and education, and are taken on trial for three months. At the end of that time, if found satisfactory, they sign a contract agreeing to stay two years and abide by the rules of the house. If they graduate they are given a diploma. Applicants must have a good strong constitution, and must be healthy. A good common school education is requisite to admission, and many are rejected on account of not having this qualification or good health."

The present building having been found much too small and in many respects unsuited to the demands made upon it, a new site has been purchased on a lot bounded by Richmond, Clinton, and Delavan avenues, upon which it is proposed to erect a hospital which shall be constructed upon the most advanced principles. It is designed upon the pavilion plan and consists of a series of cottages connected by corridors. A sum deemed sufficient to warrant a commencement of the building the coming year has been raised.

The bread used here was made from flour costing five dollars and twenty-five cents a barrel, and was of unexceptionable quality.

A thorough inspection was made of the institution, and it was found to be scrupulously clean and well kept. The building, not having been constructed for a hospital, is inconvenient and its interior spaces are cramped and inadequate to its uses, but its management is worthy of commendation.

Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

(1833 Main street, Buffalo.)

This is the oldest hospital in Buffalo, having been incorporated in 1849. It was formerly located on Main street, near the medical college, but, in 1872, the demands upon the sisters made it necessary to select another site, with the intention of erecting a building thereon in keeping with the progress of the times. The foundation of the present edifice was laid in 1875. The building cost \$163,368, of which it was necessary to borrow \$40,000, thus creating a debt which still remains and stands in the way of completing the hospital upon its original plan. The buildings, as originally planned, embraced a main structure three stories high, besides the Mansard roof and basement, with wings to right and left. The north wing is still unbuilt.

The hospital is under the direction of sixteen sisters of the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Charity, Sister Florence holding the office of sister superior and Sister Angela that of secretary, the whole forming a board of management under a superior-general. Under the direction of the sisters are seven trained nurses,

some of whom have graduated as such. At the end of two years' training the nurses are awarded diplomas. There are also in service six male nurses. The medical and surgical staff, all serving gratuitously, is made up as follows: Dr. J. Cronyn, physician in chief; Drs. Matthew Willoughby, Henry C. Buswell, Floyd S. Crego and Sydney A. Dunham, assistants; Dr. H. Mynter, surgeon-in-chief, and Drs. William H. Heath, Henry D. Ingraham, Clayton M. Daniels, Herbert Mickle and Eugene A. Smith, assistants. There are three resident surgeons, namely, Drs. H. J. Newton, D. F. White and P. H. Honrigan.

The hospital was visited September sixth. There were at that date 180 patients, about two-thirds of whom were men and one-third women. The average number of patients in the hospital is about 194. Thirty-five of the patients, for whom the United States government allows eighty cents each a day, were in the marine ward. There were between thirty and forty city patients, for whom six dollars a week were allowed. In the surgical ward, always crowded, there were between thirty and thirty-five patients; in the two medical wards, fifteen patients each, besides two wards with women patients. There are twenty-five single rooms, the occupants of which pay various prices, according to accommodations and the patients' circumstances. There had been a great many cases of typhoid fever during the year, principally from the Hamburg canal district. The hospital is filled to its utmost capacity, and it is sometimes necessary to turn patients away. The north wing, as shown in the original plan of the hospital, is greatly needed. The rooms for clinics and surgical operations were undergoing changes so as to render them more convenient and accessible to the surgical ward.

The hospital occupies a healthful site. Water is supplied from the city, but it is not always to be had on the fourth floor, nor even on the third. In case of fire on these floors, reliance is had on the city fire department, and there should be electric communication with it. There are outside fire-escapes to each of the upper floors. The sewers connect with the city sewerage system. The system of heating is by steam with direct and indirect radiation. There are dining-rooms connected with each ward. The bread

used is supplied by the sisters of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. It was examined and found to be good. It was well baked and had a nice brown crust.

The books of the hospital for the first fourteen years of its existence were destroyed by fire and the records of admission were thus lost; but subsequent records show that between January, 1862, and March, 1893, the sisters received within their hospitable walls 32,305 patients. Of those recorded during the last sixteen years, or rather from 1876 to 1892, 6,234 were charity patients. The number of patients received during the year ending September 30, 1893, including those admitted to the emergency hospital, was 1,585. The magnitude of this work, as shown by these statistics, reflects lasting praise upon the sisters who devote their lives to the amelioration of human suffering.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

This branch of the hospital has been established within recent years and has added much to the efficiency of the institution. It is situated on the corner of South Division and Michigan streets, and is designed exclusively for cases of accident and injury. The building is of brick, is two stories high, and was formerly a private residence. It is supplied with city water, is connected with the city sewerage system, is lighted by gas, and is heated by natural gas. The hospital is in the immediate charge of Dr. Frederick M. Boyle, house surgeon, who is assisted by three members of a graduating class of medical students, who serve in turn. A Sister of Charity comes here from the main hospital early in the morning and remains during the day. There are two male nurses and two female cooks. The hospital is connected with the city telephone system and has a two-horse ambulance always in readiness for call. There is one ward having ten or twelve beds, one room with three beds, and another with two beds. There were six patients in the house at the time of my visit, December twenty-seventh. All patients are transferred as soon as they are able to be removed, except railroad cases, which are retained until their recovery or death. The number of admissions averages about two cases a day. The

conditions upon which patients are cared for are regulated by the hospital proper. Dr. Boyle said it was usual to have several cases of suicide on Christmas day, but this year they had none. They were generally of women whose lives were wrecked.

The Buffalo Ophthalmic Hospital.

(47 Huron street.)

This institution, under the homoeopathic school of management, was incorporated January 6, 1893. It occupies two rooms — one a reception and the other an examination room. These are open to patients from 3 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. The hospital is under the patronage of twenty citizens of Buffalo, not physicians, who see that the expenses of the work are duly met. The president of the board of trustees is Wm. H. Gratwick; secretary and treasurer, Wm. Y. Warren. The physicians rendering their services gratuitously are Drs. F. Park Lewis, W. A. M. Hadley, Fred. D. Lewis and A. Wilson Dods, active staff; and Drs. A. R. Wright, H. C. Frost, L. A. Bull and T. J. Martin, consulting staff.

The object of the institution is to assist the deserving poor and at the same time not pauperize them, but enable them to preserve their self-respect. Each case treated is paid for by the patient, consideration being taken of his means, income and the number of his family. If the applicant can pay regular rates he is not received for treatment, but referred to some specialist. So far the hospital has received no public aid. It is thought that after a time, it will become self-supporting. Between June 1, 1892, when the institution was first opened, and December 5, 1892, 350 new cases were received and over 1,100 prescriptions given.

The Buffalo Woman's Hospital.

(191 Georgia street.)

The Buffalo Woman's Hospital was organized in 1891. Although not incorporated, the beneficent aid it extends to persons in indigent circumstances makes it seem fitting to include it in the

list of Buffalo medical charities. It is under the professional direction and management of Drs. Thomas Lothrop and C. C. Frederick, who are aided by a consulting staff consisting of Drs. W. S. Tremaine, Herman Myntner, Rollin L. Banta, Henry C. Buswell, Wm. Warren Potter, Herbert Mickle, Eugene A. Smith, and Walter D. Green. The attending obstetrician and gynecologist is Dr. Carlton C. Frederick, and the clinical assistants, Drs. Jacob F. Meyer and Wm. G. Taylor. The house is under the immediate charge of Mrs. Harriet D. Storck, a graduate of the Buffalo General Hospital Training-School. Subordinate to her are five nurses in training. There are, besides, a housemaid, laundress and cook.

The objects of the hospital are twofold — the treatment of pregnant women and of diseases peculiar to women. Special hospitals of this class are now established in most of the American cities, and such a hospital has come to be recognized as a definite want in Buffalo. In addition to paying patients, for whom pleasant rooms are specially provided, worthy indigent women who are unable to pay for treatment and are suffering from any disease peculiar to their sex, and who can be relieved and restored to usefulness by surgical or medical aid, are received and cared for on the hospital wards free of expense. A dispensary for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and diseases of children is maintained in connection with the hospital, which is free to the worthy poor. Thus far the hospital has been liberally sustained by private means. Since its opening its capacity has been increased one-third by the addition of another story, and it is now equal to the demands made upon it.

The building is three stories high, and has a capacity for twenty-two beds. It is supplied with city water, lighted by gas, heated by hot-water pipes, and is connected with the telephone system.

The hospital was visited December twenty-seventh. At that date it contained twelve patients. The private rooms for paying patients, as well as the wards, are light and airy apartments, and are tastefully and comfortably furnished and supplied with the requisites to surgical cleanliness. The institution was cleanly and orderly kept and appeared to be well managed.

Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County.

(Corner of Main and East Huron streets, Buffalo.)

Incorporated in 1891, by the consolidation of the Erie County Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary and the Samaritan Eye and Ear Infirmary, under the above title. Its object is the gratuitous treatment of indigent persons suffering from diseases, injuries, or imperfections of the eye, ear, nose, or throat. Its benefits are strictly for those who are unable to pay physicians' fees. Its affairs are directed by a board of nine managers, of which Charles B. Armstrong is president; Frank W. Abbott, M. D., secretary; and Augustus B. Kellogg, treasurer. Its medical staff is made up of the following named physicians, who serve gratuitously: Drs. Frank W. Abbott, Benjamin H. Grove, Alvin A. Hubbell and Elemer Starr, surgeons in eye and ear department; Drs. Arthur G. Bennett and Benjamin F. Rogers, assistant surgeons; Drs. Francis S. Metcalfe and Horace Clark, surgeons in nose and throat department; and Dr. Edgar J. Gilroy, assistant surgeon.

The hospital has been supported this year by an appropriation of \$600 made December 1, 1892, by the board of supervisors. Medicines are furnished free, but written prescriptions are usually paid for by the patients to the druggist who puts them up. The number of persons treated during the year was 969, of whom seventy-three were old patients.

Children's Hospital of Buffalo.

(219 Bryant street.)

The wards of this beautiful charity were opened for the reception of suffering children in September, 1892. Its affairs are directed by a board of twelve ladies, of which Mrs. George Truscott is president; Mrs. Bernard Bartow, secretary, and Miss Martha T. Williams, treasurer. Co-operating with this board is an advisory board of five gentlemen, two of whom are physicians.

The medical staff consists of Dr. Bainbridge Folwell, house physician; Dr. Bernard Bartow, orthopedic surgeon, and Dr. John Parmenter, general surgeon, all of whom serve gratuitously.

The hospital is situated in a pleasant and healthful locality. The building occupied is of brick and mostly of three stories. It is well lighted, and is attractive within and without. An addition has recently been made to the original structure, increasing its efficiency and enlarging its capacity to forty patients. The property belongs to a friend of the institution, who furnishes it free to the hospital and keeps it in repair.

The hospital is in immediate charge of Miss Emily Boswell, a graduate nurse of the Boston City Hospital. Her subordinate force, soon to be increased, consisted of four day assistants. A matron has charge of the housekeeping. There are also a laundress and a cook.

At the time of my visit, September eighteenth, the hospital contained nineteen children patients — thirteen boys and six girls — ranging in age from 1 year up to 14 years. Three of the children were Poles, two were Italians, one was a Swede, and four were Germans. Thirteen of the nineteen children were confined to their beds.

Children are received on the order of public officers of the poor, at five dollars a week. Parents able to pay for the care of their children are charged from five dollars to seven dollars a week. There are six free beds for 1893, and one that has been permanently endowed by Miss Martha T. Williams. Incurable cases are not received. If there is any hope of improving or curing a child it is retained until such improvement or cure is effected. Some have been kept ten months.

Natural gas is consumed in open fireplaces to aid ventilation and to make the apartments more cheery. The playroom is an airy apartment with glazed sash in two of its sides. The institution is furnished with baby-rollers, rocking-chairs, baby-tenders, carriages, wheel crutches, various kinds of cribs, and all the appurtenances of a modern hospital of its kind. A room in the basement is fitted up for out-patients — children who have been treated and are returned for inspection and adjustment of apparatus. If found necessary they are ordered back to the institution for treatment.

A careful inspection was made of the institution, and so far as could be judged its condition and management were above criti-

cism or profitable suggestion. The establishment of an institution for the special treatment of diseased and crippled children has been a need long felt in Buffalo, and its advent will be hailed with gladness by every philanthropist.

College Dispensary of the Medical Department of the Niagara University.

(203 Ellicott street.)

Incorporated 1884 as the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Dispensary. The dispensary is directed by a committee of the medical department of the Niagara University, consisting of Drs. Thomas Lothrop and H. D. Ingraham. Through this instrumentality the university aims to provide medical and surgical aid gratuitously to such worthy sick and indigent persons as are unable to pay for medical advice. Six rooms are set apart in the college building, 203 Ellicott street, for dispensary purposes. Medicines are furnished free, except for some diseases, for which pay is asked if the patient can afford it. The work is supported by voluntary contributions of the faculty of the Niagara University. About 1,500 patients were treated during 1893. The services of the medical staff are free. It is made up as follows: Surgery, Drs. Frederick Preiss, J. Henry Dowd and F. A. Hayes; medicine, Drs. Sidney A. Dunham, James P. Wilson and Robert L. Lounsberry; nervous diseases, Dr. Floyd S. Crego; diseases of the skin, Dr. D. L. Redmond; and diseases of women and children, Dr. Henry D. Ingraham.

Fitch Accident Hospital of the Charity Organization Society.

(Fitch Institute, 165 Swan street, Buffalo.)

The hospital is under the general direction of a committee of the council of the Charity Organization Society, of which George P. Sawyer is chairman. The staff of the hospital is made up as follows: Dr. John Parmenter, attending surgeon and medical director; Dr. Edward J. Meyer, assistant attending surgeon; Dr.

John H. Pryor, attending physician; Dr. Roswell Park, consulting surgeon; Dr. John J. Cullinane, house surgeon; Dr. Ernest Ruffner, junior house surgeon; Josephine F. Royan, supervising nurse.

The object of this branch of the Charity Organization Society is to provide temporary care and treatment for persons accidentally injured, confining its benefactions to emergency cases only. Indigent persons are received free, but a moderate charge is made to those able to pay. The principal part of the first floor (above the stores) of the Fitch Institute building is appropriated to this work. Here are the reception-room and office, house surgeon's room, operating-room, bathroom, a small kitchen, linen-room, two wards, each with a capacity for eight beds, and two private rooms. On the floor above are the rooms for nurses, the house surgeon, night orderly and other employees.

The business affairs of the hospital and the laying in of supplies are under the immediate charge of the supervising nurse, who has had five years' experience in the Buffalo General Hospital. She is aided by an assistant nurse in surgical training. The house surgeon has charge of the patients. In addition to the house surgeon and his assistant there are two medical students acting in turn. There are also a night orderly and one maid, with hired assistants when necessary. The janitor of the building is required to serve when called. The hospital is in connection with the city telephone system, and has both a two-horse and a one-horse ambulance subject to call. There are electric bells in the rooms of the various officers and in the ambulance stable, by means of which calls are made from the office. The officers and employees of the institution take their meals at a restaurant and the dietary of the patients is supplied from the same source. The laundrying is done outside. The bedsteads are of a special hospital pattern and have woven-wire mattresses. All the appliances of the hospital appear to be of the most modern and approved kind. A very complete ambulance bag and a bandage winder are in use. A similar bag, containing the requisites used in the first treatment of the injured, and a similar bandage winder were exhibited by the hospital at the World's Fair, for which articles an award was made.

The clothing of patients entering the hospital is laid aside and clean hospital clothing furnished them while they remain. At the time of my visit, December twenty-seventh, a patient had just died from the effects of injuries caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove; another, a sailor, had fallen down three flights of stairs and broken his skull.

Miss Royan stated that they had sometimes for a day as many as twelve patients at a time and sometimes as many as ten for six or seven weeks. In the business season the average would be about thirteen a day, including those having maimed fingers, simple fractures of the arm, etc., who would not require being put to bed. Patients received by order of railroad companies are retained until their discharge is ordered by the railroad company's physician; other patients are transferred to their homes or to other institutions when able to be removed.

The work of the hospital greatly increased during the nine months preceding October first, there having been 544 more cases reported than during the same period the preceding year. The total number of cases treated in the hospital during the nine months ending October 1, 1893, was 1,472. Of these, 352 were brought to the hospital by its ambulances. There were transferred to the general hospital, fifty-five; to other hospitals, fourteen; to residences, sixty-seven. There were discharged as recovered, 1,187, and as improved, twenty-five. The number that died was twenty-eight. The ambulances are brought into requisition for other than the hospital service, they having transported to other places during the period named 155 accident cases. The disbursements for the hospital during the nine months preceding October first were \$6,100.13.

Fitch Provident Dispensary of the Charity Organization Society.

(Room of the Fitch Institute, corner Swan and Michigan streets, Buffalo.)

This dispensary is under the direction of the same committee of the Charity Organization Society as is the Fitch Accident Hospital. George P. Sawyer is chairman of the committee. The

staff consists of Dr. DeWitt H. Sherman, physician-in-chief, and Dr. Albert T. Lytle, attending physician. Besides, there are two students from the department of pharmacy of the University of Buffalo in daily attendance.

The object of the dispensary is to dispense medical and surgical aid to the worthy poor who are unable to pay for it. A small payment is expected for medicines prescribed, but this is usually left discretionary with the applicant. The number of new patients treated from January 1 to October 1, 1893, was 396; the number of treatments given, 1,317; number of prescriptions dispensed, 632.

Flagler Hospital.

(Corner West Main street and Bristol avenue, Lockport.)

The Flagler Hospital was opened in 1889. The building occupied is a two-story frame structure, formerly a private residence, and was given to the city of Lockport, with the lot upon which it stands, by Thomas T. Flagler, for a "City Hospital." As there is no specific fund provided for the maintenance of the hospital its use at present is restricted to emergency cases. It is contemplated, however, to incorporate the work and extend its scope to general hospital purposes.

The hospital, which has a capacity of ten rooms, is supplied with city water, connected with the city sewerage system, lighted by kerosene and heated by stoves. It is supported by city funds and is under the immediate control of a hospital committee, consisting of Dr. L. W. Bristol and James R. Compton.

University Dental Infirmary.

(24 High street, Buffalo.)

Like the University Dispensary, the University Dental Infirmary is connected with the medical department of the University of Buffalo. It is directed by a board consisting of Drs. C. Barrett, A. P. Southwick and F. E. Howard. Dr. Barrett has charge of the medical and surgical departments; Dr. A. P. Southwick

The operative department; and Dr. G. D. Snow of the mechanical department. All serve gratuitously. The dental department occupying five rooms in the university building, is open from 9.30 a. m. till 4 o'clock p. m., daily, for treatment of all oral diseases. The service is entirely free, except when valuable material is used, which the patient is required to pay for. The daily average attendance of patients is about twenty-five. The expenses are met by the dental department of the university.

University Dispensary.

(24 High street, Buffalo.)

The University Dispensary is connected with the medical department of the University of Buffalo. The dispensary was opened for the treatment of the worthy poor in May, 1893. It is governed by a committee of the medical faculty of the university, consisting of Dr. Charles G. Stockton, chairman; Drs. M. D. Mann and Charles Cary. The dispensary staff, serving gratuitously, is made up as follows: General practice, Drs. Allen A. Jones, George Himmelsbach and DeWitt H. Sherman; surgery, Drs. Edward J. Meyer and J. Franklin Whitwell; diseases of women, Drs. M. A. Crockett and F. B. Willard; diseases of the nervous system, Drs. James W. Putnam and James A. Gibson; diseases of children, Drs. H. U. Williams and Irving M. Snow; diseases of the skin, Drs. Ernest Wende and Grover Wende; diseases of the nose and throat, Drs. Henry J. Mulford and George F. Cott; diseases of the eye and ear, Drs. Julius Pohlman, Elmer Starr and H. Y. Grant; diseases of the genito-urinary system, Drs. Wm. H. Bergtold and Wm. H. Heath.

The treatment is free to the worthy poor. The doors are open daily from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock p. m. There is one room for each department, besides a large room for dispensing medicines and a waiting-room. The daily average number of patients treated is about forty. The expenses are borne by the medical department of the university.

The Women's Christian Association Hospital.

(Jamestown.)

This hospital is purely a charitable enterprise conducted by the Women's Christian Association of Jamestown. A subordinate board, of which Mrs. C. C. Burtch is president, is intrusted with the routine affairs of the institution, which is in the immediate charge of Miss Christina Hall, a graduate of the Toronto General Hospital, Canada. Miss Hall is assisted by five nurses who are in training. The physicians of Jamestown give their services gratuitously to this good work. They change each quarter, and it is arranged so that one allopathic and one homoeopathic practitioner serve at the same time.

The hospital building is of brick, two stories high, and was formerly a large private residence. It occupies an elevated situation on a corner lot in a quiet neighborhood. Its capacity is for twenty-three patients, and it contained that number at one time last winter. The number of patients received during the year was 170. The building is supplied with city water. The sewers at present lead to cesspools, but it is hoped that connection ere long will be made with the city system, which is extending in this direction. Flush-closets are used within the building. The house is in connection with the telephone system. The need of a building for contagious and infectious diseases is felt, and plans have already been laid to erect one. There is also great need of a nurses' cottage, and it is proposed to erect one the coming year, using towards its construction a thousand dollars contributed by a former patient.

The hospital is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and the board fee of patients. Private patients having rooms are always expected to pay for their care. Ward patients also, if able to do so; if unable, they are not refused admittance. There are a good many patients who have been injured while employed on the railway, for whom five dollars a week is charged. County patients are charged for at the rate of four dollars a week.

When visited, July nineteenth, every department of the hospital appeared to be in order, and cleanliness was everywhere observed.

Since my visit to the hospital Mrs. Burtch has written me under date of November third: "I am glad to be able to inform you that our new cottage is under way, and we hope to occupy it this winter. It will cost about \$2,000. Our work has been, like all pioneer work, rather hard to start, but we make steady progress each year, which encourages us to go on, hoping to become an acknowledged necessity and to do a much larger work than we have yet done. We feel that our present success has been largely due to our efficient superintendent, Miss Hall."

Conclusion.

It does not come within the scope of this report to cover the entire field of organized charitable, saving and reform work carried on in the eighth judicial district. There are a large number of societies and organizations, some of them incorporated and some not incorporated, which sustain one or more branches of benevolent work in connection with other work having a different primary aim. Among these may be mentioned the Women's Christian Association, of Buffalo, which maintains an employment bureau, and provides in its spacious and commodious edifice on Niagara square a temporary refuge for women who are strangers and in distress; the Catholic Home on Franklin street, Buffalo, having a like object; the Christian Endeavor societies; the societies of St. Vincent de Paul; the religious sisterhoods of the Roman Catholic Church; the circles of King's Daughters; and various kinds of philanthropic and benevolent societies.

In looking backward, at the conclusion of this task, which, though laborious, has been a pleasant one, and reviewing the work accomplished in this judicial district during the past twenty years, we see here, as in many other parts of the State, that great advances have been made and many desirable reforms effected. The dependent children have been removed from the poorhouses and provided for in families, orphan asylums, and other appro-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

and legislation has been secured forbidding the reception of those over 2 years of age into the poorhouses. Formerly in the county-houses, have been, likewise, received and brought under State care. Special provision has been made for feeble-minded women, and the provision for the blind, deaf and dumb, and idiotic children has been extended to meet the needs of these classes. Hospital provision has been made for sick and crippled children, general hospitals have been enlarged and multiplied, emergency hospitals with every modern appliance for rendering immediate aid to accident and emergency cases have been established, and, through the advances made in medical science, wonderful cures are effected. Through organization, protection is now extended to children maltreated or neglected by parents or guardians, improved methods have been adopted for elevating neglected children and for reforming wayward and delinquent children, and separate reformatory treatment provided for offending women, formerly lodged in penitentiaries and jails. In the condition of nearly all the charitable institutions in the eighth judicial district great improvements have been made. The buildings are, in many respects, better adapted to their purposes, and their sanitary arrangements are more complete. In many places new structures have taken the place of old ones and facilities created for better classifying the inmates and for more convenient and economical administration. Through charity organization, the administration of public relief has been more efficiently directed, the public burden lessened, society improved, and the people have been taught the fallacy of promiscuous giving and heedlessly aiding the worthless and undeserving.

The steady influx of foreign immigrants that has continued through many years has caused a large increase of mixed populations in our towns and cities, including many helpless and often unworthy dependents, and has created a necessity for vigorous and watchful effort to bring the discordant element in this increased population into harmony with our American system. The long-continued strain has been severe upon charity, reform and missionary workers, but their humane efforts have distine-

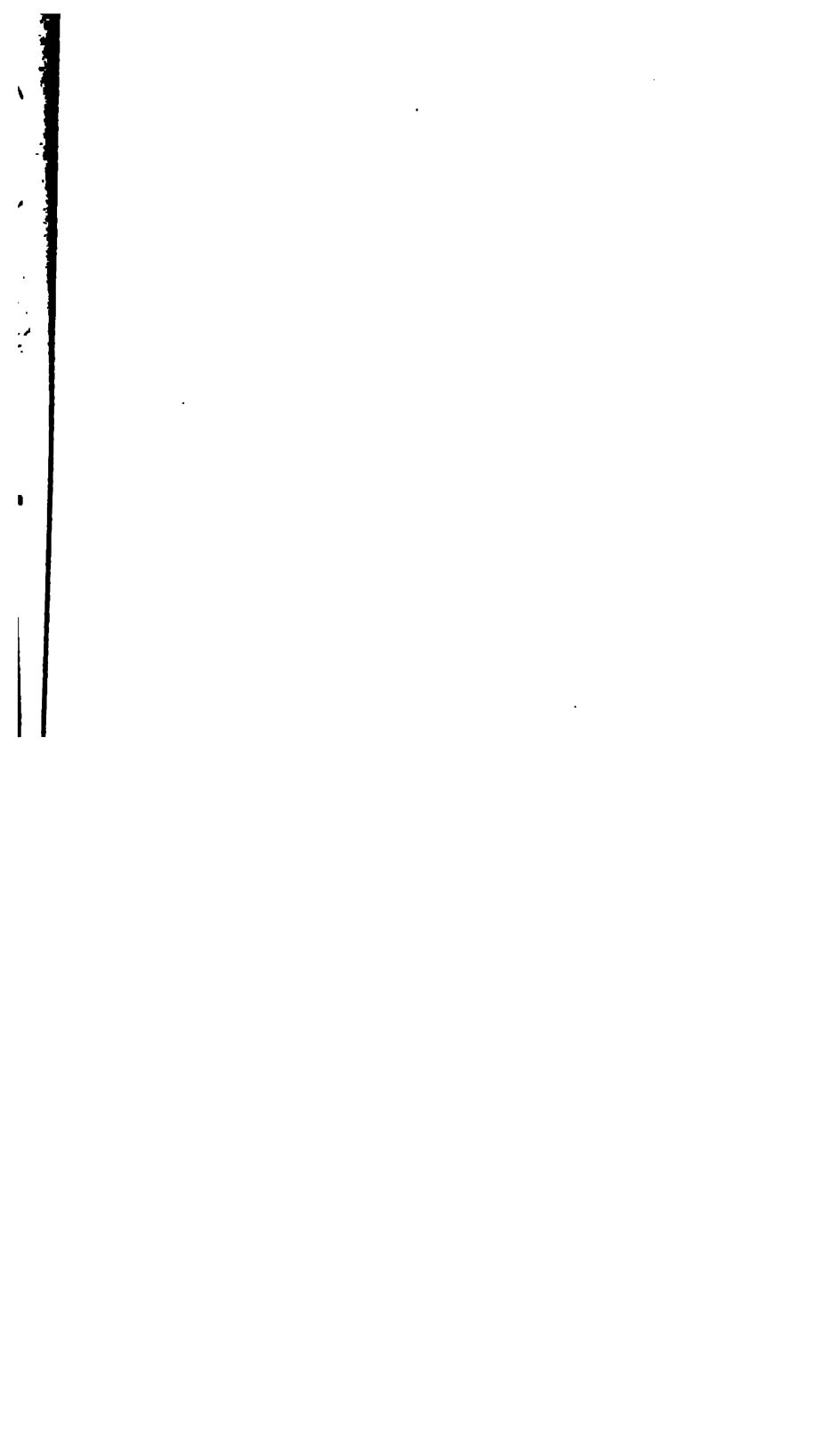
tively marked the generation in which they live. To meet the issues of the times, men and women of all religions are engaged in educational and reform work. The public conscience is awakened, and the benevolent, as never before, are aiding in every movement to relieve human suffering and elevate humanity. Not only has it been necessary to assimilate the incongruous elements of a mixed foreign population with our civilization and to counteract the ever upspringing influences of social deterioration in our midst, but the recent depression in business and the widespread distress among the worthy and industrious unemployed now call for still larger sacrifices and still greater effort, which will require patience, fortitude and perseverance, and the exercise of a broad spirit of benevolence to meet. We will hope that the experience we are now passing through may make us wiser, stronger and better able to cope hereafter with the difficult problems of social and political economy.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

Commissioner.

Dated Albany, *December 30*, 1893.



REPORT

ON THE

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

By Commissioner CRAIG.

R E P O R T.

To the State Board of Charities:

The New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, was visited by Commissioner Craig, and inspected with Gen. William F. Rogers, the superintendent, July 21, 1893.

The census is shown by the consolidated morning report of that day, of which the following is a copy:

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME,

BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.

CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORT FOR JULY 21, 1893.

OFFICERS:—COMMANDANT, 1; ADJUTANT, 1; QUARTERMASTER, 1; SURGEONS, 2; ENGINEER, 1; MATRON, 1; TOTAL, 7.

	PRESENT.						ABSENT.				PRESENT AND ABSENT.		Aggregate, last return.	Total present July 21, 1892.	Aggregate July 21, 1892.	Vacant beds.	Temperature A. M.	Temperature M.	Temperature P. M.
	For duty—members subject to detail.	Extra duty—members in hospital.	Sick—in hospital.	Sick—T. A. P. in hospital.	Temporarily at post.	Total, this return.	Total, last return.	Members with leave.	Sick—members in same asylum.	Members without leave.	Total, this return.	Total, last return.	Aggregate, this return.	Aggregate, last return.					
Company A	104	5	41	2	124	154	154	64	0	3	72	68	930	1,000	44	44	.....	.....	.....
Company B	119	4	12	1	136	137	137	50	0	3	68	68	203	203	49	49	.....	.....	.....
Company C	100	10	17	1	128	129	129	81	0	4	90	90	319	319	52	52	.....	.....	.....
Company D	82	0	13	1	96	104	104	70	1	2	74	74	178	178	32	32	.....	.....	.....
Company E	67	2	6	1	76	81	81	61	1	5	67	67	148	148	41	41	.....	.....	.....
Company F	89	3	12	1	105	106	106	48	2	4	54	54	160	160	40	40	.....	.....	.....
Company G	74	7	9	1	91	92	92	55	1	1	28	28	150	150	34	34	.....	.....	.....
Totals	635	40	110	2	887	893	795	442	18	21	481	485	1,384	1,350	1,342	309	65	76	78

CHANGES SINCE LAST REPORT.

GAIN.

Company A. From A. W. L. to duty
 Company B. From A. W. L. to duty
 Company C. From A. W. L. to duty
 Company D. From A. W. L. to duty
 Company E. From A. W. L. to duty
 Company F. From A. W. L. to duty
 Company G. From A. W. L. to duty

John Shanley.
 Benjamin Trayer.
 Daniel Guinard.
 John Targan.

Company D.
 Company E.
 Company F.

T. A. P.
 T. A. P.
 From A. W. O. L. to duty.

GAIN.

George Wittie.
 Charles C. W. W. W.
 Jeremiah J. W. W.

The average number present during the first half of the fiscal year, from September thirtieth to April first, embracing the inclement season, during which the members who have obtained furloughs for the summer months usually return, is greater; and during the last three years has varied as follows: From September 30, 1890, to April 1, 1891, average number present, 1,130; from September 30, 1891, to April 1, 1892, average number present, 956; from September 30, 1892, to April 1, 1893, average number present 991.

The entire fiscal years for 1890-91, and 1891-92, show variances as follows: the average number present from September 30, 1891, to October 1, 1892, was 1,003; and for the same period, 1891-92, it was 864.

This falling off has led authorities to assume that there will be a continued and uninterrupted decrease of membership in the future. But it is the opinion of the superintendent, that the lapse of three decades from the war, while attended with a diminution of its survivors, has witnessed an increase of the number of them who are subject to the infirmities of old age and aggravations of diseases, which will more than offset the decrease by decease of veterans, for an indefinite time. The comparison with the first half of the last fiscal year now drawing to its close affords partial verification of this theory. The proportion of inmates in the hospital shown by the foregoing census furnishes further confirmation.

An inspection of the hospital discovers many of the patients suffering with diseases which, as secondary effects, are the results of vicious habits.

Such inspection also reveals insane patients, including subjects of general paresis.

As the outcome of such observations in the hospital the visiting commissioner requested the surgeon to give statements including the number of insane patients, and of patients suffering from

other diseases, classified. Which statements, having been furnished, copies of the same are here given, to wit:

Number treated in hospital during year 1892-93.....	351
Number treated in convalescent cottages	65
Number treated at sick call, each case counted but once during the year	918

1364

Number of deaths	94
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 for whole number cared for.....	69

Number totally insane, treated during the year 1892-93....	10
Number impaired cerebation, not classed as insane	23

33

Number totally blind	8
Number partially blind	75

Total	83
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Number sent to hospital for insane	83
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A list of diseases in the hospital at Soldiers' Home, Bath, Y., August 8, 1893:

Alcoholism	1
Ankylosis of knee and elbow joint	1
Asthma	2
Blindness	1
Catarrh	1
Cataract	1
Cystitis	1
Cancer	1
Dyspepsia	1
Degeneration of spinal cord	1
Diarrhoea	3
Dysentery	1
Dementia	5

Ephemeral fever	1
Epilepsy	1
Empyema	1
Eczema	1
Fracture of thigh bone	2
Febricula	1
General debility	12
Hydrocele	1
Hernia (single)	4
Hernia (double)	2
Hemorrhoids	11
Haemoptosis	1
Incontinence of urine	6
Injury to leg and spine	1
Injury to leg	1
Locomotor ataxia	8
Lesion mitral	6
Lesion aortic	3
Mitral regurgitation of heart	1
Nephritis chronic	3
Neuralgia	1
Neuralgia of the hip	1
Oedema	3
Paralysis	4
Phthisis	10
Phthisis, incipient	1
Paraplegia	1
Paralysis agitans	3
Paresis	2
Pleuritis	1
Peritonitis	1
Rheumatism, chronic	24
Syphilis	2
Strangulated hernia	1
Sarcoma	1
Senility	19

Tuberculosis	1
Urethral stricture	1
Varicose veins (one leg)	2
Varicose veins (both legs)	3
Varicose ulcer	1

The case book and records kept by the surgeon were shown by him to the visiting commissioner. From examinations made of various cases and entries, it is believed that the books and records are carefully kept in proper form.

The hospital and other wards appeared to be neat and clean. All the buildings and grounds were found well kept and in good order.

The reported dietary is as follows, to wit:

WEEKLY BILL OF FARE.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast beef or mutton, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter, pudding, coffee, fruit in season.

Supper.—Stewed fruit, cheese, bread, butter, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Mutton stew, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled beef, soup, vegetables, cold slaw, bread, coffee.

Supper.—Hominy, bread, butter, syrup, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Bread, butter, toast, coffee, hash.

Dinner.—Boiled beef, potatoes, chow chow, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper.—Oatmeal, syrup, cold corned beef, butter, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Ham or shoulder, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Pork and beans, bread, coffee.

Supper.—Milk toast, corn meal mush, syrup, bread, butter, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast.— Hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.— Roast beef, mashed potatoes, gravy, bread, coffee.

Supper.— Prune pudding, bread, butter, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast.— Boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.— Fresh fish, gravy, potatoes, cold slaw, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper.— Ginger cakes, rice, cheese, bread, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast.— Beef stew or hash, toast, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.— Corned beef, cabbage, bean soup, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Supper.— Rice pudding, cold corned beef, bread, butter, tea.

At the time of the visit an addition was being erected in rear of the central building, the first floor of which is used as the main mess-room and kitchen. The water-closets in the upper stories of this building used as dormitories were located within the dormitories. The location of these water-closets will be transferred to the new addition. The work in the hospital ward had not yet commenced, but the materials were being prepared, and the construction was to begin as soon as the mechanics could be spared from the additions to the other wards.

Four new steam boilers of the most approved pattern, are being substituted for all the boilers now in use. These it is expected will do the work of those displaced at a large reduction in the cost of fuel. They will be ready for use early in October.

The foregoing improvements are to be made under the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, by chapter 726 of the Laws of 1893.

It is believed that no additional appropriation for additions or reconstructions or extraordinary repairs will be required during the next year.

The cost, per capita, for the last fiscal year was \$168.45.

The general government, through the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, now contributes to the State Home, \$100 per year, for each member subsisted or taken care of by the State Home.

This annual contribution of \$100, per capita, is paid directly into the State treasury.

It has been suggested that the net cost of maintenance should be further reduced by proper application of pensions of inmates who have no persons dependent upon them.

But the trustees would be required to report quarterly, to the board of managers of the National Home, the amount thus retained, which would be deducted from the allowance of \$100, per capita, of the average number supported during the quarter.

The following is a copy of notice to pensioners by general order No. 42, to wit:

“NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.”

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME,
BATH, N. Y., *February 13, 1891.*

“General Order No. 42.—The following extract from the rules and regulations for the government of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, together with a resolution in reference thereto, adopted by the board of trustees, at a regular meeting, held on the 12th day of February, 1891, is hereby published for the information of all whom it may concern:

“Rule No. 10.—If the applicant is a United States pensioner, he must file with his application a consent or agreement to transfer to the superintendent immediately after receiving his quarterly pension, the whole amount received by him as such pensioner. The money so paid shall be deposited with the treasurer of the home, subject to the disposition of the board of trustees, and he will execute any necessary power or voucher for receiving the same.

"Resolved, That the superintendent of the home be directed to pay out of the pension money received from members thereof, under Standing Rule No. 10 of the board, to each pensioner, a sum not exceeding at the rate of six dollars per month, and that all pensions exceeding that sum be retained by him for the further action of the board.

"Adopted.

"By order of

"GEN. WILLIAM F. ROGERS,

Superintendent.

"S. H. LEAVITT,

Adjutant."

Dated, October 11, 1893.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR CRAIG,

State Commissioner of Charities, Seventh District.

R E P O R T

ON

THE ANCHORAGE AT ELMIRA.

By Commissioner CRAIG.



REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

This matter having come under my action and supervision, in my capacity as president of the board, I submit thereon my report as follows:

"The Anchorage," which was organized April 1, 1890, and incorporated under the general laws April 9, 1891, as a private institution, was by special act, chapter 227 of the Laws of 1892, authorized among other things to receive women committed to it by certain courts or magistrates, "for the proper care and maintenance, the disciplinary and reformatory treatment and probationary release on parole of such women while so in its custody," but only on the condition precedent that the approval of the by-laws, the buildings and the management of the corporation should in manner provided be made and certified by the State Board of Charities.

A printed copy of the said act is hereto appended, and designated "Exhibit A," to which reference is herein made as a part hereof.

After the passage of the said act, Commissioner Stewart, the chairman of the standing committee on reformatories, appointed by the board, with Commissioner Craig, as president of the board, and Commissioner Walrath as member of the board for the judicial district in which "The Anchorage" is situated, made an inspection of the building in which the inmates of the institution were detained, and made their report of such inspection and of their conclusions to the board, which report, dated July 13, 1892, is hereto appended and designated "Exhibit B," and herein referred to as a part hereof.

In pursuance of the said report the trustees of "The Anchorage" were requested to revise their by-laws and adjust them to the requirements of the statute. In accordance with such request

the trustees have submitted to me several proposed sets of by-laws, all of which have been radically defective and in violation of the statute, except the last set, which was received in September, 1893, and is hereto appended and designated "Exhibit C," and herein referred to as part hereof.

The importance of the by-laws suggested by the statute is such as to justify the State board in the delay, which has been caused by the omissions and negligence of the trustees.

Hereto appended and designated "Exhibit D" is a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mrs. Julia E. Smith, as vice-president of "The Anchorage," dated December 24, 1892, the terms of which show points which should be preserved in the matter, and to which reference is made as part hereof.

The search of title referred to in the letter was furnished by the trustees, and was by me submitted to the Attorney-General. The opinion of the Attorney-General required further search and proofs of title which, with required tax searches, were not in complete form, furnished by the trustees before September, 1893; and the tax searches have not yet been furnished.

The letter of the Attorney-General, dated January 5, 1893, and the completed search and proofs of title and tax searches, are herewith submitted to be filed in the office of the board.

So recently as the middle of September, 1893, the proposed by-laws remained in a chaotic condition, with illegal as well as imperfect provisions. Appended hereto is a copy of my letter of September 14, 1893, to the secretary of the trustees, designated "Exhibit E," and made part hereof.

The by-laws, as now perfected are, in my opinion, without such serious defects as to require further delay or to prevent the approval of the board; and are hereto appended and designated "Exhibit C," and are herein referred to as part hereof.

On September twenty-seventh, while in Elmira in the matter of the investigation of the State reformatory, I visited "The Anchorage" for a few minutes. My inspection though short was sufficiently long to observe that no great alterations had been made in construction or arrangement on the ground floor, but that a

radical change for the worse had been made in housekeeping, as evidenced by the extremely untidy condition of the kitchen and the rear entrance thereto. The kitchen and household work thus defectively performed by the inmates can not be the means of effectively training them in proper habits of industry and cleanliness.

There was a new matron who informed me that she had been in charge about one month.

The inmates were, on my visit, nine in number; and the matron advised me that some of them had been committed by magistrates. If such is the fact, it is in violation of the statute, as the State board has given no certificate of approval.

Appended hereto and designated "Exhibit F" is a copy of my letter to the secretary of "The Anchorage," of date September 29, 1893.

The delays and negligence of the trustees have imposed additional and unnecessary labor upon the State board in repeated examinations of papers, and inspections and correspondence.

The care of inmates voluntarily intrusted is not a sufficient preparation for the proper discipline and treatment of those committed by courts and magistrates without a full compliance with the terms of the statute, and adoption of by-laws making provisions similar to those of State reformatories.

It is recommended that the by-laws be approved, but that further approval, under section 2 of the statute, be withheld until the adjourned meeting, and until further examination by the commissioner of the district.

Dated October 2, 1893.

OSCAR CRAIG,
President.

Since the foregoing report was signed I have received by mail two letters, from Francis E. Baldwin, each dated September 30, 1893, which letters are separately filed herewith.

Dated October 11, 1893.

OSCAR CRAIG,
President.

EXHIBIT A.

Chap. 227.

AN AOT in relation to the Anchorage in the city of Elmira.

APPROVED by the Governor, April 5, 1892; passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Anchorage, a corporation created under the general laws of this state for the promotion of Christian work and the improvement of the spiritual and moral condition of women who shall come under its care, and having its location in the city of Elmira, may make by-laws not inconsistent with law, providing for its custody, with or without confinement in its buildings in such city of women committed to it in pursuance of this act; for the proper care and maintenance, the disciplinary and reformatory treatment and probationary release on parole of such women while so in its custody; and for such administration of its affairs as to its trustees may seem desirable, by an executive committee to be composed of at least five of its trustees.

§ 2. The by-laws of such corporation may be submitted to the state board of charities for approval. The state board of charities may make and annex to a copy of such by-laws its certificate in writing, dated the day when made, to the effect that it approves such by-laws and that one or more members of such board within thirty days before the date of such certificate personally inspected the buildings and management of such corporation, and that such board is satisfied that such corporation is properly prepared to and will for at least one year thereafter receive into its custody and properly care for women committed to it in pursuance of this act.

§ 3. Such copy of the by-laws of said corporation and certificate of the state board of charities annexed thereto may, within one

year after the date of such certificate, be filed and recorded in the clerk's office of the county of Chemung and a copy of such by-laws and certificate duly certified by the clerk of Chemung county may be filed and recorded in the clerk's office of each of the counties of Steuben, Schuyler, Tompkins and Tioga.

§ 4. If the state board of charities shall make such certificate and any women shall be committed to the Anchorage in pursuance of this act, one or more of the members of such board shall so long as any women so committed shall remain in the custody thereof, annually within sixty days before the expiration of each year after the date of such certificate, personally inspect the buildings and management of such corporation; and such board shall after such inspection make a certificate in writing, dated as of the day upon which it is made, either substantially to the same effect as the first certificate or substantially to the contrary effect; and the certificate so made shall be filed by such board in each county clerk's office in which the certificate of the last previous year shall have been filed. And after the filing of such certificate substantially contrary to such first certificate no commitments shall be made to the Anchorage by virtue of this act.

§ 5. During the period of one year after the date of the first certificate of the state board of charities filed in the clerk's office of Chemung county and during each year after the date of the filing of each subsequent certificate of the state board of Charities substantially to the same effect as the first certificate, the recorder of the city of Elmira shall commit any woman between sixteen and thirty years of age convicted by him or by the court of special sessions held by him of being a prostitute or of frequenting any house of ill-fame, or of disorderly conduct or of being a disorderly person, for the first offense; and may commit any woman actually or apparently under twenty years of age, convicted by the court of special sessions held by such recorder of any misdemeanor, to the Anchorage, to be there detained subject to its by-laws so approved by the state board of charities and filed.

§ 6. Any magistrate in any other county in which a certified copy of such certificate of the state board of charities is author-

ized to be filed may, if a certified copy of such first certificate or of any subsequent certificate of the state board of charities to the same effect shall be filed in such county during the period of one year after the date of any such certificate, commit any woman between sixteen and thirty years of age convicted by such magistrate or by a court of special sessions held by such magistrate of prostitution or of frequenting any house of ill-fame, or of disorderly conduct or of being a disorderly person for the first offense, and any woman actually or apparently under twenty-one years of age; and any woman convicted by the court of special sessions held by such magistrate of a misdemeanor, to the Anchorage, to be there detained subject to the rules and regulations of the state board of charities.

§ 7. No person committed to the Anchorage in pursuance of this act shall be deprived of her liberty by virtue of such commitment for a longer period than such person might have been committed to a county jail upon conviction of the offense of which the conviction was had by virtue of which the commitment was made.

§ 8. The board of supervisors of any county from which commitments are authorized to be made to the Anchorage by virtue of this act may contract with the Anchorage for the support of women committed to the Anchorage from such county, and the amount payable to the Anchorage in pursuance of such contract shall be a county charge upon such county.

§ 9. After the state board of charities shall have approved the by-laws of the Anchorage, such by-laws shall not thereafter be changed except with the approval of such board. If the state board of charities shall at any time make a certificate substantially contrary to the effect of such first certificate made by it, such board of charities shall immediately thereupon cause each woman then in the custody of the Anchorage by virtue of this act to be taken before a magistrate or a court of special sessions of the town, city or village from which such woman was committed, and such magistrate or court may thereupon discharge such woman from such commitment or may recommit such woman to the county jail of the county for a period which together with the period since the date of the first commitment shall not exceed

the total period for which such woman might have been committed to jail upon her original conviction by virtue of which her commitment to the Anchorage was made.

§ 10. The executive committee of said Anchorage shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as the board of trustees shall provide, any female so committed thereto according to the terms of said sentence and commitment, and to cause the rearrest in any county of this state, and return to said Anchorage, of any person who may have escaped therefrom or been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in such case of such rearrest and return, to detain her as aforesaid from the time of such return, for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her time at the time of her escape or conditional discharge.

§ 11. The executive committee shall employ suitable persons to convey from the place of conviction to the said Anchorage, all women duly committed thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs. All expenses of such conveying shall be paid by the treasurer of the board of said Anchorage.

§ 12. In any case of the escape of any inmate from said Anchorage, any person duly employed by said executive committee to convey to said Anchorage women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this state without a warrant, and forthwith to convey her to said Anchorage; and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody until she can be removed to said Anchorage, as in case of her first commitment thereto.

§ 13. Any person committed to the Anchorage may be discharged therefrom conditionally or otherwise in the discretion of the executive committee, whenever, in the judgment of said committee, there is satisfactory evidence of the reformation of such person, provided that in no case of sentence for a certain definite period shall commutation or abridgement of sentence be made for more than one-third of the period specified in the

warrant of commitment without the concurrence in writing of the committing magistrate, or of his successor in office.

§ 14. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said Anchorage may be arrested and returned thereto upon the warrant of the executive committee of said Anchorage, issued by order of said committee, signed and attested by the chairman of said committee, which warrant shall briefly state the reason for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said executive committee to convey to said Anchorage persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered may be executed by such person in any county of this state.

§ 15. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court committing any woman under authority given by this act immediately to notify the superintendent of said Anchorage of such conviction, and to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birthplace, occupation, previous commitment, if any, and for what offenses (and last place of residence of such woman or women) so committed; and them together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said Anchorage, who shall enter and keep in a book of record all these and such other facts as are, by law, required concerning inmates of poor-houses.

§ 16. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said Anchorage shall, before so committing her, inquire into and for the purpose of the case determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age as so determined shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated, it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated, and the statement of age of such female so made in said warrant of commitment shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding relating to such detention.

§ 17. Whenever any person committed to such institution by a magistrate, court or justice of the peace, as provided in this act,

shall, by reason of insubordination or other improper conduct, prove, in the judgment of the executive committee of said institution, to be an improper subject for care in said Anchorage, it shall be the duty of the executive committee of said Anchorage, thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was committed, in the custody of one of the persons employed by said executive committee to convey to said Anchorage women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county to be by said sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said Anchorage, or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county to be by such court or magistrate resentenceed for the offense for which she was committed to said Anchorage, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not been committed to said Anchorage, and, in such case, all costs and expenses incurred and paid by said board of trustees on account of such female so returned shall be a county charge upon such county to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of trustees and credited to the account to which such expenses were charged.

§ 18. In case any woman committed to said Anchorage at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of a nursing child in her care under one year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother, and remain in said Anchorage until such time as, in the opinion of the board of trustees, such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere.

§ 19. For the safe management and discipline of said Anchorage the superintendent thereof is hereby given, and is required to exercise, in regard to women committed to said Anchorage, the same power as jail-keepers and constables have, in regard to persons committed or held in custody of said officers.

§ 20. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of the freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the constitution of the state of New York.

§ 21. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXHIBIT B.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN RELATION TO THE ANCHORAGE.

955 COLLEGE AVENUE, ELMIRA, N. Y.

(Incorporated 1891.)

Superintendent, Miss CASSIE SMITH.

Inspected June 15, 1892, by the president of the board, Commissioner Craig, and Commissioner Stewart, chairman of the standing committee on reformatories, and Commissioner Walrath, of the district including Elmira.

CENSUS ON THAT DAY.

Officers .....	.....
Women inmates .....	.....
Babies .....	.....
Total .....	.....

The Anchorage was incorporated by citizens of Elmira under the general law, March 19, 1891, and the certificate of incorporation states its object to be "The promotion of Christian work and the improvement of the spiritual, moral and mental condition of women who shall come under our care either voluntarily or by sentence of a court or judge."

By chapter 227 of the Laws of 1892, it was provided that, if on submission to it by the managers of the institution, the State Board of Charities should make and annex to a copy of its by-laws the certificate of the said State board in writing, dated the day when made, to the effect that it approves the by-laws of The Anchorage, and that one or more members of the State Board of Charities, within thirty days before the date of such certificate

cate, personally inspected the buildings and management of such corporation, and that such board is satisfied that such corporation is properly prepared to and will for at least one year thereafter receive into its custody and properly care for women committed to it in pursuance of said act. That thereafter, on the filing of such certificate or a copy thereof in the clerk's office of the counties of Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler, Tompkins and Tioga, the recorder of the city of Elmira, or any magistrate in any of the counties named above shall or may commit any women between the ages of 16 and 30 years of age, under conviction of any crimes or misdemeanors specified in said act, in The Anchorage within a year following the date of the certificate of the State Board of Charities, to be there detained, subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities.

The foregoing summarized statement of the relation of the State Board of Charities to The Anchorage in the city of Elmira, is abstracted from sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 of said chapter 227 of the Laws of 1892.

The inspection of this date is made in compliance with the request of the managers of the institution, in accordance with the provisions of the statute above cited.

The Anchorage is an old fashioned frame-house, formerly used as a private residence, situated on one of the principal streets of the city of Elmira, though at some distance from its business center, and with a lot of about half an acre of land in the rear of and extending a few feet beyond the house itself on each side.

Miss Smith, the superintendent, was absent on leave, and the house was found in charge of Miss Edith Cowley, of London, England, who, as she informed us, has formerly been engaged in rescue work in that city under Lord Shaftesbury, and who impressed your committee as a competent, energetic and suitable person to be in charge of such a home. On inquiry it was ascertained that her employment was, however, but temporary. She stated that the house had been open two years for the reception of inmates, all of whom had been either self committed, or were

brought to the house by friends. There was no power of detention; several of the inmates had escaped during the night, and although, for greater security the front door was kept locked, and a fence about seven feet high surrounded the grounds, yet if any inmate chose to try to go out, in the present status of the institution, the inmate could not be forcibly detained.

An examination of the records showed that since the opening of the house, twenty-one young women had been received, and they came at the following ages: One at 12, one at 14, one at 15, one at 16, five at 17, four at 18, two at 20, one at 21, one at 23, one at 24, one at 27, one at 28 and one at 29; the records showing further that the reasons for their self-commitment were mainly dissolute or disorderly conduct, vagrancy or drunkenness.

Of these inmates so committed, six were in the institution at the time of the visit. Two babies were with their mothers. The average time spent at The Anchorage by the twenty-one adult inmates it has received is five months, and ten remained in the institution not over two months, in most cases running away before the expiration of that time.

The superintendent in charge stated that the managers had recently bought the property, and that she believed it was not encumbered; that the inmates made their own clothes, that she received a salary, but that no other person was employed, the inmates doing all the housework; that a teacher came once a week, and that every evening she (the superintendent) gave two hours' instruction; that all could read and that she considered the work was mission work. That no corporal punishment was administered, but that if refractory, the inmate was sent to her room; that a young lady interested in good works sleeps in the house, that no inmate was allowed to leave the grounds, but that none could be detained in them save by moral force, and that the inmates were bathed at least once a week. Continuing, she stated, in answer to questions, that voluntary subscriptions of charitable people, usually paid monthly, were the only source of support, that no public money had yet been appropriated to The Anchorage, nor had it any endowment; that two women phys-

cians gave their services, visiting once a week or oftener if need be; that no confinement cases were kept, such being sent to the hospital.

The building was found in good order, neat and clean, the ground floor consisting of two reception-rooms, home-like in appearance, with carpets, piano and growing plants; a dining-room, cheerful and well-ventilated; and a kitchen, in which four of the inmates were seen preparing the dinner for the day and washing. In the yard was a good barn and a chicken-house.

The second floor consisted of a nursery, in which were the two mothers with their babies (one about a year, the other about 5 months old), rooms for the superintendent, outside visitor, and others, with either one or two beds each for the inmates. The rooms were neat and comfortable, and the beds sufficient and clean. A large garret is used for storage. The cellar, asphalted, was found in good order, and there is a furnace to heat the house.

The Anchorage made a pleasant impression upon the minds of the inspectors, as a home-like, suitable place for the detention or care of not more than a dozen inmates of the classes for which it has been established, and the person in charge seemed thoroughly well suited to her place. Your committee is of the opinion that no inmate should be received as young as 12 years, as has been done in one instance.

In further compliance with section 2, chapter 222 of the Laws of 1892, the by-laws of The Anchorage have been submitted by its managers to the State Board of Charities for its approval.

The undersigned, in behalf of the State Board of Charities, have read said by-laws, as printed on pages 20, 21 and 22 of the annual report of The Anchorage, for the year ending March, 1891, and report to the board that they are of opinion that said by-laws while perhaps ample prior to the act of 1892, do not fulfill the requirements of said act (chapter 227 of the laws of 1892), preparatory to the exercise of the powers conferred thereby.

The undersigned therefore recommend that the State Board of Charities shall request a revision of such by-laws, and that on such revision, if approved, the board certify its approval thereof,

and further certify, as required by section 2 of said act, upon an actual inspection of one or more of its members within the thirty days prescribed by said act, and that final action by the board be taken at some subsequent or adjourned meeting of its members or of its executive committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated July 13, 1892.

WM. R. STEWART,

OSCAR CRAIG,

Commissioners.

EXHIBIT C.

BY-LAWS.

Article I. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year, to elect officers whose term of office shall expire at that time. The board shall meet statedly on the second Tuesday of each month and at such other times as the president may deem necessary, or meetings shall be called by the secretary on the written request of two members. At all meetings of the board five members shall constitute a quorum.

Article II. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, and shall hold office until their successors are elected, vacancies in any of the offices may be filled at any meeting of the board of trustees.

Article III. The board of trustees shall appoint annually from their number an executive committee, consisting of five trustees, a finance committee, an auditing committee and a purchasing committee; also a committee on religious services and instructions.

Article IV. The president shall appoint all special committees, shall preside at the meetings of the board, unless absent or else otherwise ordered, and shall act for the Anchorage, under the direction of the board in conference, or transactions with other bodies or persons. In the absence of the president either of the vice-presidents shall act with like powers as the president, in the order of their election.

Article V. The secretary shall give notice of the time and place for each of the regular meetings of the board of trustees and for any special meeting at the request of the president or of two members of the board of trustees, and shall keep the minutes of the

meetings in a book provided for that purpose, and at the expiration of the term of office shall surrender all books and documents belonging to the institution to his or her successor.

Article VI. The treasurer shall give bonds, with satisfactory sureties for the faithful performance of his or her duties, in such sum as shall be fixed by the board of trustees. He or she shall receive all moneys and securities of the corporation, and shall invest or expend the same under the direction of the board of trustees.

He or she shall keep correct books of account of such receipts and expenditures and investments, which books shall be open for the inspection of any trustee at all times, and he or she shall, at the annual meeting or at such times as the board may direct, make a detailed report of the financial condition of the corporation, and at the expiration of his or her term of office shall surrender to his or her successor all its books, papers, funds and property of every description in his or her charge.

Article VII. The board of trustees shall remove or appoint the superintendent and assistants and fix their salaries. The board of trustees shall designate the duties of the superintendent and other employes, and see that their duties are faithfully discharged.

Article VIII. The finance committee shall devise and execute such plans as shall further the financial interests of the home, under direction of the board. The auditing committee shall approve all bills before payment, except those approved by the board of trustees, and shall annually audit the accounts of the treasurer.

Article IX. The executive committee shall examine each applicant for admission to the Anchorage and decide as to their retention, subject to the decision of the board of trustees in any doubtful case. They shall discharge and parole all inmates and make such rules governing such paroled inmates as in their judgment shall be wise. They shall also have the oversight of the places to which the inmates are sent, and see that, as far as possible, a knowledge of them is kept up after they have been permanently discharged.

Article X. Each person sentenced to the Anchorage shall be safely kept, cared for and trained in industry, education, integrity and in Christian life by the superintendent and her assistants, and shall be retained at the Anchorage for not less than six months and not longer than the maximum sentence for which the person could have been sentenced for the same offense to the county jail.

Article XI. At any time after six months' detention in the Anchorage, the executive committee, upon the recommendation in writing, signed by the superintendent and president, or in the absence of the president the first vice-president, may grant a parole to the inmate if in the judgment of a majority of said committee such parole would be for the best interest of the person so recommended and safe for the community, but in no case shall the paroled inmate be allowed to leave the Anchorage until a suitable home or place of employment be found for her.

Article XII. An inmate of the Anchorage out upon parole shall make a written monthly report as to her earnings and expenditures, and of her conduct to the superintendent of the Anchorage, which report shall be indorsed or approved by the person for whom said paroled inmate is working, or with whom she is living.

Article XIII. While on parole the paroled inmate shall be subject to such rules governing her conduct as shall be ordered respectively from time to time by the executive committee. She shall not change her place of employment or residence without first obtaining the consent in writing of the superintendent and president of the Anchorage, or (in case of the absence of the president) of the first vice-president; she shall at all times conduct herself in a quiet, modest and lady-like manner, and be industrious and prudent.

Article XIV. The said parole shall be for such period of time as the executive committee shall prescribe, at the termination of which time if such paroled inmate has conducted herself in accordance with the rules of the institution and her reports have been satisfactory, she shall be permanently discharged by the executive committee, which discharge shall be in writing, signed by the president and secretary of the Anchorage; but if during such

parole said inmate violates the rules of said Anchorage, and does not comply with the terms of her parole, she shall be rearrested and returned to the Anchorage, where she shall remain during the discretion of the executive committee, but her detention shall not exceed the maximum time for which she might have been sentenced for the same offense to the county jail, but in case of inmate confined under definite sentence, such inmate shall not be paroled or discharged without the consent in writing of the committing magistrate or his successor in office, until after two-thirds of the sentence shall have been actually served.

Article XV. The trustees, the executive committee and the superintendent shall in all cases of parole, of conditional or absolute discharge and of rearrest, and in all cases of discipline and treatment, and in all orders and proceedings relating to persons committed by any court or magistrate, in all respects observe and follow the provisions of chapter 227 of the Laws of 1892, and particularly of sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Article XVI. The committee on religious services and instruction shall superintend or provide for a religious service each Sunday.

Article XVII. The superintendent shall have charge of the Anchorage, subject to the direction of the board of trustees; she shall decide upon the temporary reception of applicants when in her judgment the case does not admit of delay; she shall instruct the inmates in all lines of housekeeping and the common English branches.

Article XVIII. The vice-presidents-at-large shall seek to interest the members of their unions in the work of the Anchorage, urging them to assist in its maintenance; they shall visit the Anchorage as often as possible, assist in securing homes in Christian families for inmates when they are dismissed from the institution, and shall have the privilege of presenting cases from their own town for admission; they shall at least once each year present the interest of the Anchorage at their county convention, and shall make its inmates and work a subject of prayer at stated times in their unions.

Article XIX. The order of business at all meetings shall be as follows:

1. Prayer.
2. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
3. Report of the treasurer and finance committee.
4. Report of the special committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Reading of minutes for approval.

Article XX. These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting, said proposed amendment or amendments having been first approved by the State Board of Charities, provided a notice of the proposed amendment has been given at a previous meeting.

EXHIBIT D.

ROCHESTER, *December 24, 1892.*

Mrs. JULIA E. SMITH, *Vice-President of "The Anchorage," Elmira, N. Y.:*

Dear Madam.—Your letter of the twentieth inst. to Governor Flower, referred from the executive chamber to me, has been received by me this morning.

Chapter 227 of the Laws of 1892, in effect authorizes your private corporation to do the work of a State institution for the reformation of women, upon certain conditions precedent, some of which are contained in sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of said chapter. The intent as well as the terms of the said provisions, is to make sure that this private corporation is qualified to do the work of a State institution. The certificate of the State board can not be made without a visit of one or more of its members before the date of such certificate. Thus, as no certificate can be granted except at a regular meeting of the board, such visit must be made within thirty days prior to such meeting.

At the request of representatives of the institution, a visit was made by myself as president, by William Rhinelanders Stewart of New York, as chairman of the committee on reformatories, and Mr. Peter Walrath, as the State commissioner of the judicial district in which the institution is situated, within thirty days preceding the stated meeting of the board in July last. We found the institution, except in some few particulars, in good condition for the private work which it had theretofore done in its capacity as a private corporation.

But I deem that the work of the institution in response to commitments by the courts, would be quite other and different from the work which it had done as a private corporation. We

were bound to take into consideration what, if any, additions were necessary for such public work under commitments from the courts.

One of the qualifications for such public work would, it is evident, be a place with assurance of permanency of occupation. As we were advised that the corporation owned the place occupied by it, such assurance could be had only on finding good title without incumbrance, or if incumbered, leaving such a margin as would assure continuancy of possession by the corporation.

Some precaution would have to be taken in the way of securing the confinement of convicts under sentences by the courts, such as were not necessary in private work of the corporation under voluntary intrustments of themselves by the inmates.

But the most important and indeed, by the terms of the statute, indispensable condition was that, under sections 1, 2 and 3 of the act, The Anchorage should make by-laws providing for such custody of women, if committed by the courts, for their confinement and disciplinary and reformatory treatment; and in conformity with the procedure at the Elmira Reformatory for Men for provisionary release on parole of such convicts and other things, for which see in terms of section 1. Such by-laws must be approved by the State Board of Charities before it can issue its certificate.

Now, I regret to say that the by-laws first submitted to the State Board of Charities made no such provisions; that amended by-laws afterwards submitted, failed to cover the points in the most essential particulars, of which emissions and departures from the law, your corporation has received due notice from the State Board of Charities.

The abstract of title which was sent to the office of the board after its stated meeting in October, was unaccompanied by any statement referring to such by-laws as are required by the law, and therefore by the State Board of Charities.

I have heretofore advised your corporation that it should retain some good lawyer as counsel to prepare such by-laws.

To say the least, proper by-laws on the points required are as important and essential as are the carefully prepared provisions in the statutes which regulate State reformatories.

Will you kindly advise me what is the intention of your corporation in the premises, and oblige

Yours respectfully.

OSCAR CRAIG,
President.

EXHIBIT E.

ROCHESTER, September 14, 1893.

F. E. BALDWIN, Esq., *Secretary of the "Anchorage:"*

My Dear Sir.—Yesterday I instructed my clerk, Mr. Castleman, to request you to send tax searches, both city and county. As I found on taking up your title searches for final examination, that there were no tax searches among the papers. Now that the search of title is substantially complete and correct, I have to-day taken up the proposed by-laws for comparison between their provisions and those of the statute. I had hoped to find that this last attempt covered all the points, and regret to say that you and I are to be troubled further by the omissions to provide in accordance with the statute, and by direct violations of the statute.

Section 1 of the statute, requires the executive committee shall be composed of, at least, five of the trustees. Neither article III, nor article IX, of the by-laws, provides that the executive committee shall be composed as required by statute. Perhaps the intendment would be that the statute would be followed in practice. But as the by-laws express other particulars and omit this one, it is probable, as a matter of fact, that in actual procedure, the trustees, at their annual meetings, would not look at the statute or beyond the by-laws, and might thus violate the governing act.

Section 13 of the statute, limits certain discharges requiring approval of committing magistrate; but article XIV, with other articles of the by-laws, gives, to the executive committee, absolute power of discharge in all cases, without referring to the limitation of the statutes. This should be remedied.

Section 9 of the statute, provides that the by-laws shall not be changed except with the approval of the State Board of Charities. Article XIX of the by-laws, is in direct violation of this provision.

For general precaution, I think, that a new by-law should expressly state that the trustees; the executive committee, and the superintendent, shall, in all cases of parole, of conditional or absolute discharge and of re-arrest, and in all cases of discipline and treatment, and in all orders and proceedings relating to persons committed by any court or magistrate, in all respects, observe and follow the provisions of chapter 227 of the Laws of 1892, and particularly of sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Will you kindly have the by-laws amended at once, as our board meets early in October, and the certificate provided by statute, which you desire, will have to be made by the full board authorizing the reception of persons committed by a magistrate.

Respectfully yours,

OSCAR CRAIG,

President.

EXHIBIT F.

ROCHESTER, *September 29, 1893.*

MR. F. E. BALDWIN, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—I have the letter of Baldwin & Baldwin, dated the twenty-fifth inst., received by me yesterday on my return from Elmira. The enclosures did not cover the request made for tax searches. The request was for tax searches, both county and city. There was no county tax search enclosed in your letter. The city tax searches go back only two or three years, which is not sufficient. I think that you must be getting tired of the long correspondence for settlement of title and by-laws, which should have been settled with one letter each way. I am sure I was tired more than a year ago, and before the letter of inquiry was directed to the Governor.

The affidavit of Lillie Merkel, verified the twenty-third ult., inclosed in your letter, was welcome. I noticed its omission when your former communication was received, but was simply tired out with the former omissions, and concluded to waive the point.

While I was in Elmira in the matter of the investigation of the New York State Reformatory, I found a few minutes in which to visit "The Anchorage." No substantial alterations in construction or arrangement were noticed. But one radical change was observed, in the untidy and dirty condition of the kitchen and rear entrance thereto. The officer who received me informed me that she was matron, and had been in charge in that official capacity only about one month. She also advised me that some of the inmates were committed by magistrates; which, if correct, makes their detention illegal, inasmuch as the certificate of the State board has not been given.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR CRAIG,

President.

R E P O R T

OF THE

**Committee to Investigate Charges Against the
Management of the New York Juvenile
Guardian Asylum.**

R E P O R T.

To the State Board of Charities :

The undersigned, a special committee appointed by the State Board of Charities, herewith submit to the board, their report of the results of an investigation instituted by said board into the general management and administration of the funds and trusts committed to it, of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society, a benevolent and charitable corporation organized and existing under the laws of this State and located in the city of New York.

Such investigation was begun in August of this year and thereafter conducted from time to time, and in the city of New York, where said corporation is located.

The complainants who asked for such investigation and the New York Juvenile Guardian Society were represented on the hearings before the board by their respective counsel.

The officers and managers of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society, were summoned by the board to appear and answer the charges, and by its direction the books and vouchers of the society were produced for examination and inspection and the oral testimony, offered by the respective parties, was taken and transcribed by a stenographer appointed for that purpose — the witnesses so produced having been duly sworn and examined before us.

The books of account and vouchers of said society were examined by Wm. A. May, an expert accountant named by the committee, and the results of such examination appear in his testimony and embrace the operations of the society, as shown by their books for the years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, down to August first of this year.

After duly considering the proofs and testimony offered, we find the following facts as the results of the investigation.

First. That the New York Juvenile Guardian Society is a corporation incorporated and existing under the general act of 1848 providing for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable and missionary societies.

In its certificate of incorporation it was stated to be incorporated "for the purpose of providing instruction, homes clothing, temporary board, and free Christian schools, not denominational, in destitute districts of this city for neglected children."

Second. That the sole source of income of the society is derived from the contributions of the benevolent and charitable public to whom appeals in its behalf are made through circulars asking for contributions, and through the solicitation of its collectors.

Third. That during the period covered by the investigation the society appears to have done nothing in the way of "providing instruction" or "homes" or "free Christian schools" in destitute districts of the city of New York for neglected children.

Fourth. That practical management and administration of the affairs of the society, have been in the hands of its secretary, who was also the superintendent, and of a clerk, who, in the absence of said superintendent, who is a very old and infirm man, and often absent from the city, took charge of the work of the society.

Fifth. That an examination of the books of account and vouchers shows the following results of the operation and work of the society for the year 1890:

The net contributions for the year amounted to	\$4,310 42
Cash on hand with which they began the year	3 88
Borrowed money	165 00
Amounting in all to	<u>\$4,479 30</u>

The said moneys were disbursed as follows:

Loan repaid	\$165 00
For printing, 34 per cent, or	15 21
For rent, 7.37 per cent, or	330 00
For office expenses, 4.94 per cent, or	221 45
For employes, 18.66 per cent, or	<u>825 67</u>

Paid on account of back indebtedness to Rev. D. F. Robertson, the secretary and superintendent, 4.63 per cent, or	\$207 63
Paid to Rev. David F. Robertson, superintendent and manager, 24.43 per cent, or	1,094 34
Amount expended for special relief was 1.21 per cent, or	54 27
Spent for excursions, 23.85 per cent, or	1,068 13
For Thanksgiving, 4.51 per cent, or	202 10
For Christmas, 4.90 per cent, or	219 67
	<hr/>
	\$4,413 47
	<hr/>

Leaving a balance of cash on hand at the close of the year of 1.47 per cent, or \$65 83

The items "special relief," "excursions," "Thanksgiving" and "Christmas" comprise all of the net payments made to the beneficiaries and aggregate the sum of \$1,544.17, or 34.47 per cent of the whole amount of money spent.

There are two items on the cash book, one of \$371.68, and the other of \$30.75, estimated value of goods donated. Under the date of December thirty-first there is an entry indicating that goods of the estimated value of \$371.68 had been distributed during the year; and an entry on March twenty-first, showing distribution of unpurchased goods of the value of \$30.75. These two items of goods distributed aggregate \$402.43. Adding the estimated value of these goods, the total amount, as appears by the books devoted during the year to charity, aggregates the sum of \$1,946.60, and increases the percentage devoted to charity of the receipts obtained from about thirty-four per cent to nearly forty per cent; and of the whole receipts there were paid to the superintendent and manager during the year 1890, twenty-two and one-half per cent.

For the year 1891, the books show total collections in cash were \$2,233.23, and estimated value of goods donated was \$356.31, making a total of \$2,589.54.

Items of disbursement were as follows:

Paid to the superintendent and manager, Rev. David F.

Robertson, for salary account	\$489 39
Paid for rent	346 00
Office expenses	128 88
Employes	539 36
Special relief	22 70
Printing and stationery	144 27
Excursions	206 61
Thanksgiving	167 03
Christmas	133 65
Balance on hand at close of year.....	60 49
Value of goods donated, and supposed to have been distributed	356 21
Total	<u>\$2,589 21</u>

The percentage of the total receipts devoted to charity, amounted to thirty-five per cent, while the balance of sixty-five per cent of such total receipts was spent in salaries and running expenses.

The books show for the year 1892, the total contributions in cash of \$4,259.79, and the value of goods donated \$193, making a total of \$4,452.79, which was distributed as follows:

Petty relief	\$43 49
Excursions	1,118 60
Thanksgiving	467 30
Christmas	446 70
Donated goods distributed	193 00

Making a percentage of fifty per cent of the total receipts devoted to charity.

The books show an apparent cash balance at the end of the year, of \$1,259.59, but they open the new year, 1893, with only fifty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents cash on hand; this makes a discrepancy of \$1,200, which was accounted for by the production of two receipts signed by Mr. Robertson, aggregating the \$1,200 both dated January 2, 1893.

In regard to these receipts, Mr. Robertson testified, in substance, that they were for his salary for the year 1892. That the sum had been received in different amounts at some twenty or thirty different times during the year; but no entries of the dates, of whom received or of the different amounts, were entered upon the books.

The total receipts for the seven months, ending July 31, 1893, according to the books, were \$1,479.70.

These receipts were disbursed as follows:

For rent 13.9; for employes 21.1 per cent; payments to David F. Robertson, on account of back indebtedness, salary and personal expenses, 36.13 per cent, and only 7.4 per cent of the total expenditures was devoted to charitable purposes. Thus showing that 92.4 per cent went to the expenses of management.

Sixth. That the books of account show extreme negligence and neglect and a lack of system and business methods on the part of the secretary and superintendent and his clerk, wholly indefensible on the part of those charged with the duty of administering trust funds.

Seventh. A further instance of the methods of this superintendent in dealing with the moneys of the society is the following:

The checks of the society, drawn upon their bank, were produced showing that in the three months of July, August and September, 1890, checks aggregating \$1,357 were drawn to the order of and delivered to said David F. Robertson. These moneys he admitted to have received, and when asked to explain where they were kept, he testified: "I couldn't tell, maybe some here and some there." "I had the custody of it; I carried it under the responsible name of D. F. Robertson."

Q. When you spent that money, did you make any memorandum of it? A. Of course I did.

Q. Where? A. In my small books.

Q. Where are your small books? A. I don't know where they are now; these books were my own personal accounts and family account and everything else entered in it; I didn't need separate books.

Q. A great many things may be in them, but where are the books and what is in them? A. I can't tell you; they are regarded

merely as waste paper now; I can't produce my waste paper basket.

Eighth. That the society has been accustomed to pay to its collectors twenty per cent of the contributions received and five per cent additional actually paid by the society, but nominally paid by David F. Robertson, that is to say, this additional commission of five per cent is charged to him against the indebtedness appearing on the books to be due to him from the society.

Ninth. That the books contained no entries indicating that any investigation was made on behalf of the society to learn whether distribution of charity would be proper or improper, nor entries showing systematic registration of names of beneficiaries. Neither do they show the items of expenditures under the head of Thanksgiving or Christmas, except that they were expended for materials used, and there is nothing on the books showing any investigation to govern the distribution made for "Thanksgiving or Christmas." That though upon their books containing entries relating to Thanksgiving distribution there was a column headed "by whom investigated," there was not a single entry under it.

Tenth. That the books of the company show a balance of indebtedness from this society to David F. Robertson of \$5,420.72 at the date of September 21, 1890.

At the date of January 1, 1891, this indebtedness is stated on the books at the sum of \$5,329.54, and at the date of December 31, 1891, an additional credit is given for back indebtedness of \$1,516.78. The amount of this indebtedness as appears by the books had increased, so that at the date of the 31st of December, 1892, it amounted to the sum of \$8,351.47, and this increase seems to have been in part by the addition of interest on the principal sum. This indebtedness we do not understand to be disputed by the society, and it would seem to have been made up in part of arrearages of salary, and it is claimed by Mr. Robertson that it is partly made up of moneys advanced by him years ago to the society.

It is shown that the society has now and for the last three years has had substantially no assets whatever with which to

meet this indebtedness. The society, therefore, seems to be hopelessly insolvent.

Eleventh. That of the total amount of cash contributed for the support of the society during the period covered by this investigation, nearly thirty per cent, as appears by the books, are charged to David F. Robertson, the secretary and superintendent, although, according to his own statement, made on the investigation, he was absent from New York the whole of the year 1892. It therefore appears that the said secretary and superintendent has been the chief beneficiary of the society.

Twelfth. That the board of trustees have committed or allowed the management of the work and the administration of its trust moneys to fall into the hands of said David F. Robertson, the secretary and superintendent, and his employes, and have failed to give the affairs of the society such attention and supervision as was necessary and proper.

Our conclusions are:

1. That an excessively large proportion of money contributed by the public for charity is applied by the society to the payment of commissions of the collectors, salary of the secretary and superintendent, compensation of his clerk and other expenses of the charity.

2. That the small amount devoted to charitable purposes is distributed without such inquiry and investigation as are necessary and proper to ascertain that the recipients are worthy of relief.

3. That the board of trustees have allowed the practical management of the work of the society and administration of the funds contributed by the benevolent public to be committed to the secretary and superintendent, who, by reason of his age and infirmities and lack of business methods, is incompetent properly to manage trust funds or to discharge the duties of the trust.

4. That the said society for more than three years last past has been and at the present time is wholly insolvent.

5. That the management and administration of the affairs of said society are such as to discourage the benevolent giver and to injure the cause of genuine charity.

6. That in view of the foregoing facts, in our judgment, the New York Juvenile Guardian Society fails to fulfill the purposes of a charitable corporation or to accomplish the objects of its incorporation, and is unworthy of the support of the benevolent public.

We, therefore, recommend that the board ask the Attorney-General to take such proceedings as may be necessary and proper to bring about a dissolution of the said corporation or a forfeiture of its charter, or to take such other steps as he may deem proper in the premises.

And inasmuch as said society, or its agents, although long since informed by the proofs taken on this investigation, of the condition of its affairs, and the evils of its management, continues to appeal to the public for contributions, that the Attorney-General be asked to give early attention to the matter in question.

Dated, Albany, January 10, 1894.

STEPHEN SMITH,
EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD,
Commissioners.

REPORT

OF

tations of Poor-Houses in the Fourth
Judicial District.

By Commissioner FOSTER.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

As commissioner of the fourth judicial district, I have the honor to report that I have made, during the past year, personal examination of the poor-house in each county of the district. In regard to the whole district, I can truly say, that while the poor-houses are comfortable homes for the unfortunate, the diet is good, the dormitories are clean and well warmed, the water for bathing and general purposes plentiful, the rules reasonable, etc., yet the attractions are, wisely, not such as to attract idlers and loafers.

Saratoga County Poor-house.

Visited August 31, 1893.

This is a large, well-built brick building, situated near the village of Ballston, well ventilated and well planned for its purposes. The house was found in good condition, the rooms in good order, and the entire appearance indicated care and interest on the part of the keeper and his wife. No children over 2 years of age were present.

Washington County Poor-house.

Visited September 1, 1893.

The institution is about two miles south of the village of Argyle, in a very suitable and quite pleasant location. There are four buildings which constitute the poor-house proper. The main or central building, in which the principal part of the work is done, which is connected by corridors with a cottage on each side, in which are the dormitories for the inmates, thus effecting a complete separation of the sexes; and a comfortable cottage in front of the main building, with which it is connected by a corri-

dor, which constitutes the residence of the keeper. The main building was formerly utilized for all the purposes of the poor house. By repairs and renovation, it is now well adapted to its present uses. The cottages are all new. They are well planned and well built, the halls and rooms easily ventilated, and all were found in good order. The buildings are all well supplied with good spring water, and the closet and bathing facilities are very satisfactory. The diet in this institution, has, for many years, been wholesome and generous, and the entire appearance indicated order and contentment among the inmates. There is yet much to be done in the clearing up of the surroundings of these new buildings, and the inmates can be largely and very properly pressed into this service. No children over 2 years of age were present on the day of visitation. Washington county has done well, and it is hoped the further duty of clearing up the grounds will not be neglected.

Warren County Poor-house.

Visited September 2, 1893.

This poor-house is located in the valley of the Schroon river, one or two miles north of the village of Warrensburgh. The dependents of this county have been cared for in very contracted and uncomfortable quarters for many years, but at present, in consequence of important additions and improvements, the house is very comfortable. The rooms were in good order, the beds fairly good, the bathing arrangements reasonably convenient, and the whole appearance indicates judicious care on the part of the superintendent, and of the keeper and his wife. There were no children in the institution between 2 and 16 years of age.

Essex County Poor-house.

Visited September 3, 1893.

At the time of the visitation, the numbers in this poor-house were not excessive for the season of the year, and there were no children over 2 years of age. The house is old and not well planned for its purpose, but it was found in a very neat condition. The present keeper and his wife give the inmates excellent care, and to all appearances, no one will suffer under their management.

Clinton County Poor-house.*Visited September 4, 1893.*

The poor-house of this county is at Beekmantown, about four miles from Plattsburg, a very pleasant location, and the house is creditable to the county. Neither the superintendent of the poor nor the keeper of the house was present during the inspection, but an employe rendered all the service necessary to a quite thorough inspection of the premises. The number of inmates was about as usual, but of these it appeared that quite an unusual proportion was idiotic. In consequence of the annual house-cleaning, the house was in some confusion, yet it was evident that the dormitories were in good condition, and that the inmates were being very well cared for. Some conveniences can be provided in the house at small expense, and I was very much disappointed in not being able to meet the superintendent, to whom I could have made some suggestions in this respect of which I think he would approve.

Franklin County Poor-house.*Visited September 20, 1893.*

In this visitation I was accompanied by President Craig. The poor-house is a large brick building situated about two miles from Malone. It was erected at large expense, which was cheerfully met by the people of the county. At present some very important changes and repairs are needed. The ventilation was found very defective. I had conversation with the superintendent in regard to the matter, making suggestions as to improvements, and I have no doubt these will be carried out. The keeper was absent, but evidence existed of good fare and kind treatment.

St. Lawrence County Poor-house.*Visited September 26, 1893.*

This poor-house is situated near the village of Canton, upon a farm of about 300 acres of good land. The building is good, with all the conveniences necessary. The dormitories were clean and in good order. The inmates are well fed and well treated. No children between 2 and 16 years of age are kept in the institution.

Fulton County Poor-house.*Visited October 10, 1893.*

This institution is about two miles from Gloversville. It is an old building and not very well adapted to its purposes. Some of the dormitories were overcrowded, a difficulty which can be remedied only by rebuilding or materially enlarging the present house. The poor-house is well kept and the inmates seemed satisfied and contented. On the day of visitation the number was 47, of whom 16 were males and 31 females. There were no children present.

Montgomery County Poor-house.*Visited October 10, 1893.*

On the day of visitation, there were 60 inmates present, 33 of whom were males, and 27 females. There were no children. The dependents of this county are maintained on a farm owned and managed by a private citizen, who receives pay from the county for his services. The house is comfortable, neat and well ordered, but the system is liable to abuse, and it is hoped a different arrangement may be made by this county in the near future.

Schenectady County Poor-house.*Visited October 10, 1893.*

The same old building, which has been in use so many years, is still occupied as the poor-house of this county. The general appearance of the premises was much the same as in previous visits. The house was in fairly good order, and the superintendent, undoubtedly, does as well as he can, under existing circumstances. A much needed improvement was being effected, by putting in new water-closets in both the male and female departments, which are connected with the city sewers. In the absence of the superintendent, one of the inmates conducted me around the institution. No statistics could be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD W. FOSTER,

Commissioner.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., December 21, 1893.

R E P O R T

ON THE

Poorhouses of the Fifth Judicial District.

By Commissioner McCARTHY and Secretary HOYT.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

We, the undersigned, commissioner of the fifth judicial district, and the secretary of the board, have visited all the poor-houses and alms-houses of the district during the year, and respectfully submit this our report, as to their condition:

The following is a list of these institutions in the district, viz.: Herkimer county poor-house, Jefferson county poor-house, Lewis county poor-house, Onondaga county poor-house, Oneida county poor-house, Oswego county poor-house, Oswego city alms-house and Utica city hospital or alms-house, for the temporary care and relief of the sick poor of Utica. The counties of Jefferson, Onondaga and Oneida provide for State poor in their respective poor-houses, under agreement with the board, and they each have adequate room and proper facilities for the purpose.

Herkimer County Poor-house.

Visited October 27, 1893. Its population then numbered 75, of whom 50 were males and 25 females. The two insane, Sanford Hager and Julia Sharp, referred to in the report of the secretary last year, are still in the institution and in about the same condition as then reported. The other inmates were generally aged and infirm persons, many of them quite helpless. There are separate dining-rooms and hospital accommodations for the sexes, and a complete separation of these can be maintained at all times. The dinner on the day of our visit, Friday, consisted of boiled codfish, boiled potatoes and turnips, bread and butter and tea. It is said that cheese is furnished the inmates four times a week, and milk in abundance at all times from cows kept upon the premises. The farm is under good cultivation and highly productive. The attending physician resides within a mile and

a half of the institution, which he visits twice a week and oftener, when required, at a compensation of \$200 per year, furnishing the medicines, except stimulants and costly remedies for chronic diseases, which are provided by the county. The buildings throughout were in good condition and clean, and the institution bore evidence of careful and intelligent supervision.

Jefferson County Poor-house.

Visited November 2, 1893. The inmates then numbered 102, of whom 56 were males and 46 females, nearly all being aged and infirm. There were no children over 2 years old, nor any able-bodied vagrants in the institution. The asylum building is wholly vacant, except as apartments are utilized for employes. When the insane of the county were removed to the St. Lawrence State Hospital about two years ago, four of the men and fourteen of the women were discharged, as insane, by order of the county judge, and placed in the poor-house with the paupers, all of whom are still inmates with the exception of one woman, who has since been provided for by relatives. They are reported as generally orderly and quiet, but requiring constant supervision. The physician visits the institution daily and furnishes the medicines required at \$400 per year. There are two attendants, one male and one female, whose entire time is devoted to the oversight and care of the inmates. The farm is under good cultivation, and yields an abundance of vegetables and other farm and garden products, consumed by the inmates, and the dairy kept upon the premises supplies all the milk and butter used in the institution. The buildings are in good condition, well designed for their purposes, and the institution throughout was neat and clean, and bore evidence of intelligent, systematic and orderly management.

Lewis County Poor-house.

Visited November 3, 1893. Its population then numbered 34, viz.: 22 males and 12 females. There were no children in the institution, and no insane, except a feeble-minded young woman, Lavina Rumble, recently returned from the State Custodial Asylum, who was about to be removed to the St. Lawrence State

Hospital. The inmates were mostly aged and generally infirm, several of them being quite helpless. The asylum buildings are unoccupied, and the county has no use for them; the poor-house proper, which is a comfortable brick structure, being fully adequate to the present requirements. The institution was clean, in good order, and well supplied with vegetables and other farm products cultivated and grown upon the premises. The physician visits at his pleasure or upon call, at one dollar per visit, the county providing the medicines.

Oneida County Poor-house.

Visited October 27, 1893. The number of inmates was then 195, of whom 126 were males and 69 females. The insane in the asylum buildings, numbering 168, were transferred to the State October 1, 1893, and are being provided for in these buildings under the direction of the State Commission in Lunacy. The poor-house buildings are in good condition, arranged so as to separate the sexes, and have good kitchen accommodations and separate dining-rooms, and hospital wards for the sick. The attending physician visits the institution daily, and oftener, if necessary, at an annual compensation of \$800; the county providing all the medicines. The wife of the superintendent acts as matron, and there are four hospital ward attendants. The farm is productive, and the supplies appeared to be abundant and proper, including the milk from sixty-five cows, kept upon the premises. The institution was clean and orderly, presenting evidence throughout of intelligent and judicious oversight and management.

Onondaga County Poor-house.

Visited October 21, 1893, in company with the attending physician. The number of inmates was then 164, of whom 104 were males and 60 females. Of these, two were children in the nursery with their mothers; the others were mostly aged and generally infirm, many of them very feeble and helpless. The 14 insane women left in the institution, upon the removal of the insane of the county to State hospitals in 1892, referred to in the report of the secretary last year, have all recently been transferred to the

St. Lawrence State Hospital, upon the recommendation of Dr. G. A. Blumer, superintendent of the Utica State Hospital, and Dr. E. H. Howard, superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, appointed by the State Commission in Lunacy, to examine into and report as to their condition. There are now no insane in the institution.

The removal of the insane from the institution has been followed by a rearrangement and better classification of the inmates. The asylum buildings are wholly devoted to females, and the poor-house building proper, to males, except the nursery department, which is continued in this building. The accommodations are fully adequate to the present requirements of the institution, and the buildings are in fair condition, with separate hospital and dining-rooms, and facilities for the complete separation of the sexes. The water supply is said to be adequate, and there are proper conveniences for bathing and personal cleanliness. The farm has been productive the present year, and the supplies, including a variety of vegetables raised on the premises, were found abundant and of good quality. The dinner, served during our visit, consisted of boiled fresh beef, boiled cabbage and potatoes, good bread and tea, with butter, toast, eggs and other delicacies for those in the hospital departments.

The attending physician, who resides in the vicinity, and within telephone communication, visits the institution daily, and oftener when required, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, the medicines being furnished by the county, at a cost of about \$450 per year. In addition to the keeper and his wife, there are a man and his wife and an unmarried woman, as hospital attendants; the compensation of the man is twenty-five dollars and of each of the women fifteen dollars per month.

We recommend the following in connection with this poor-house, and have taken measures to bring these recommendations to the attention of the board of supervisors of the county, at its approaching annual session, viz.: First, that the division inside walls of three of the small rooms on either side of the hall in the second story of the new asylum building be removed, throwing

the space into a single room, with good sun exposure and light for day purposes; second, that the stationary seats in the women's wards be replaced by common splint-bottom chairs, and that the hospital departments be supplied with inexpensive, easy rocking and other chairs; third, that a hospital register and prescription-book be kept by the attending physician; and fourth, that the high board fences surrounding the women's department be removed, and that the grounds be enlarged and inclosed by an ordinary picket fence.

Oswego County Poor-house.

Visited September 25, 1893, when the inmates numbered 67, of whom 35 were males and 32 females. They were generally aged and infirm persons, and among the number were two partial paralytics, three epileptic women and one adult female idiot. There were no strictly hospital cases.

The insane of this poor-house were transferred to the St. Lawrence State Hospital in September, 1891. At the time of such transfer, 10 of the insane were left in the institution, of whom one has since died and one still remains. The others have been removed by their relatives and are being provided for in family homes.

Upon the removal of the insane, the paupers were transferred to the asylum buildings, and the poor-house proper was abandoned, and is still unoccupied. The buildings at present occupied by the paupers are comfortable, but poorly adapted to poor-house purposes, having been planned for insane and for the most part cut up into single rooms. The furnishing is comfortable, and the beds, bedding and clothing were clean and in good condition. The farm was said to have been productive this year, and the supplies, including garden and farm products, appeared to be abundant and of good quality.

There were three insane in the institution whom we advised the superintendent to have examined by qualified medical examiners, with a view to their removal to the St. Lawrence State Hospital, viz.: Harrison Houghton, a middle-aged man, who had

been four years at the Utica State Hospital, and was transferred to the asylum department of this poor-house in 1882, being the only case on hand, as before stated, of that class, left in the institution at the time of the removal of the insane of the county to the St. Lawrence State Hospital in 1891. He is restless and uneasy and has delusions of being pursued and persecuted.

Cornelia Rice, a single woman, 50 years of age, who, about ten years ago was sent to the Utica State Hospital, where she remained about four years when she was discharged to relatives, but was soon after sent to this poor-house where she has since been continuously an inmate, but she has never been in the asylum department. She has delusions of being poisoned by her food, and is very restless and troublesome, especially nights. She is in feeble physical condition, and requires constant oversight and care.

Jane Cole, an unmarried woman 50 years of age, an inmate of the poor-house about twenty years. She has delusions of being pursued, and is violent and noisy, especially at night. She has frequent epileptic seizures, and requires, at all times, intelligent supervision and care.

The attending physician, one and a half miles distant, visits the institution three times a week, and oftener when considered necessary, or upon telephone call, at one dollar per visit, the county furnishing the medicine upon his order.

Oswego City Alms-house.

Visited September 26, 1893. Its inmates, wholly from the city of Oswego, then numbered 44, viz.: Twenty males and 24 females. Among these were two feeble-minded young women and a congenitally blind idiotic boy 9 years old. We advised the removal of the former to the State Custodial Asylum at Newark. The other inmates were mostly aged, many of them infirm and more or less helpless. The institution throughout was clean and in good order, and the supplies proper and abundant. The farm, comprising 136 acres, is under good cultivation and highly productive. The total products of the farm and dairy the past year were valued at \$4,205.30. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 45, and the total expenditure about

\$3,000 or sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents per person. The attending physician, residing at Oswego, about three miles distant, visits the institution upon telephone call, day or night, at \$100 per year, the city furnishing all the medicine.

Utica City Hospital.

This institution, situated on the border of the city of Utica, is designed for the sick poor of the city who, otherwise would have to be sent to the Oneida county poor-house at Rome. It is under the general control of a board of charity commissioners, with a clerk as executive officer for dispensing outdoor relief, and the expenses are met by city tax. The resident officers and employes are a superintendent, with his wife as matron, one male and one female attendant, and a cook and laundress. The attending physician visits daily, and oftener, if necessary, at an annual allowance of \$400, the city furnishing the medicines. The building is a comfortable brick structure, and meets very properly the purposes for which it was designed. The number of patients at the time of our visit, November 3, 1893, was 11, 6 of whom were males and 5 females. The daily average number under care during the year, is said to be about 15. There is a separate ward for contagious diseases, and a rear room for tramps, with conveniences for bathing and personal cleanliness. The institution, at the date of our visit was clean and well ordered, and the medical and other supplies were abundant and proper. The lot comprises seven acres, most of which is under garden culture, the products of which are consumed in the institution.

Conclusions.

From our visitations and inspection of the poor-houses and almshouses of the fifth judicial district, we mutually reach the following conclusions:

1. All of the buildings are of brick or stone, or partly brick or partly stone, and they are in general good repair and comfortable, with adequate room for the present requirements.
2. The sexes may be kept separate when in-doors, but there is more or less commingling when out of doors.

3. The medical attendance is by physicians of good standing, residing near, and the medicines, in most instances, are furnished by the counties.

4. The only feeble-minded young women found in these institutions were two cases in the Oswego City Alms-house, and means were taken to secure the removal of these to the State Custodial Asylum.

5. The statute prohibiting the commitment of children to poor-houses, appears to be well enforced in these counties, the only child over 2 years old in any of these institutions was a congenitally blind idiotic boy in the Oswego City Alms-house, and he had been refused admission to the State institutions for the blind and feeble-minded.

6. There were 13 inmates of the Jefferson County Poor-house, 2 of the Herkimer County Poor-house, and 1 of the Oswego City Alms-house, heretofore classed as insane, who were in association with the paupers. In all the other counties, the insane had been removed to State hospitals.

7. The farms and dairies connected with these poor-houses were said to have been largely productive during the present year, which was attested by an abundant supply of farm, garden and dairy products in all of them, well stored for winter use.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT McCARTHY,

Commissioner Fifth Judicial District.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary of the Board.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., November 10, 1893.

REPORT

OF

Visitations of Poor-Houses and Charitable Institutions of the Sixth Judicial District.

By Commissioner WALRATH.



REPORT.

Madison County Poor-house.

To the State Board of Charities :

Visited by Secretary Hoyt, September 1, 1893, at the request of the commissioner of the district, who reported as follows:

The number of inmates was 69, the lowest population of the institution in many years. The sexes were, males 41; females 28. Nearly all were aged persons, and many of them infirm and helpless. The only cases requiring special mention were the following:

Aresta Alexander, a married woman, probably abandoned by her husband, who came from near Breckenridge, Gratiot county, Michigan, some six months ago, and went to the home of relatives in the county, being then enciente. She remained a few weeks, then went to Chenango and Chemung counties, and returning to Madison county, was sent to the poor-house, where her child was born. Her parents reside in Michigan, where she has four other children. Under advice, she was committed, with her child, to the Oneida County State Almshouse, September 7, 1893, and, on September twelfth, they were sent to their home in Michigan.

Flora Shattuck, a feeble-minded young woman, transferred to the institution from the State Custodial Asylum, May 8, 1893, to which she had been admitted December 20, 1889. The resident physician of the Custodial Asylum reported her condition as follows: "The patient is an insane imbecile, probably inherited. She was vicious, sly, and always impulsive, frequently injuring herself or others if not under restraint." At the time of the visit, she was noisy, violent and destructive, and the superintendent of the poor of the county was advised to cause her examination by qualified medical examiners, with the view of her commitment to the Binghamton State Hospital.

The poor-house buildings of the county are commodious, well arranged and pleasantly situated, and were found in good condition throughout. The farm is highly productive, and a large and well-cultivated garden furnishes an abundance and great variety of vegetable products, which are consumed in the institution. The dinner, upon the day of visitation, consisted of boiled fresh beef, boiled potatoes and beets, fresh tomatoes and bread, butter and tea. The asylum building near the poor-house is occupied by the farmer only, there being no use for it since the transfer of the insane to State hospitals.

The attending physician resides within one-half mile of the institution, and makes three visits a week, and goes oftener, when necessary, at an annual compensation of \$200. The physician furnishes the ordinary medicines and the county the more costly remedies. The superintendent reports that the county provided medicines the past year amounting to \$170.

Chemung County Poor-house.

Visited September 6, 1893, by the Commissioner of the District.

The census on the day of visitation was 21 females, 57 males; total, 78. The male department of this institution is one of the best in all its appointments, ever visited by the commissioner. It is in excellent repair, well heated, well ventilated, well supplied with closets, bath tubs, and hot and cold water, in every respect it is all that taxpayers should be expected to furnish. The old building, however, used by the keeper and his family, and also as the female department, while in as good condition as could be expected, as the building is quite old, is not what could be desired. It would add much to the comfort and pleasure of these inmates if they could be furnished with new apartments on the ground floor. Most of the women are very aged and unable to go up and down stairs, consequently they do not have the benefit of the sun and open air. The kitchen and work rooms were in excellent order, and the bread and provisions good and wholesome. The general order and condition of things about the barns, stables, pens, yards, etc., show that the keeper is a man well worthy of the position he holds. There is a large and excellent garden in con-

nection with the institution, well stocked with a variety of vegetables. There is also a very fine young orchard just coming into fruitage.

Cortland County Poor-house.

Visited September 7, 1893, by the Commissioner of the District.

The total number of inmates on that day was 54, of whom 21 were females and 33 males. There were also two children over 2 years of age, but they have since been removed to the Home in Onondaga county. There are quite a number of old wooden bedsteads in use in this institution, and so long as they remain it will be impossible to rid the place of vermin or to provide for the inmates comfortable beds. The general condition of the institution is not what it ought to be, nor equal to the previous standards of the past five years.

Tompkins County Poor-house.

Visited September 7, 1893, by the Commissioner of the District.

The census on the day of inspection was 40, of whom 11 were females and 29 males, a little larger number than is usually found in this institution. The superintendent states that the county has expended about \$20,000 on the poor-house, during the past eighteen months, constructing new apartments for the males, and in repairing the old building used by the superintendent and as the female department, and also upon the boiler-house closets, etc. It will still require quite an outlay of labor and money to complete these buildings, and to place in good condition the immediate surroundings, as grading, fencing, laying walks, etc. There are many things in regard to the arrangements and construction of these buildings to which the attention of the board is called. The closets and bath-rooms for both the male and female departments, are in the extreme end of the boiler-house. The door of entrance to the bath-room and closets for the male department is forty-four paces, or about 130 feet, from the door or entrance to the male department, with no inside connection or passageway to the same, which is very unfortunate for the many old and feeble men, especially in cold or stormy weather. The closets and bath-rooms for the female department are in the

same end of the same building, with entrances not over twenty feet apart, and nothing to prevent going from one to the other on the outside, the entrance to the men's closet being at the end of the building, and the entrance to the female closet on the side, just around the corner. The entrance to the closet and bath-room for the female department is forty paces, or about 120 feet, from the outside entrance to their department, with no inside connection or covered passageway, which is very unfortunate for the inmates of this department. The old building, formerly used as a hospital for men, is now used as a house for tramps. This building stands within fifty feet of the building used for the female department, and the main entrance is within the same inclosure, and directly in front of the main entrance to the female department, all this going in and out in full view of the others. The entrance and the walk to the closet used by the tramps, as well as the one used by the females, in full and unobstructed view, each, of the other. In time this evil may be corrected by the construction of a fence of sufficient height to shield and protect the females from abuse and comment from the occupants of the tramp-house. The hospital for the male department must have been the last thing thought of by the architect or the building committee, as it is located in the most extreme end of the building used by the keeper and the females, on the second floor, adjoining the female dormitory, and connected to that by a door. This hospital could not possibly have been located in a more unfortunate place. On the day of visitation there were four men in the hospital. As a matter of pure economy to the taxpayers of this county, the tramp-house could well be left as it is, for one night would be quite sufficient for any one of them, since the superintendent assured the commissioner that no tramp could possibly leave more vermin than he would be obliged to carry away with him. A thorough cleaning in all inside departments of this institution is recommended, also that the grounds about the building be properly filled and graded and inclosed with a good high, tight fence. It is also recommended that the men's hospital be at once removed to their own building, and for the convenience of the aged in both departments, there should be inside closets and bath-rooms.

Chenango County Poor-house.

Visited September 13, 1893, by the Commissioner of the District.

The number of inmates that day was 54; males 35, females 19. There was also one infant about 10 days old. It is pleasant to be able to record the general condition of the institution better than at the time of the previous inspection. The cellar has been underdrained and thus very much improved. A milk-room has been fitted up in the cellar, and the water supply largely increased. The grounds just east of the buildings have been underdrained and partially graded, which adds greatly to the appearance of the surroundings. The idiot department is in charge of a former inmate of the poor-house, under small pay, but it would be much better if the nine unfortunate idiots could be in charge of a younger and more competent man. The closets in connection with this department are in much better condition than last year. The beds in the male department were in very poor condition.

Old Ladies Home of Madison County.

This home is located at Oneida, N. Y., and was visited by the commissioner of the district October 12, 1893. The census was 16, the youngest person in the institution being 64 years of age and the oldest 84. The building is owned by the organization, is in a good state of repair, and very well arranged for the number of inmates now maintained, each one of whom has a separate room. All the beds were in excellent order, the rooms well and comfortably furnished, well provided with means of heating, lighting and ventilating, and the entire house from cellar to attic was in good order, and the entire institution seemed very home-like. Every inmate was questioned as to her care and comfort and the expression was of entire satisfaction and contentment. The matron, Mrs. E. B. Tillotson, assured the commissioner that on the day of visitation the bill of fare was as follows: For breakfast, potatoes, bread and butter, oat meal, crackers, tea and coffee. For dinner, pork and beefsteak, potatoes, beets, bread and butter, grape pie and tea. For supper, bread and butter, sauce, cake, cheese and tea.

The inmates are allowed to attend church when and where they please, and a religious service is held at the Home once a month, conducted by the pastors of the different city churches.

The commissioner desires to commend the managers for the time and energy they must have expended in organizing and maintaining this institution. They have many applicants whom they are obliged to refuse for lack of room, and there is pressing need for the enlargement of the Home. The managers have made a very urgent appeal to the people of the county during the past few months for assistance to enlarge the building so as to receive a few more inmates, but the response has not been what could be desired, and they have wisely decided not to begin to enlarge until they have sufficient funds subscribed to meet the expenditure without incurring debt, or using the money now invested.

Tioga County Poor-house.

Visited October 24, 1893, by the Commissioner of the District.

About the usual number of inmates was found in the institution, 18 women and 28 men, total 46. Most of these are very old, and require good care and food, which they appear to receive. On the day of visitation, the breakfast consisted of potatoes, bread and butter and coffee; the dinner of fresh beef with gravy, potatoes, onions, wheat and corn bread, and tea; the supper of bread and butter, mush and milk, and tea. The bread was very fine, the flour for the use of the inmates and the keeper's family is the same. The attending physician lives at Owego, about two and one-half miles from the institution. He makes two regular visits each week, and is subject to call, by the telephone, which connects his office with the poor-house, for which he receives \$100 a year, the county paying for most of the medicines used. The air motor used to force the water from the well to the reservoir on the hill-side, has failed, at times, to furnish a sufficient supply of water. The superintendent states that it is intended to put in a steam pump which ought to furnish plenty of water. As they are now putting in a new closet and bath-room for the female department, this steam pump will be very necessary. The male and female departments are within seventy-five feet of

each other, the male department facing the rear of the female department, and each in full view of the other, hence it is very desirable that the grounds in the rear of the female department be surrounded by a high, tight board fence. The farm, during the last year, has been very productive. The different departments of the poor-house, for the year past, have been under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Crans, their first experience, and everything in and about the institution bespeaks good care and kind attention.

Broome County Poor-house.

Visited October 24, 1893, by the Commissioner of the District.

The number of inmate on the day of visitation was 95, of whom 32 were females and 63 males. There were also five children under 2 years of age, all of whom were illegitimate. During the past year this institution has been furnished with an abundant supply of water, pumped by steam from a drilled well 390 feet deep. It has also been supplied with plenty of closets and bath-tubs, with both hot and cold water. On the day of visitation, the breakfast consisted of bread and butter, potatoes, tea and coffee; the dinner of fresh beef, potatoes, onions, bread and butter, and the supper of rice and milk, bread and butter and tea. This county has one of the most productive farms, of 130 acres in the sixth judicial district. During the present year it has produced 180 tons of ensilage, two acres of corn fodder, 1,238 barrels of potatoes, 1,680 heads of cabbage, 4,500 pounds of butter, eighty tons of hay, 120 bushels of oats, 480 squashes, 200 quarts of strawberries, 100 quarts of currants, 100 quarts of raspberries, twenty-six bushels of onions, 150 bushels of carrots and 200 bushels of turnips. They have milked twenty-five cows and fattened veal to the amount of \$167. Five horses, and one 2-year's old colt, have been kept, also twenty-seven fat hogs, three breeding hogs, twenty-five shotes and forty-five hens. The grounds and buildings have been fully described in previous reports, and upon the occasion of this visit everything in and about the institution was in good repair and in order.

New York Home for Epileptics.

This home is located at Durhamville, Oneida county, and was chartered in 1892 with a capital of \$30,000.

On the day of visitation the furniture was being received and arranged, but no inmates had yet been received.

The building was formerly a private residence. It has connected with it about four acres of land, laid out in a beautiful lawn, with walks and fine shade trees. The main building is of brick, two stories in height, and has recently been thoroughly repaired, painted inside and outside, and is newly provided with steam heat, plenty of radiators, hot and cold water, sufficient supply of bath tubs and closets. It appears as though the institution will be able to care for about ten patients very nicely.

The following are the directors:

Dr. Landon Carter Gray, president, New York city.

Dr. W. P. Pritchard, vice-president, New York city.

Dr. E. J. Landers, secretary and treasurer, New York city.

Dr. F. Peterson, Dr. J. A. Booth, Dr. M. D. Field, Dr. E. C. Dent, Dr. W. P. Broderick, Dr. J. F. McKernan, Dr. E. B. Bronson, Dr. H. Norris, all of New York. Dr. W. A. Fowler and Dr. L. S. Morton, of Brooklyn. The medical superintendent is Dr. J. E. Bowman, Durhamville, N. Y.

Delaware County Poor-house.

The assistant secretary, who visited this institution at my request on Wednesday, December 20, 1893, reports the census on that day as 42; 25 men and 17 women. There were no insane nor any children under 2 years of age. The main building, in which are the keeper's residence and the male and female departments, are reported in good condition, clean and in good order throughout. Steam heating has been introduced during the past year and adds greatly to the comfort of the officers and inmates. Floors have been relaid in the rooms of inmates, new flagging in the basement and some rooms repainted and papered, and the usual ordinary repairs well attended to.

The crazy-house, so called, remains a blot upon this otherwise very well kept and creditable institution. The place is unfit for human habitation and should be demolished.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER WALRATH,
Commissioner.

Dated, December 21, 1893.

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R E P O R T

OF

Visitations of Poor-houses in the Seventh Judicial District.

By Commissioner CRAIG.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

I, Oscar Craig, as the commissioner and member of the board for the seventh judicial district, submit the following report :

I have, for the year 1893, visited and inspected all the poor-houses in the eight counties of my district, in the following order, viz., Wayne, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Yates, Monroe, Cayuga and Livingston.

Notes of the inspections are hereto appended in the foregoing order of counties, and are made part hereof, and are designated respectively, exhibits A to H, inclusive.

Among other particulars in the respective exhibits are data relating to population and to economical as well as humane factors and features of administration.

The census for each county gives the population in classes, and particularly sets forth the number, if any, of State paupers, of insane and of children under 16 years of age.

Section 6 of chapter 951 of the Laws of 1867, requires the members of this board to examine the poor-houses of the counties and cities. But a further statutory mandate relates to the State almshouses.

In the act to provide for the support and care of State paupers, chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, section 7, provides as follows:

"In addition to the visitation of the secretary of said board, as hereinafter provided for, the said board shall cause each of such almshouses to be visited periodically by some member or members of such board, who shall examine into the condition and management of said almshouses, respectively, and make such report thereof, to the said board, as may be deemed proper."

In pursuance of the said statutory provision, I specially examined the poor-houses in the two counties, which the board has designated as State almshouses, and as is shown more fully by exhibits "B" and "F," respectively. I report the condition and

management of the State almshouse in Monroe county to be good, and the condition of the State almshouse in Seneca county to be bad, with recommendations respecting the same set forth in exhibits "F" and "B."

In pursuance of the act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the State relating to the custody and care of indigent and pauper children by orphan asylums and other charitable institutions, chapter 438 of the Laws of 1884, and particularly of section 2 of said act, forbidding the sending to or detaining in any poor-house, of any child between the ages of 2 and 16 years, I made special inquiries and observations in each poor-house, for facts showing observance or violation of this provision, and was gratified to find that there was no child in any of the respective poor-houses between the ages of 2 and 16 years, and I, accordingly, so report, as is also shown by said exhibits "A" to "H" inclusive.

The act known as the State Care Act, chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, provides, in section 11 as follows:

"It is the intent and meaning of this act, that, when, and after the State shall have been divided into districts, as herein provided, and sufficient accommodations in State institutions, shall have been provided for all the pauper and indigent insane of all the counties of the State, and certified as set forth in the seventh section of this act, no insane person shall be permitted to remain under county care, but that all the insane who are now, or may hereafter become a public charge, shall be transferred to the respective State asylums without unnecessary delay, there to be regarded and known as the wards of the State, and to be wholly supported by the State."

In view of the provisions of the act I have made inquiries in all the county poor-houses of my district for insane persons, and my findings respecting the same are set forth in the exhibits "A" to "H," inclusive. Special examinations in this matter were made of the poor-house in Wayne county, which is the only one in my district that had obtained exemption from the Willard asylum act, and in Livingston county, which has kept its insane though its application for such exemption has never been granted, but was pending when the State care act was passed.

In Wayne county I found that when the insane were ostensibly transferred under the Commission in Lunacy to the State hospital, eleven of the number were retained in the poor-house; that subsequently, and after criticism of such action by the State Board of Charities, overseers of the poor in the respective towns where the said eleven persons respectively resided, were appointed as committees of the persons of the same; and that such appointments were all made on one and the same day, to wit: on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1892.

It is evident that the retention of said eleven insane persons and the subsequent appointment of committees of the same, were and are evasions of the State Care Act.

These evasions are not merely technical or formal but are substantial in their effects, for these eleven insane persons are kept on the same wards with ordinary paupers; and on the men's ward, with no paid attendant and no attendant whatever except one of the said eleven insane.

For my particular findings in this matter reference is made to "Exhibit A."

In Livingston county only two inmates of the building formerly used for the insane were detained on the transfer of such inmates to the State hospital, and these two inmates were, as stated by the county superintendent and keeper, examined by two competent physicians and by them pronounced sane, as more fully appears by the report relating to this county, on exhibit "H."

The great reforms in the poor-houses of my district within each of the last two decades encourage continued efforts for further improvements, chiefly in more complete classification, and the separation of the infirm and honest poor who through losses of friends and property have come to be inmates of these county houses, from the vicious or vulgar paupers, who though perhaps equally infirm, are unfit associates. This and other reforms are retarded by inadequate or defective construction of old buildings, and by frequent changes in county superintendents and supervisors.

OSCAR CRAIG,

Commissioner Seventh District.

Dated October 11, 1893.

EXHIBIT A.

Wayne County Poor-house, was visited by Commissioner Conger accompanied by the superintendent of the poor and Rev. A. Paris Burgess, D. D., of Newark, the chairman of the county visitors of the State Charities Aid Association, and also in company with the matron, Mrs. Albert Shepard, and in part with the keep Mr. Shepard, July 7, 1893.

Census.

The population of the poor-house, on the day of the visit, was 85; of which 52 were men and 32 were women, and one was a baby under 2 years old; three males and two females, were idiots or feeble-minded; one man and two women were epileptics; and 12 inmates were insane; but none were children between 2 and 16 years of age.

The inmates were housed as follows: In old building 14 women and 6 men; in new building, lately used for the insane exclusively, 31 men, and 18 women, and the one child making 49 inmates, including the 12 insane.

Of the insane, 7 were men and 5 were women, and their names are given as follows: Stephen D. Howell, Charles E. Bender, William Eversou, William Codman, Byron Jones, Jacob Legner, John Merrigan; Hannah Crisby, Alice Pulver, Caroline C. Lyman, Lucy Goldsmith, Elsie A. Van Epps.

With the exception of John Merrigan, who was released from the State hospital on bond, all of the said insane persons were inmates of the insane department of this poor-house, under the exemption granted by the State Board of Charities prior to the passage of the State Care Act; but were not included among the patients who were transferred to the Willard State Hospital, May 13, 1892.

After the objections made by Dr. Hoyt, the secretary of the State board, to such exception of the eleven inmates from such transfer to the State hospital, the overseers of the poor of their respective towns were appointed committees of the persons of these insane inmates, respectively on one and the same day, to wit., on the 28th day of November, 1892.

These 12 insane inmates are kept on the same wards with sane paupers, in the building formerly used for the insane department; but there are no paid attendants or employes on any of these wards, except one woman attendant. The man in charge of the bath-tub and the bathing, and of the cleaning of the ward of the insane men with sane paupers is one of the said insane inmates, though the keeper states that all of the same is under his own supervision. But the facts remain that no person other than this insane man is in immediate charge of this ward having insane men, and the keeper resides in another building.

Among the insane inmates Charles Bender is, sometimes, disturbed and violent, according to the statement of the keeper.

Buildings.

There are no proper systems of water supply or plumbing or sewers. The sewage is conducted into the Erie canal.

The building formerly occupied for the insane department is now devoted to paupers and the said twelve insane inmates, the total census of which, was fifty on the day of inspection. The lack of proper water supply is here felt, in the bathing arrangements; where, in the male ward, six persons are bathed successively, in one tub and the same water.

The buildings of the old poor-house proper have no facilities for bathing, and are filled in winter to overcrowding with paupers, the population of which, on the day of the visit was 20. One of its dormitories is occupied by old women. Another dormitory without proper ventilation, is occupied by beds, which are twenty-six in number, and double the normal capacity of the room, which are, the matron states, all used in winter. This is a great abuse.

The hospital is a detached building, being an old structure, the walls of which harbor bed bugs and cock roaches. The bedsteads in the hospital are wooden, and with the straw beds, covered with old comforters or quilts, invite the bugs from the walls, but prevent thorough measures for their extermination. The sink in the hospital empties through a pipe directly into the privy vault immediately outside, and is without trap or ventilation, converting the hospital into a chimney for the vault, especially in winter when, as Silva Parmenter, the pauper inmate in charge, states, the consequent odor is very repulsive. There is no bath-room or bath tub or other facility for bathing in the hospital. There is no attendant or paid employe in this hospital. Its census on the day of visitation was fifteen men.

Diet.

The food prepared for the different tables on the day of inspection was examined. It appeared to be of good quality and sufficient, consisting of fried pork, potatoes, green peas, bread and tea or milk. It was stated that each patient could choose between tea and milk.

The dietary reported by the matron is as follows:

Sunday.

Breakfast. Pork, potatoes and bread with tea, coffee and milk, quite often beef instead of pork.

Dinner.—Roast or corned beef, potatoes and some other vegetables besides, bread and butter, pie or pudding, tea and milk.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Same as Sunday.

Dinner.—Soup, meat and potatoes, bread, tea and milk.

Supper.—Fried potatoes and meat, bread and butter, tea and milk and occasionally cottage cheese.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Same as Sunday.

Dinner.—Bean soup, baked beans and pork, potatoes and bread, tea and milk.

Supper.—Cold beans and pork, fried potatoes, bread and butter and cookies, tea and milk.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.— Same as Sunday.

Dinner.— Meat pie or potpie, potatoes and some other vegetables bread and tea and milk.

Supper.— Cold meat and fried potatoes, bread and butter tea and milk, raw onions.

Thursday.

Breakfast.— Same as Sunday.

Dinner.— Fried pork, potatoes and some other vegetables, bread and tea, milk.

Supper.— Fried potatoes, cold meat, bread and butter, cookies, raw onions, tea and milk.

Friday.

Breakfast.— Same as Sunday.

Dinner.— Boiled or baked potatoes, fried pork and fish, and some vegetables as side dish, bread, tea and milk.

Supper.— Fried potatoes, cold meat, boiled rice, with sugar, bread and butter, tea and milk.

Saturday.

Breakfast.— Same as Sunday.

Dinner.— Usually have some kind of "boiled dinner," using the different vegetables, in their seasons, bread, tea and milk.

Supper.— Baked potatoes, cold meat, bread and butter, and occasionally milk toast or cottage cheese, etc., tea and milk.

Remarks.— In their seasons, all the different vegetables are supplied to the inmates in abundance, without restriction. The same is true in regard to cherries, strawberries, raspberries, and all fruits.

Administration.

The redeeming feature of this institution is its matron, who is energetic, devoted to the welfare of its inmates and self-sacrificing in their behalf.

There is no resident physician, but Dr. John W. Robinson of Lyons, is the regular visiting physician, and makes stated calls as often as three times a week and special calls when needed.

The only paid attendant or employe on the wards or in the dormitories is one in the women's department of the old asylum building; and there is but one cook or paid employe in the kitchen which provides for the inmates.

Cost.

Annual salary of keeper \$1,000, and of physician \$400, exclusive of cost of medicines, for which \$270 was expended last year. Weekly cost of keeping inmates, per capita, one dollar and forty-six cents, exclusive of farm products.

Conclusions and Recommendations.

I.

The buildings of the old poor-house should be destroyed or radically renovated.

II.

A proper system for an abundant supply of pure water should be established.

III.

The system of plumbing and sewers should be examined by a competent and trustworthy plumber whose reputation is established, and all defects supplied and sanitary and adequate construction and appliances secured.

IV.

The pollution of the waters of the Erie canal should be stopped and prohibited by the proper authorities; and following the example of Livingston county, some approved system for the disposal of sewage adopted by the board of supervisors.

V.

The insane should be removed to the Willard State Hospital.

VI.

Until an abundant supply of water shall be secured, the bath tubs should be replenished for each inmate bathed with fresh water from the adjacent Erie canal, if no better source is sufficient.

VII.

The old bedsteads and beds should give place to iron bedsteads and wire mattresses, in order to secure freedom from bedbugs, and to insure proper cleanliness.

VIII.

The care already exercised to separate the worthy poor from the vicious pauper, should be carried still further, and so far as practicable.

IX.

It is evident that the building formerly used for the insane department, is, with the old poor-house buildings, inadequate for the inmates of this county institution; and, therefore, that there is no occasion for the appraisal of the same under chapter 461 of the Laws of 1890.

X.

The superintendent of the poor and the keeper and matron of the poor-house, as well as the chairman of the local visitors, should be invited to co-operate in all practicable measures for reforms and remedies of abuses and evils suggested in the foregoing findings of fact and general conclusions.

EXHIBIT B.

Seneca County Poor-house was visited by Commissioner Craig, without notice, July 18, 1893.

The commissioner called with a carriage on several of the visitors of the State Charities Aid Association, who are residents of Waterloo, to request them to accompany him, on his inspection; but found them out of town or engaged and unable to go with him.

The keeper of the poor-house, Mr. Reuben E. Saeger, was absent, at Seneca Falls, and was not expected to return until evening.

Many of the men were in the harvest field or absent from the house. All the inmates present were inspected, with dormitories, kitchen and adjacent buildings, in company with the matron, the wife of the keeper.

Population.

The keeper has reported the census on the twenty-fourth day of July, six days after the visit, as follows:

Inmates, 45; consisting of, men, 37; women, 8; idiots, 3; epileptics, none; insane, none; children between 2 and 16 years of age, none; children under two years old, none. State paupers, 11, viz:

Record No. 269, A. A. Stevens.

Record No. 271, Patrick Boyle.

Record No. 287, Wm. O'Herron.

Record No. 352, Fred Taylor.

Record No. 362, James O'Donnell.

Record No. 375, John McCarthy.

Record No. 393, Hayward Wilcox.

Record No. 403, Joseph Hansen.

Record No. 435, Timothy Casey.

Record No. 452, John W. Henderson.

Record No. 453, Michael Hayes.

Buildings and Appliances.

The improvements which were recommended at the last preceding visit of the commissioner with the secretary of the State Board, have not been made. The recommendations, among other things, were that the old one-story wood building should be abandoned as untenable; that a proper bath-room and tub should be supplied; and that the women should be assigned to a separate yard and excluded from the men's yard. In order to make room in the main building for the inmates of the untenable building, it was suggested that there should be built for the keeper and his family a cottage, which would be less expensive than a new detached building for inmates. The committee appointed by the board of supervisors reported adversely on the suggestion for a separate cottage, and ignored the principal recommendations.

The only stationary bath-tub for the men is in a dark closet, built in the room used as the hospital for men. Pails or hand-tubs in one of the detached buildings are used in preference to the stationary tub.

The women have no hospital. An inmate of one of the rooms opening into a common ward, an aged woman, appeared to be near dying. In the same room were two other inmates, one of whom, though suffering with rheumatism, was the acting attendant of the dying woman.

The men's hospital is the room in which is partitioned off the dark closet containing the stationary bath-tub already mentioned. In this room was a man, said to be afflicted with heart disease, who appeared to be suffering pain; and on a bed another man appeared to be paralyzed or helpless, and was said to be demented; and another pauper inmate who appeared to be acting attendant on these sick men.

In the dormitories the beds and bedding were not tidy. The beds were not filthy, and the sheets were not soiled, in the sense in which the term is specifically used, but the old quilts and beds and bedding were not in good condition.

Diet.

The bread, both old and new, was found to be under done, and in this respect unfit for the human stomach, especially where, as in poor-houses, it forms a large part of the diet. The dietary for the week preceding August 7, 1893, has been furnished by the keeper, as follows:

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Fried shoulder, potatoes, bread and coffee.

Dinner (2.30 p. m.).—Boiled beef, soup, potatoes, bread, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Beef stew, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Fried shoulder, potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper.—Coffee, bread, cake.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Fried shoulder, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled corned beef, potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper.—Coffee, bread, rice.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Fried shoulder, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled shoulder (warm), potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper.—Coffee, bread, cake.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Fried pork, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Pork and beans (warm), bread, tea.

Supper.—Coffee, bread, cake.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Fish, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Codfish (boiled), potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper.—Coffee, bread, rice.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Fried shoulder, potatoes, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled beef, soup, potatoes, bread, tea.

Supper.—Coffee, bread, cake.

"We have milk instead of coffee for supper at times, as we have it."

The visiting physician, Dr. McNamara, resides at Seneca Falls, four miles distant, and visits once a week. It did not appear that special visits had been made to the sick persons already mentioned.

There are no stated services of a religious character. The pastor of the Presbyterian church and the rector of the Episcopal church make occasional visits, and the Roman Catholic priest responds to calls from members of his church.

The foregoing statements respecting bath-tub, want of bath-room for men, untenable building and absence of proper precautions for separation of sexes relate to question of humane care.

Economical Elements of Administration,

There is a farm of 124 acres, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation, the residue not being arable on account of limestone too near the surface to admit the plow, but used as pasture lot.

The annual salaries are as follows: Keeper, \$500; matron, none; physician, \$200; the annual cost of medicines, \$175, not being included in physician's salary.

The weekly cost of keeping inmates per capita is one dollar and forty cents.

Recommendations.

I. It is advised that the secretary recommend the superintendent of the poor and the supervisors that the improvements formerly recommended and specified in the foregoing, be made.

II. It is recommended that the contract for boarding State paupers in Seneca County Poor-house, and the designation of the said poor-house as a State alms-house, be made dependent on provisions for a proper bath-room, with tub for men, and proper measures for the separation of the sexes and the decent housing of the inmates.

EXHIBIT C.

Ontario County Poor-house was visited by Commissioner Craig, without notice, July 18, 1893.

Ralph S. Wisner is the keeper, and his wife is matron.

Population.

The census on the day of the inspection shows the number of inmates 51; of which the men were 33, and the women 18; the idiots were 2; none were epileptic or insane; and none were children under 16 years of age.

Buildings and Improvements.

The poor-house needs partial rearrangement for the separation of the sexes, as pointed out by my last preceding visit in company with the secretary of the board.

Since the said visit a separate yard for women, in area 200 by 120 feet inclosed by Paige's wire fence, about eight feet high, has been provided; a system of apparatus for the conduct of steam to every room has been completed; and the drilled well has been finished.

This well reaches through 180 feet of rock and is 212 feet deep, while the water rises to within seventeen feet of the surface, and is pumped by steam.

There are no water-closets or water-works in the house. The privies are outside, the boxes of which are emptied once each week in all sorts of weather, and regularly disinfected. The inmates who are too infirm to leave the building have apartments and provisional vessels furnished, which are kept clean.

Most of the women are permitted to roam at large wherever the men go. This liberty is explained by the keeper and the matron as designed to promote the health, comfort and humane treatment of the women; and as subject to supervision, and also to the separation within such inclosure of all women whose known defects require such seclusion.

Diet.

The weekly dietary for the inmates, as furnished by the matron, is as follows:

Monday.

Breakfast.—Fried pork, warmed potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Hot pork and cold beans, potatoes, bread and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or tea and bread, ginger cakes.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Fried pork, warmed potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Fresh beef, beef soup, bread, potatoes and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or tea and bread, ginger cakes.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Hash, bread and tea, cookies.

Dinner.—Pork, some kind of vegetables, bread and butter and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or tea and bread, ginger cakes.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Fried shoulder, warmed potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Steamed shoulder, with vegetables, bread and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or tea and bread, ginger cakes.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Sauce of some kind, shoulder, warmed potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Either codfish or eggs, potatoes, bread and butter, tea, meat, if any choose.

Supper.—Bread and milk or tea and bread, ginger cakes.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Fried pork and potatoes, bread and tea.

Dinner.—Corned beef and potatoes, bread and tea.

Supper.—Bread and milk or tea and bread, ginger cakes.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Corned beef hash, bread, tea and coffee, ginger cakes.

Dinner.—Pork and beans, potatoes, bread and tea.

Lunch.—Bread and butter, ginger cakes.

Note.—Corn meal cake is used once or twice a week, bread pudding or boiled rice is used once or twice a week. Vegetables from garden such as cabbage, beets, onions, turnips, string beans, peas, parsnips, tomatoes, lettuce and greens, all are used liberally in their season. A large quantity of fruit is used during the year. Apples are supplied bountifully all through the season, both green and in sauce, and occasionally in pies.

All invalids are furnished with necessary food, according to their necessities, such as puddings, oatmeal, gruels, toast, eggs and butter at all times.

Whenever inmates are at work on farm they have meat and potatoes for supper, extra.

Humane Features of Administration.

This institution seems to be in excellent condition, so far as the keeper and the matron can secure it. On the day of inspection the inmates, the beds, the wards and the entire building, with the barns, garden and grounds, were clean and well kept.

The keeper and the matron appear to be humane and diligent in the performance of their duties, as evidenced by the condition of the inmates and the whole environment.

The visiting physician is Dr. A. L. Beahan, of Canandaigua, who visits twice weekly, and when necessary oftener.

Cost.

The farm contains about 212 acres, of which about twenty is woodland, the residue being all tillable land in good state of cultivation, including an orchard of twelve acres of apples and other small fruits. There is also a large and productive garden, which is mainly worked by inmates, and is in charge of an inmate, who is a cripple.

The main barn is 96 x 134 feet, 20 feet posts, 19 feet gable, making 38 feet from floor to ridge, placed on wall 10 feet high, making plenty of room for stabling and root cellar. There is a hay barn and tool-house, cornering on main barn, on southeast, 80 x 30 feet, 20 feet posts; and a hay shed, cornering on northeast, 80 x 20 feet, 20 feet posts. A large hen-house and scale-house is on east side of barnyard.

Stock on farm consists of 3 pair horses, 1 yoke oxen, 15 cows, 1 thoroughbred Durham bull, 5 yearlings, 5 calves, 17 hogs, 200 fowls.

After reserving all that was used in the house for keeper's family and inmates, and feeding stock on farm for fiscal year ending October 1, 1892, there was sold \$1,221.14 worth of products of the farm.

The annual salaries are as follows: Keeper and matron, \$750; physician, \$150, exclusive of his extra services, \$42, and cost of medicines for the year, \$143.09.

The weekly cost of keeping inmates per capita is one dollar and fourteen and one-third cents.

EXHIBIT D.

Steuben County Alms-house was visited by Commissioner Craig in company with Mrs. John H. Davenport, one of the visitors appointed by the State Charities Aid Association, July 21, 1893; and accompanied by Mr. C. N. Stanton, the keeper, and Mrs. Nettie Curran, the matron.

The population on the day of inspection, as given, was 70, of which men were 53 and women were 17; idiots were, males 4; epileptics were 2; children under 2 years old, one, born June 18, 1893; children between 2 and 16 years of age, none. It was stated by the keeper and the matron that there were no insane inmates, except one man, by name, Louis Margison, who had never been committed as insane, but who was full of delusions, and at times disturbed and violent, and who drew a knife on the keeper last winter, and threatened the former keeper with deadly assault with a pitchfork.

The buildings in former years were defective, and were criticised in the annual reports of the board to the Legislature, as follows: Second report, page 158; fourth report, page 74; eighth report, page 234; tenth report, page 259; twelfth report, 1879, page 57.

The buildings and improvements are not now in proper condition. The wash-house is in a dilapidated state. It is used for a laundry and as a bath-house for both men and women, but has no sewer. The only drain from it empties on the surface of the ground just outside the building, and causes nuisances very offensive and dangerous to health. The keeper proposes a sewer from this wash-house to a cess-pool to be dug in the field west; and communication with such cess-pool of sewers from all the buildings except the hospital.

The hospital is now connected by sewer with a cess-pool in the yard, but according to the understanding of the keeper, this cess-pool is not ventilated. T. W. Gould, who resides at Bath, is the plumber who constructed the cess-pool with connecting sewer and plumbing.

A separate building houses the four idiot men.

The buildings and yards do not secure a proper separation of the sexes, though more care is apparently used than formerly to prevent abuses under the defective structures and arrangements.

The physician visits once each week, and oftener when called.

The administration is an improvement on that of former years. The buildings and their contents and the inmates were found to be in cleaner and better condition. The present keeper and matron entered upon their duties last April.

The following dietary is given by the keeper, to wit:

Bill of Fare, Main Dining-room.

Breakfast.—Potatoes and meat (fresh beef—cold, sliced—twice a week), fish on Fridays, on other mornings fried pork or cold boiled pork and beans, bread, butter, coffee three times a week, tea at other times, buckwheat cakes during April and May.

Dinner.—Potatoes and meat, fresh beef on Sundays and Thursdays (as soup or pot-pie usually), baked pork and beans once or twice a week, usually once warm and once cold. One or more of the following vegetables: Cabbage, green peas, green beans, beets, lettuce, radishes, onions, cucumbers, fresh fish; and eggs occasionally.

Supper.—Mush and milk or bread and milk, including corn bread once or twice a week, or bread and butter, gingerbread or cookies, two or three times a week, apple sauce, berries and rhubarb in season.

Hospital.

Breakfast.—Potatoes and meat (fresh beef three times a week, including hash once or twice), buckwheat cakes in winter and spring, at other times bread and butter, coffee, crackers or cookies.

Dinner.—Potatoes and meat (fresh beef twice a week, fried

pork, boiled pork or baked pork and beans at other times, tea, bread and butter, pie or pudding, and one or more of the following: Green peas, green beans, cabbage, beets, radishes, onions, cucumbers, berries occasionally.

Supper.—Mush and milk or corn bread and milk, cold boiled rice or cold pudding, cake of some kind, crackers.

Cost.

Salary of keeper, fifty-eight dollars per month; salary of matron, twenty dollars per month; salary of physician, \$100 per year, exclusive of cost of medicines.

Weekly cost of maintenance of inmates per capita, one dollar and fifty-four cents.

Recommendations.

1. The wash-house should be renovated, and a separate bathing apartment should be provided for the men or the women.

2. The sewer and connections proposed by the keeper should be constructed; and the proposed cess-pool, as well as the present cess-pool, should be ventilated, in order to prevent the forcing of the traps injecting sewer gas into the buildings by the inflow of liquids into the cess-pool; and the sewers should be trapped and ventilated; all of which should be certified by a competent and trustworthy plumber.

3. Proper plans should be proposed by the board of supervisors and submitted to the State Board of Charities, for alterations in buildings and yards, to secure complete separation of the sexes.

4. Proper measures should be taken to have Louis Margison examined with reference to the question of insanity, and if found insane, to be properly certified and committed to the State hospital.

EXHIBIT E.

Yates County Poor-house was visited by Commissioner Craig without notice, in company with the keeper, Mr. Charles S. Cook, and the matron, Mrs. Charles S. Cook, July 22, 1893.

Population.

The census of the day shows, inmates, 30; of which 23 were men and 7 were women; 4 males and 2 females were idiots or feeble-minded; 2 women were epileptics; none were insane; none were children between 2 and 16 years old.

Buildings.

The buildings remain substantially the same; but new bath-tubs have been put in; though they are not used, for the reason stated, that, being on the second floor, there is no way of supplying warm water for them in the summer weather, when steam is not turned on to heat the house, except by carrying hot water up two flights of stairs.

The dormitories for men and those for women are divided into single rooms. This arrangement ensures classification or separation of the decent poor from the vicious pauper while in their respective rooms.

Administration.

The new bath-tubs not being used for the reason already stated, the women use pails for bathing, and the men bathe in the old movable bath-tub in the detached building known as "the hospital."

In this hospital are two men ill and nearly helpless, who have no care except such as may be given by a pauper inmate, who evidently, is not very efficient, or perfectly trustworthy; and save also such as the keeper's supervision and occasional presence may

insure. One of these sick men has palsy with dementia and occasional delusions. The other sick man has paralysis of his left side, and has to be lifted from and to his bed; but appears intelligent and uncomplaining. The situation, considerably removed from the main building, the dirty floors, the foul smells, and the general atmosphere of the place, aroused a feeling of profound pity for the uncomplaining sufferer. There is not intended any reflection on the keeper, who seemed disposed to do the duty devolving upon him personally, though, perhaps, unaware of the necessity of a better assistant in the hospital. The criticism is on the system which preceded the office of the present keeper. In correspondence with the superintendent of the poor, he writes, that "the building should be called a building for old men, as we do not take sick persons always to that room, but generally leave them in the main building; but the people have got in the habit of calling it a hospital."

In one of the rooms of the main building was an inmate suffering with ulcers of the foot of a serious nature, who was attended by a pauper inmate. His request that Dr. Wm. Oliver, of Penn Yan, might, rather than the visiting physician, give him professional attendance, had been granted, showing evidence of the humane consideration of the wishes of the patients.

One woman inmate, stricken with apoplexy and dying, by name Angeline Merritt, is remembered as giving evidence on former visits, of being an efficient and faithful helper, though an invalid.

There are not wanting cases in poor-houses of which this is an instance, showing not only self respect, but due regard for others, and disposition to become useful on the part of the unfortunate, but worthy poor.

There is no dietary established as yet by the new keeper; but the diet includes fresh beef twice a week.

Dr. McGovern, the physician, visits once each week, and whenever called.

The rooms in the main building, their contents and inmates were clean and in good condition, except remnants of bedbugs against which a well conducted fight was in progress.

The general administration under the new keeper and matron, who took office last April, appears to be relatively good, and likely to improve under their manifest purpose to do right.

Cost.

The annual salary of the keeper and matron is \$500; the physician receives two dollars per visit; being about \$160 last year, exclusive of medicines. The weekly cost per capita is one dollar and nineteen cents.

Recommendations.

Among other suggestions implied in the foregoing criticisms, it is recommended that the detached building, known as "the hospital," so long as it may be used as such, for any cases, be put in cleaner and better condition, and under the care of a resident assistant, other than a pauper.

EXHIBIT F.

Monroe County Poor-house was inspected without notice, by Commissioner Craig, in company with Mr. David M. Hough, chairman of sub-committee of county visitors, and accompanied by Mr. C. V. Lodge, the warden, July 24, 1893.

An official visit with the same company was made in the preceding winter.

Population.

The number of inmates in Monroe County Alms-house, July 24, 1893, was 266; of which men were 174, and women were 92; infants under 2 years old were 2; epileptics were, men, 5, and women, 2, total 7; idiots were, males, 3, females, 1, total, 4; blind were, men, 2, women, 1, total, 3; of insane there were none, and of children between 2 and 16 years of age there were none. Number of State paupers, males, 5, total, 5, as follows:

No. 316. Jacob Zimmerlee.

No. 1803. John Hoyt.

No. 1827. Michael Welch.

No. 1837. Frank Aubry.

No. 1836. John Murphy.

Buildings.

In 1892 an addition was built to the east wing of the male department, 50 x 60 feet, and four stories high, with slate roof, to correspond with the old part. A lavatory, 15 x 18 feet, and four stories high, was also built on the north side at the junction of the new and old parts, and connected with the main building by a cross corridor. The addition is built of brick and finished on the inside, on the brick, with two coats of paint and a coat of spar varnish -- no plaster. The floors are hard maple and the ceilings corrugated steel, except the fourth story. It is heated by steam, with Bundy radiators, having flues from the bottom, through the wall to the outside air.

Ventilation is secured through ventilating flues in chimneys, with steam coil in the top, to insure circulation.

The fourth story has a ceiling of Georgia pine and trussed roof, leaving a clear floor, 50 x 53 feet, eighteen feet high. This room is used as a hospital ward, and can accommodate thirty patients. The first, second and third floors have a few rooms for employes, but are mainly used as dormitories, and have a capacity of about 100.

The floors in the lavatory are iron beams with brick arches and white vitrified tile. The second and fourth stories are each fitted with a white indurated fibre bath-tub, a spray bath, two large iron sinks, a urinal, with slate back and sides, and two washout closets. The first and third stories are fitted just the same as above, except that they have no bath-tub.

Total cost, \$15,000.

The present season a grain barn has been built, adjoining the horse barn, with stables in the basement for cattle, at cost of \$3,400.

Diet.

The bread and other articles of food were examined, and found good, on the day of inspection and the day of preceding visit. The land cultivated is said to supply all the vegetables except potatoes. The milk of eleven to fifteen cows is used by the inmates.

The dietary, with comments of the warden, is copied verbatim from his written statement, as follows, to wit:

Winter diet-table for Monroe County Alms-house, 1892-3:

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Rice, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, pickled beets, bread, ginger cake, coffee or tea.

Supper.—None.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Corn meal mush, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, turnips, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.—Oatmeal or soup, syrup, bread, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.— Rice, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.— Meat and potatoes, boiled cabbage, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.— Corn meal mush, or soup, syrup, bread, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.— Oat meal, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.— Meat and potatoes, onions, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.— Oat meal, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast.— Rice, bread, syrup, coffee or tea.

Dinner.— Meat and potatoes, boiled cabbage, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.— Corn meal mush, or soup, syrup, bread, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast.— Rice, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.— Codfish and potatoes, pickled carrots or onions, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.— Oat meal, syrup, bread, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast.— Corn meal mush, syrup, bread, coffee or tea.

Dinner.— Meat and potatoes, turnips, bread, coffee or tea.

Supper.— Oat meal or soup, syrup, bread, tea.

By "coffee or tea," is meant that both coffee and tea are provided, and the inmates have their option.

The meat provided is beef. Some is salted, but mostly fresh.

Three times a week soup is substituted for oat meal or corn meal, but not always on the days marked on this table.

The hospital ward is provided with the same diet as given in the diet table, and in addition stewed dried fruit twice a week, butter for supper for all; and buttered toast and bread three times per day with milk or milk punch as the physician may order. From

sixty to seventy quarts of milk per day are used on that ward, and from three to four dozen eggs.

In the summer time one day in the week pork and beans are substituted for beef.

For vegetables in summer, potatoes are used every day, and turnips, green peas, tomatoes, string beans and cabbage as the gardens may be able to supply. Cherries were given to every inmate when ripe on the trees. Once a week this summer a dry stew with baked dressing and once a week a dumpling stew is given. With the above variation the summer diet would be the same as in winter.

Three hundred and eighty pounds first class turkey were provided for Thanksgiving dinner.

Administration.

There are two paid chaplains, viz., Rev. J. Ross Lynch, Protestant; and Rev. John P. Stewart, Roman Catholic. Each chaplain holds Sunday services, and ministers to the inmates as they may severally need.

There is one visiting physician, viz., Frederick Remington, M. D., of Rochester, who visits the poor-house each day. There is also a resident assistant physician, or interne, who receives fifteen dollars per month.

On inquiry the inmates of the hospital and the infirm in other wards, without exception, stated that the principal physician, Dr. Remington, visited them respectively each day, or so often as needed and desired.

No complaints were made by inmates in these or other respects.

The beds and dormitories were generally clean and in good order on the day of inspection. Ladies who accompanied the inspectors remarked that some of the bedspreads and bedding had gone too long without washing; but none of the sheets or beds examined, including those of filthy persons, appeared to be soiled. Samples were examined in every ward and dormitory.

The statements of ordinary inmates, as well as of assistants, confirmed the advices from the warden, that one of the two sheets on each bed is changed every week in ordinary cases, and in addi-

tion, so often as the needs or habits of infirm inmates make necessary or proper, in some cases several times a day; and that each inmate is bathed once a week in clean water.

The closets and bath-tubs were clean and generally in good order. Some of the closets with plumbing, however, are not so good as those in the new hospital for men.

The inmates of the hospital for men seem comfortable under the administration of the paid attendant, verifying the opinion of the board that the sick and infirm should be cared for by competent and faithful persons other than pauper inmates.

The general conclusion from the foregoing and all the facts observed on the said inspection and former visit, is that the administration of the Monroe County Poor-house is excellent.

Cost.

Warden's salary, per year, \$1,000; matron's salary, per year, \$360; physician's salary, per year, \$1,000; assistant physician's salary, per year, \$180; chaplain's salary (Roman Catholic), \$150; chaplain's salary (Protestant), \$150.

Last year's cost of medicines, in addition to salaries of physicians, \$809.99.

Weekly cost per capita for year, one dollar and thirty-five cents

EXHIBIT G.

Cayuga County Poor-house, visited by Commissioner Craig, without notice, August 23, 1893.

In the absence of the keeper, Millard B. Coburn, the inspection was made with his wife, Lydia B. Coburn, the matron, and with the attendant for the male wards.

Census.

The population on the day of visit was 79; of which 49 were men and 30 were women; 6 were epileptics, 4 men and 2 women; 13 were idiots and feeble-minded, 11 male and 2 female; none were insane; none were children between 2 and 16 years of age; but 1 was a child under 2 years old, a baby whose mother came to the house for its birth; 10 were in the men's hospital and 12 in the women's hospital.

There are more than the usual ratio of sick or very aged or infirm persons.

Structures.

There have been no substantial changes in the buildings, or permanent improvements. The well which was dug two years ago is said to afford a sufficient supply of good water. It is situated in an open field, thirty rods from the house and all barns, vaults and nuisances. But the windmill furnishing the power to distribute the water is inadequate on occasions when there is little wind, for several days sometimes, as was the case for a week prior to the visit. The immediate consequence is that the upper floors of the poor-house are frequently without water, except such as may be brought by hand upstairs, from well and cisterns in the yard. Ulterior consequences are closets unflushed and bath-tubs unsupplied with water. In the ward for men the closet was found in an offensive condition, but on discovery was flushed by the attendant with water carried by hand. In the bath-tub in the

same ward, when the windmill fails to do its work, as stated by the attendant, three or four inmates are bathed in the same water. On the ground floor, a bath-tub, used for male idiots, has no water supply pipe, and several are commonly bathed in the same water. In the department for women, one bath-tub, having no supply pipe, and being on upper floor, is used to bathe two or three inmates in same water. The same uncleanly practice is occasioned in another bath-tub for the women's hospital when the windmill does not work.

The facts here given warrant criticism of the internal administration, not so much, as censure of the negligence of the county authorities, in failing for two years to furnish adequate power for the distribution of water.

Diet.

There is no diet list. The matron and the attendant state that in cold weather fresh meat, mostly beef, is given daily, with a substitute in warm weather of corned beef and salt pork daily; that the usual breakfast consists of meat, potatoes, bread and coffee; that the dinner commonly consists of meat, potatoes, bread, sometimes butter, sometimes beets or onions or cabbage, or in fall sweet corn; that the supper is pudding and milk or bread and milk; in winter there is no supper, the meals then being breakfast at 8 o'clock and dinner at 3 o'clock; that all the butter and all the milk from eleven cows are used on the premises, furnishing each inmate in the summer time a bowl of milk with breakfast and dinner; and that patients in hospitals are given food ordered by physician, or without such order, and in discretion of matron, articles from the family table of the keeper.

Humane Features in Administration.

With the exception of the uncleanly and improper practices occasioned by the failures in water distribution, and the neglect which must follow the persistent failure to secure any paid attendant for the hospital except that the assistant matron and the farmer, the administration of the keeper and the matron appears to be good. Indeed, a distinguishing feature of the management is

cleanliness, with good order in the bedding, beds, wards and all parts of the building and of the inmates, and the diligent and kindly care which is evidently exercised by the matron; while the assistant, George Lyon, appears to be industrious and faithful in the discharge of the multifarious duties devolving on him as both farmer and sole attendant in the men's hospital and ward.

Economical Elements in Administration.

The farm consists of ninety-six acres, of which eighty are cultivated, and the residue, though arable, are now used for pasturage.

Part of the potatoes and all the other vegetables used on the premises are products of the farm.

The salaries are as follows: Keeper, \$600, per year; matron, \$100 per year; physician, \$200 per year; assistant matron, four dollars per week; farmer and attendant one dollar per day; making annual expenditures for salaries \$1,473. The physician pays from his salary the cost of part of the medicines prescribed by him, a practice imposed by the county authorities. The matron uses her salary for wages of servant in her private family.

The weekly cost of keeping the inmates per capita, is one dollar and twenty-seven cents.

Recommendations.

1. The county authorities should, without delay, furnish steam or other adequate power for invariable distribution of sufficient water.

2. The superintendent of the poor should furnish a paid attendant or nurse for each of the hospitals.

EXHIBIT H.

Livingston County Poor-house was visited by Commissioner Craig, without notice, October 5, 1893.

Population.

The census on the day of inspection, showed 66 inmates, of which there were 42 men and 24 women; 4 male idiots, and 1 female idiot; 11 epileptics; no insane and no children between the ages of 2 and 16 years. Only two persons among the inmates of the building formerly used for the insane were retained at the time of the general transfer of such inmates to the State hospital, in May, 1892, as the superintendent and keeper states, who further advises that all the said inmates were, at the instance of the commission in lunacy, examined by Dr. Lauderdale, the county-house physician at that time, and Dr. F. P. Dodge, of Mount Morris, who pronounced the two inmates retained to be sane.

Administration.

The county farm contains 151 acres, of which all is good, arable land and under cultivation. Twelve cows are kept and their products of milk and butter used in the poor-house and family of the superintendent. There is no fixed dietary. The inmates have meat twice a day, and milk in tea and coffee three times a day. The midday dinner was being served during the inspection, and was examined. The bread was good, the corn beef was excellent, and the meal was wholesome and sufficient.

The matron certainly has secured cleanliness and neatness, especially in the department for women, and evidently exercises good, matronly care. The superintendent has, by good farming, and for the most part by good keeping of the poor-house, given evidence of good administration.

The stoves in the wards at the time of the visit smoked badly, and a blackened chimney proved that such had been the experience on former occasions. The matron said that she had been anxious and urgent to have a remedy applied.

The range in the kitchen is inadequate.

The water is good and abundant, being secured through an eight-inch main attached to the village water-works, at an annual cost of \$350, and the source of supply being Conesus lake. The system for disposal of sewage introduced under the advice and supervision of Mr. Emil Kuichling, of Rochester, the accomplished hydraulic engineer, works well; and makes up the defects in natural drainage, which had been repeatedly noticed in former reports, and on account of which, among other defects, prior to the State Care Act, the application for exemption from the Willard Asylum act was not granted by the board.

Among improvements since the last inspection and within the last year, are a new ice-house and therein a refrigerator, which keeps fresh meat in summer, and in the women's department the substitution of a broad staircase of easy grade and well lighted in the place of the old stairway, which was dark and narrow and steep, leading from the ground floor to the basement dining-room. It must be added that this last-mentioned improvement, though necessary and urgently called for, was not made until an inmate eight months ago fell down the steps and received injuries which resulted in her death.

The crippled inmate in charge of the men says that the warm water for the bath-tub has frequently to be brought by hand, and sometimes he has bathed two men in the same water.

The pastors of the churches in Geneseo alternately hold religious services once a month.

The physician resides in Geneseo and visits the poor-house twice a week, and as called.

One feature of this old poor-house is worthy of commendation, namely: The separation of the inmates in their respective rooms, thus preventing the contact of the worthy poor with the vicious pauper, as often happens in associate dormitories.

Large dormitories are good in some institutions, but should be supplemented by single rooms in almshouses, where classification is only humane.

But in Livingston County Poor-house the windows in most of the individual rooms are slits in the wall, admitting only the width of one narrow pane of glass, and should be made three or four times as broad.

Cost.

The superintendent of the poor, who is keeper, has an annual salary of \$1,000; the matron, his wife, annual salary, \$313; physician, annual salary, \$325, inclusive of cost of medicines furnished by him, but the superintendent furnishes some medicines at expense of county. One baker and one cook, each three dollars per week. Such employment of a paid baker and a paid cook is a measure of sound economy, avoiding waste, and securing the supply of good food from ordinary materials.

Weekly cost, per capita, one dollar and seventy-two cents.

Recommendations.

1. The narrow windows should be widened, as suggested.
2. A steam plant, for heating and cooking, should be introduced as a measure of economy as well as of comfort of inmates and ease of administration.

OSCAR CRAIG,
Commissioner Seventh District.

Dated, October 11, 1893.

R E P O R T

ON THE

Poorhouses in the Eighth Judicial District.

By COMMISSIONER LETCHWORTH.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *October 12, 1893.* }

The report of Commissioner Letchworth on the poorhouses in the eighth judicial district, of which the following is a copy, was read before the State Board of Charities at a meeting held at the Capitol in Albany, October 11, 1893, and the same was accepted and ordered transmitted to the Legislature with the annual report of the Board, and copies thereof were ordered sent to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the several counties in which the respective poorhouses named in the report are situated.

JAMES O. FANNING,

Assistant Secretary.





ALLEGHANY COUNTY POORHOUSE.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

The eight poorhouses in the eighth judicial district, situated respectively, at Angelica, in Allegany county; Machias, in Cattaraugus county; DeWittville, in Chautauqua county; Buffalo Plains, near Buffalo, in Erie county; Bethany, in Genesee county; Lockport, in Niagara county; Albion, in Orleans county, and Varysburgh, in Wyoming county, have been inspected by me, one or more times during the past year, without previous notice having been given to the officials in charge. Statistical information collected by the secretaries of the Board, respecting these institutions, and included in the annual report of the Board to the Legislature, are not embodied in this report. All of these establishments have been so fully described in former reports that it is deemed unnecessary to set forth plans of construction or details of management, except in cases where changes and improvements have been made.

Allegany County Poorhouse.

The superintendent of the poor of this county, Sidney Crandall, resides at Angelica. The poorhouse is under the immediate charge of D. C. Grunder, keeper, whose wife acts as matron.

The institution was visited July twenty-first. There were then thirty-eight men and twenty seven women under care. One of the inmates attracted special attention on account of his great age, which had recently been verified by the parish records in Ireland as being one hundred and fifteen years. His sight was failing, but his hearing was fairly good and he could join understandingly in ordinary conversation. He was remarkably strong for his age. For the past three or four years he has been subject to occasional attacks of epilepsy. Another of the male inmates had reached the age of ninety-seven years. He had been in the poorhouse forty years. A female just received was ninety-eight years old.

There were no children in the institution. They are never admitted to the poorhouse proper, but are temporarily boarded with a person residing near the poorhouse until families can be found in which they can be indentured or adopted. The number of children received and placed out since the first of November last was five. The keeper and his wife said that they had heard from all of them and that they were doing well. The entire expense attending the placing out and the care of the children since November 1, 1892, has been but sixty-three dollars and ten cents.

The water supply is ample, and there is a quantity of hose in both the men's and the women's cottage, and hydrants in the yards. The hose was found to be in place and ready for use. The laundry is well supplied with hot and cold water in pipes. Flush closets are in use in several of the buildings, and the air is made wholesome by ventilation and the use of an apparatus for disinfecting.

The inmates bathe regularly, and the same water is never used twice. The process of bathing, however, takes much time, requires constant supervision, and is tedious. A room with facilities for bathing by the shower process is much needed.

The breakfast consisted of cold sliced boiled pork, gravy, boiled potatoes, bread and butter, seasoned coffee, and tea plain or seasoned, as preferred. Some kind of meat or fish is always served for breakfast. For dinner, there were codfish prepared with milk and butter, boiled and warmed-up potatoes, raw onions, ginger cookies, bread and butter, and tea with milk and sugar or plain, as preferred. For supper, there were supplied milk, bread, mush, and butter. The invalids and those in delicate health have tea. The bread was well kneaded and baked, but was somewhat clammy in the center of the loaf. It was made from a brand of flour called "Bakers' Flour," put up in Cuba, which cost three dollars and sixty cents a barrel. The bread on the keeper's table was of excellent quality and was made from flour a grade better, which cost four dollars a barrel. Usually wheat is raised on the county farm to meet partially the needs of the institution, and the deficiency supplied by purchasing wheat and having it ground

into flour. Last year no wheat was raised on the farm, and the experiment was twice tried of purchasing flour. This year the farm has produced 250 bushels of wheat, and it is intended to have it ground into flour in preference to buying flour of a doubtful quality in the market.

During last year the walls throughout the poorhouse were painted and varnished. It is customary to wash all the walls twice a year—once in the fall, to remove fly stains, etc., and again in the spring, to remove discolorations by smoke.

In the women's cottage was an organ and a considerable number of singing-books, which had been presented by Mrs. Jones, president of the local visiting committee of the State Charities Aid Association. There were also some wall decorations given by Mrs. Frank Smith, another local visitor of the association. The dormitories had recently been supplied with new white counterpanes, giving the apartments, with their well made-up beds, a neat appearance.

The idiot department was well ventilated, clean, and orderly kept. Some of the patients here are very filthy, and it is found necessary to bathe them several times a day.

A recent and much needed improvement has been made in this poorhouse in the enlarged accommodation for its stock and for the better preservation of farm produce. A substantial and convenient horse-barn has been attached to the main barn, making a structure thirty-six by sixty-six feet. The new main barn is thirty-two by eighty feet. The stables are stanchioned for a dairy of twenty-two cows. The keeper expected to cut about 100 tons of hay this year.

There has also been built a model hennery, which is so constructed as to be lighted and warmed by a southern exposure to the sun. It has a yard of half an acre connected with it and is stocked with 100 hens. There are on the place 150 sheep and 115 lambs.

The garden was found to be free from weeds, the farm well tilled, the grounds about the buildings were in good order, and the property of the county well cared for. The inmates were cleanly kept and well provided with clothing, and the house was orderly arranged and clean.

The following is a copy of the rules and regulations framed for the government of the poorhouse, which have been sanctioned by the county judge of Allegany county:

**RULES, REGULATIONS AND BY-LAWS OF THE SUPER-
INTENDENT OF THE POOR, FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE ALLEGANY COUNTY POORHOUSE.**

I.

The inmates of said poorhouse will be required to obey the orders of the keeper at all times, and to labor on the premises when ordered so to do by the keeper or his wife.

II.

All inmates of said county house will be required to retire at or before 9 o'clock p. m., and to have all lights extinguished at that hour.

III.

The inmates will not be allowed to be in or about the superintendent's or keeper's apartments, nor to enter the same without permission.

IV.

Fighting or quarreling by the inmates, or abusive language to any one in charge will not be allowed.

V.

No inmate will be allowed to leave the premises without permission of the keeper or his wife.

VI.

The use of vulgar or profane language, or any indecent behavior by the inmates of said county house, is strictly forbidden.

VII.

All inmates of said county house will be required to bathe at least once each week.

VIII.

Smoking will not be allowed in or around the barns, or sheds, on the said premises.

IX.

All inmates are strictly forbidden to sell, give away, or exchange their clothing.

X.

All children born on the premises shall be under the exclusive control of the superintendent.

XI.

Inmates are strictly forbidden to smoke in sleeping rooms, or between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

XII.

All inmates violating Rules VIII and XI, will be deprived of tobacco for one month.

XIII.

The keeper will be required to keep the sexes separate, and all inmates are forbidden to enter cottages of the opposite sex without permission of the keeper.

XIV.

Inmates will not be permitted to leave the poorhouse premises until properly discharged by the superintendent.

XV.

Any inmates violating the above rules, will be deprived of portions of food, tobacco, or of their liberty, as the keeper may deem advisable.

XVI.

All persons committed to the county house under the "Vagrant Act" will be compelled to labor for ten hours each day, at such labor as the keeper shall determine, and, upon neglect, or refusal of such person to work as directed, the keeper shall have authority to place such person in solitary confinement, and deprive him or her of all food, except bread and water, until such person consents to obey the order of the keeper.

XVII.

Any pauper caught stealing, may be punished by causing him to wear handcuffs, a strait-jacket, or be confined as directed by Rule XVI.

XVIII.

When it shall appear that any inmate is able to work and maintain him or herself, the superintendent may, in his discretion, discharge such person.

XIX.

Inmates will be allowed to correspond with friends, under the inspection of the keeper and his wife.

XX.

The keeper will be required to see that all food for the inmates of said county house is properly cooked, and served in a clean and wholesome condition, and that none be wasted, and that the wearing apparel and bedding of the inmates is kept clean and free from vermin, and that the rooms occupied by the inmates are thoroughly cleaned as often as three times each week.

XXI.

The keeper of said county house will be held responsible for a strict enforcement of the above rules, and will be expected to give particular attention to the personal cleanliness of the inmates under his charge.

XXII.

The keeper shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to search all paupers that are committed to his charge, and take from their possession such articles of value as may tend to reimburse the public for their support, and retain the same, to be disposed of as the superintendent may direct.

Cattaraugus County Poorhouse.

The care of the sick poor in this poorhouse has been severely criticised for several years past and was the subject of a special inquiry made by the Secretary of the Board and myself in June last. The result of this examination was set forth in a report

presented to the Board at its July meeting, of which the following is a copy:

" To the State Board of Charities :

" On the fifteenth of June, Commissioner Letchworth received from Secretary Hoyt a letter dated June 10, 1893, written by Reverend John B. White, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ellicottville, in which were made grave charges of neglect and of improper treatment of the sick poor in the Cattaraugus County Poorhouse. Commissioner Letchworth forwarded the letter to President Craig, and a few days later a conference respecting the matter was held between President Craig, Commissioner Letchworth, and Secretary Hoyt, at Rochester. It was decided at the conference that Commissioner Letchworth and Secretary Hoyt should visit the Cattaraugus County Poorhouse and make an inquiry into the charges preferred by Mr. White. The undersigned accordingly visited the poorhouse June twenty-seventh and spent the day there in inspecting the institution, examining the condition of the inmates, taking the statements of the superintendent of the poor, the keeper of the poorhouse, subordinate employees, the inmates, and the county physician.

" The institution contained on the day of our visit seventy-one inmates — thirty-five men and thirty-six women. Although a general inspection of the poorhouse was made, this report will be limited to the care and treatment of the sick, infirm, and mentally diseased.

" The superintendent of the poor of this county resides at Salamanca, about twenty-five miles distant from the poorhouse. The poorhouse establishment is under the immediate charge of his son, a young man who, with his wife, resides in the administration cottage of the group of buildings formerly occupied exclusively by the insane. These are situated a little apart from the main poorhouse building and its surrounding structures, which include the old people's building, meat-house, piggery, etc. The group of cottage buildings consists of a central administration cottage, with kitchen and dining-rooms for inmates, and two cottages for inmates on each side of the administration cottage. One of the cottages is occupied by fifteen sick or insane women, and

another on the opposite side of the group, by seventeen men, nearly all of whom are sick or insane. There are, besides, several bedridden cases and helplessly crippled persons in the main poor-house building. The women in the cottage were in charge of only one nurse, or attendant, Julia Church, who has been several years in the institution as a chronic insane patient. The only nurse, or attendant, in the cottage occupied by the men was Michael Roach, an insane patient suffering from partial paralysis of some six years' duration. The kitchen from which the food is supplied for the sick and insane was in charge of a woman formerly committed as insane, and the cook in the keeper's kitchen was a woman who was also committed as insane.

"The number of insane under care at this poorhouse April 1, 1892, was fifty-nine. The changes occurring in the census of the insane in the institution since then have been as follows: Ida Germain was discharged to the care of her mother June 10, 1892, and Adelbert Manning to the care of his mother June 13, 1892, neither of whom has been returned. Forty-one cases were removed to the Buffalo State Hospital July 5, 1892, leaving sixteen cases in the institution on the order of the county judge, still insane, but certified as not requiring State hospital treatment, viz.: George Roy, Isaac Cooper, Florantine A. Whitcombe, John Patterson, Michael Roach, Frank Brownell, John Smith, Thomas Larkin, Wells Nelson, Margaret Harrington, Caroline Woodruff, Susan Hackett, Malinda Balt, Georgianna Hill, Mary Kinney, and Julia Church. Florantine A. Whitcombe was discharged to his brother July 20, 1892, and returned August third; Georgianna Hill was secured a situation, but returned August eleventh; and Frank Brownell and George Roy recently died, thus leaving fourteen in the institution at the date of visitation. Isaac Cooper, Florantine A. Whitcombe, John Patterson, Thomas Larkin, and John Smith are said to work more or less on the farm and Wells Nelson in the pump-house, all under the direction of the farmer. Mary Kinney works in the asylum kitchen, and Georgianna Hill in the keeper's residence. Margaret Harrington, Caroline Woodruff, Lucy Hackett, and Malinda Balt are all chronic demented, incoherent, feeble and filthy patients, needing constant intelligent oversight and care.

"The county physician, Dr. Clarence King, resides at Machias, about three-quarters of a mile from the poorhouse. He receives \$330 a year for his services and for the medicines he uses for the inmates. On questioning Dr. King respecting a patient named George Roy, aged eighty-eight years, who had recently died and who, Mr. White asserted, had not been properly treated, he said that, so far as his knowledge extended, this patient had received proper care and everything requisite to his condition; that he had not been neglected nor in any way inhumanly treated, and that he would have been perfectly satisfied had the same treatment been given his own brother. At the same time he expressed the opinion that the sick should have separate care and that he would prefer better attendants than were now provided and that they should be paid. He thought that Julia Church, in charge of the women, had done very well for the chronic demented cases, although he did not consider it ideal treatment. He said he had asked a good many times for things he thought needful and that sometimes he had got them and sometimes he had not. These requests had included bandages, bedpans, etc.

"The breakfast served in these cottages on the day of our visit consisted of cold boiled pork and warmed-up potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee with milk and sugar. The dinner consisted of boiled pork, boiled potatoes, bread pudding, butter, milk, and tea seasoned with milk and sugar. For supper there were bread and butter, milk, or seasoned tea. The few working persons in the men's department of these cottages were served with meat at supper.

"The building formerly used as a hospital, situated between the cottage group and the poorhouse proper, is now vacant. In the report made to the Board by Commissioner Letchworth in 1891 the care of the patients in this building was adverted to as follows:

"In the cottage hospital were four male patients. This building is not well furnished and is lacking in certain essentials for hospital care. It was in charge of an inmate who was classed as insane—a German, who does not speak English perfectly. The impropriety of placing so grave a responsibility upon this person was shown in an incident that occurred before the writer left. While I was at the office in the administration cottage the insane

nurse came there with a bottle in his hand and asked for some whiskey for one of the patients, who was afflicted with dropsy. The keeper made some inquiry respecting the patient for whom the liquor was called for and, on giving the nurse the bottle containing the whiskey, cautioned him against giving the patient too much. The nurse replied with some emphasis that he would not, for he did not think it did the man any good.

"It is highly creditable to the people of this county that they have provided a separate cottage hospital for the better care and treatment of their sick poor; but it is not creditable to the superintendent of the poor that he should defeat the humane purpose for which the building was intended, through failure to provide proper attendants for the sick and requisites for their comfort and recovery, he being not only authorized, but required by the statute to do so. Such disregard of a bounden official duty is deserving of outspoken condemnation."

"It was evident from our examination that the system of caring for the sick poor which obtains in this poorhouse has not improved since Commissioner Letchworth made his report; that it is open to grave abuses, and that the patients are liable to suffer seriously from neglect. To what extent this may have occurred can only be determined by the taking of sworn testimony and an extended and expensive examination of witnesses. We believe that the inmates should be so classified as to separate all classes requiring hospital care from the other inmates, by placing them in a special department under the immediate charge of faithful and competent paid nurses, that the sick and disabled should be provided with proper diet, necessary surgical and other appliances, and every requisite for hospital care, and that the insane should at once be removed to the Buffalo State Hospital. We recommend that the Board advise the superintendent of the poor of Cattaraugus county to effect these changes forthwith."

"Respectfully submitted.

"WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,

Commissioner.

"CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary."

Acting upon this report the Board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board is hereby directed to send to the superintendent of the poor of Cattaraugus county, a copy of the report of Commissioner Letchworth and Secretary Hoyt, relating to the care of the sick poor in the poorhouse of that county, and to request that the recommendations made in said report be carried out, with the least possible delay; and that the Secretary is also requested to send a copy of said report to the clerk of the board of supervisors of Cattaraugus county, and to the Rev. James B. White, of Ellicottville."

The Board also directed that a copy of the report of Commissioner Letchworth and Secretary Hoyt be certified to the Governor.

Since the visit made by Dr. Hoyt and myself in June last, the superintendent of the poor has informed me that he has removed to the Buffalo State Hospital seven of the insane women; that he has also removed all the patients from the third floor of the stone building and placed the sick ones in the cottage hospitals; that he has secured a middle-aged female nurse to take charge of the hospital for women, and transferred a man from the stone building to take charge of the male hospital; and that he has substituted cushioned rockers for the wooden settees with iron arms in the hospitals.

The general condition of the poorhouse was found to be more orderly when the inspection was made last June, than on the occasion of the visit preceding it, which is herein referred to. A very desirable and much needed improvement has been made during the past year in the erection of a spacious, well-arranged, and convenient barn. It is a substantial structure forty by eighty feet, with basement, and has been economically built. It is now possible to protect all the crops when they are gathered, which could not be done before.

Chautauqua County Poorhouse.

This institution was inspected July eighteenth. It contained at that time fifty-seven men and forty women. There were a few inmates here who were formerly classed as insane and who still

retained their delusions. They were not specially provided for occupying the wards with the sane paupers. There were no children in the poorhouse. This county places its dependent children in St. Mary's Orphan Asylum at Dunkirk and in the Western New York Home at Randolph, paying for each one dollar and fifty cents a week for maintenance, which is charged to the towns to which the children belong. There were in St. Mary's Asylum seventeen girls and ten boys belonging to Chautauqua county, whose ages varied from three to fourteen years. One of the children was placed in the asylum in 1883, five in 1884, three in 1885, one in 1888, four in 1889, two in 1890, seven in 1891, and four in 1892. In the home at Randolph were eight girls and fourteen boys belonging to Chautauqua county, whose ages varied from two months up to thirteen years. They had been placed in the asylum in the following years: one in 1889, two in 1890, eight in 1891, seven in 1892, and four in 1893.

There is now but one superintendent of the poor for Chautauqua county, Marcus T. Howard, who resides at Frewsburg. He was at the poorhouse at the time of my visit. The poorhouse is under the immediate charge of E. Smith, keeper, whose wife acts as matron. Mr. Smith has held the position of keeper for about two years and has been connected with the institution for about ten years. Dr. T. C. Wilson holds, as he has for many years, the office of county physician, and receives a salary of \$200 a year, the county furnishing the medicines used.

The breakfast on the day of my visit consisted of bread and butter, boiled potatoes and gravy, and seasoned coffee. Once or twice during the week doughnuts are given. For dinner were served fresh beef and gravy, boiled potatoes, green peas with cream, bread, and tea seasoned with cream and sugar if desired. The supper consisted of bread and butter, mush and milk, and tea. Sometimes berries are supplied at this meal, and frequently shortcake. The bread was not wholesome. Although it had been well kneaded and baked, it was discolored and clammy, and if pressed in the hand the interior of the loaf could be compressed into a hard ball of dough, as may be done with bread from the flour of grown wheat. The matron had objected to the flour and the

superintendent had complained of it to the miller, but its use was still continued. The bread on the keeper's table was of unexceptionable quality and had been made from another and better brand of flour.

In the hospital department among the hopeless cases was a Swede who had been injured by a railroad iron thrown upon his back while in the employ of a Pennsylvania Railway Company. He was first cared for in the hospital of the Women's Christian Association, at Jamestown. From there he was taken to the Buffalo General Hospital, and after a time removed to the poorhouse hospital here, where he had lain about two years. The railway company had contributed in all about \$180 towards his care and medical treatment. The need still exists in this hospital for some woven-wire mattresses, and their purchase is again recommended.

The water supply is abundant, and there is sufficient hose for fire purposes. It is gratifying to note that safe and convenient fire-escapes have been provided for the main building, as recommended in my last report.

The inmates are bathed once a week. Hot and cold water are supplied by pipes to the bath-tubs. Each inmate is furnished with a clean towel. There are, however, but few bath-tubs, and the process of bathing is tedious. What might be accomplished in a couple of hours by the shower process occupies a whole day by the use of tubs.

Since last spring the walls and ceilings of all the rooms in the poorhouse have been painted.

The dormitories were well aired and the beds properly made up. No smoking is allowed on the upper floor. The closets and store-rooms were in excellent order. This county, like Allegany, may be specially commended for its excellent housekeeping. There was an abundance of vegetables in the large garden. Out-of-doors order prevailed as well as within.

Note.—Since writing the foregoing report the superintendent of the poor has written me that he was purchasing a better quality of flour and that the bread made from it he believed to be above criticism; also that he would supply wire-spring mattresses for the sick in the hospital in compliance with my recommendation.

Erie County Poorhouse.

This institution, now in close communication with Buffalo by means of a line of electric cars, is under the immediate charge of John A. Stengel, who is aided by C. A. Curran, deputy. The supplies for the poorhouse are purchased by a purchasing and auditing committee, which also purchases the supplies for the other county institutions, including the penitentiary and jail. The committee consists of two members appointed by the board of supervisors from their own number, one each from the country and city — one a Democrat and the other a Republican. They are elected for one year only, and are ineligible to re-election. There is also a special committee, of which C. Coughlin is chairman, consisting of seven members of the board of supervisors, which visits the poorhouse weekly or oftener and looks after special improvements and repairs.

Some improvements worthy of note have been made in the poorhouse during the administration of the present keeper, which began on the first of January last. A row of dilapidated shedlike structures has been removed and a workshop erected westerly of the men's building in the yard. There has also been provided a building for receiving paupers. Flagging has been laid in place of brick in the kitchen and in some other places on the lower floor. Power has been increased in the electric plant so as to put in more light, and the whole establishment is now lighted by electricity, making the property more secure against fire. Some desirable improvements have been made at the stock-barns and some work performed in improving the sewerage system and the laying of tile drains. Hoods have been supplied to the large cooking cauldrons in the kitchen to carry off the vapor which formerly found its way to the hospital above. Since my last report fire-escapes have been put up at both ends of the main poorhouse building, which are accessible from all the upper floors. Thirty-six hundred feet of good picket fence with cedar posts have been erected along the street. There is now telephone communication with all the different departments of the institution. Some outside painting has been done and the interior of the poorhouse has undergone a thorough renovation by means of paint and

whitewash. At the time of my visit, September sixth, it was looking quite clean and attractive and was found to be orderly kept.

The inmates numbered 742. They were classified as follows: in the poorhouse proper, 201 men and seventy-four women; in the hospital, ninety-one men and sixty-three women; in the insane department, 151 men and 162 women. The house was unusually full for the season of the year. There are always more or less tramps who apply here for meals and lodging. The previous Saturday night there were eight. Sometimes in winter as many as forty-five stay over Sunday. Included in the population were seven babies in the nursery.

Thick husk mattresses, which are made by the inmates in winter, have largely taken the place of the misshapen straw-ticks formerly used, thus making a more shapely, as well as a more comfortable bed. Woven-wire mattresses are taking the place of the iron-strap bottoms in the bedsteads of the hospital. About half of them are now of the former kind. The sashes in the dormitories were lowered, and the apartments were well ventilated.

The dietary on the day of my visit was as follows: For breakfast, bread, tea, coffee, and syrup for non-workers. For working-men, beef steak and butter were furnished in addition; for dinner, corned beef, potatoes, peas, bread, and tea; for supper, bread and coffee for non-workers; for the workingmen, butter was added. Twice a week both workers and non-workers are provided with a meat stew. Non-workers have syrup always at breakfast and supper, except when a stew is served. About sixty of the inmates — old, lame, blind, and infirm — have their meals on the second floor adjoining their sleeping-rooms and are provided with a more nourishing diet. The insane were also supplied with a more generous diet. Meat is furnished by contractors at the rate of six cents a pound for both fresh and corned. The bread baked for the inmates was not of good quality, being clammy; and it could be packed into a solid ball under pressure of the hand. This would not be so if a good quality of flour were used, as the dough had evidently been well kneaded, Fleischman's fresh yeast used for rising, and the bread had been baked in a brick oven.

Two grades of flour are used—one costing three dollars and seventy-five cents a barrel, to make the bread for the inmates; and a better grade, costing four dollars and seventy-five cents a barrel, is used for the employees. The latter produced a much better quality of bread.

Thirty-eight milch cows are kept on the place to supply milk for the inmates. The stable for these animals, with its clean, whitewashed walls, cement floor, and fresh straw, was a model of neatness.

The use of profane language is forbidden. Sunday services are maintained. Two days in the week are now designated as visiting days, which is much better than the old rule permitting the house to be thronged with visitors on all days of the week except Sunday.

The insane department was well kept and supervised, all the attendants being found at their posts. The patients were quiet and apparently contented. Forty-two of the men patients were out-of-doors at work in the fields.

All the insane except two, who were sick, were removed in the month of October to State institutions, as follows: ninety-nine men and 124 women to the Willard Asylum, and forty-one men and thirty-seven women to the Buffalo State Hospital, making in all 301 removals. It seems unfortunate that it should be necessary to transfer insane patients of Erie county from their own district to another hospital district, and to an institution between one and two hundred miles distant, and having an average population of upwards of 2,000 patients. These removals are the more to be regretted when we reflect that the State has already purchased the Collins farm, a tract of 500 acres of productive land admirably adapted to the needs of the insane, and situated but a short distance from Buffalo, where provision could be made on the cottage plan for 500 chronic insane patients at a comparatively small outlay. Were the Collins farm utilized for the insane, as soon as farming, gardening, dairying, and stock-raising were in active operation the scale of maintenance at the Buffalo Hospital would be greatly reduced. Thus would a large sum be saved the State and the insane would be properly provided with accommodations.

near their homes and would be given more freedom and outdoor life. In view of the rapidly increasing population of Buffalo and the surrounding country, the constant increase in the number of the insane, and the fact that appropriations have been made by the Legislature for buildings to accommodate but 725 patients in the Buffalo hospital district, it seems imperative that an appropriation for buildings for the Collins farm should be made by the next Legislature.

The buildings formerly occupied by the insane should now be adapted to hospital purposes and the inmates of the poorhouse requiring medical care should be treated therein. As previously reported, the hospital cases at the Erie County Poorhouse have not for a long time received the care and treatment that the interests of true economy and humanity demand. The old hospital building was not rightly planned. Its method of heating and ventilation is imperfect, its wards lack sunlight, and its walls are filled with poison. The main kitchen of the poorhouse is under a portion of the hospital, and odors from it, notwithstanding the recent improvements, find their way upward into the hospital building. For many years past the air in the hospital wards has been sickening to a visitor entering them, and has doubtless retarded the improvement of those to whom fresh air was necessary to recovery. In making vacant the spacious and attractive buildings formerly occupied by the insane at the county-house the opportunity is furnished for greatly improving the care and treatment of the sick poor of the county, and no time should be lost in converting the buildings to such purpose and in reorganizing the entire hospital system. In the new system the best medical skill in the county should be brought into requisition and the hospital placed in the front rank of institutions of its kind.

Genesee County Poorhouse.

The administration of public charity in this county is directed by three superintendents of the poor, namely: Benjamin W. Hartwell, Dwight Dimock, and Cortland Crossman. The poorhouse is under the immediate charge of C. B. Pixley, who is assisted by his wife as matron. The county physician, Dr. F. J. Miller, resides at Alexander, seven miles distant. He the poor-

house twice a week or oftener, and receives \$150 a year for his services. The objectionable practice obtains here, as in some other counties, of requiring the physician to furnish the principal part of the medicines used.

The institution was visited August fourth. It contained at that time forty-nine men and twenty-four women. One of the latter was ninety-five years of age. Three deaths had occurred during the year. No children had become a public charge since the first of November previous, nor were there any maintained at the expense of the county in orphan asylums. There are four or five persons here who were formerly classed as insane and were kept in the insane department of the poorhouse.

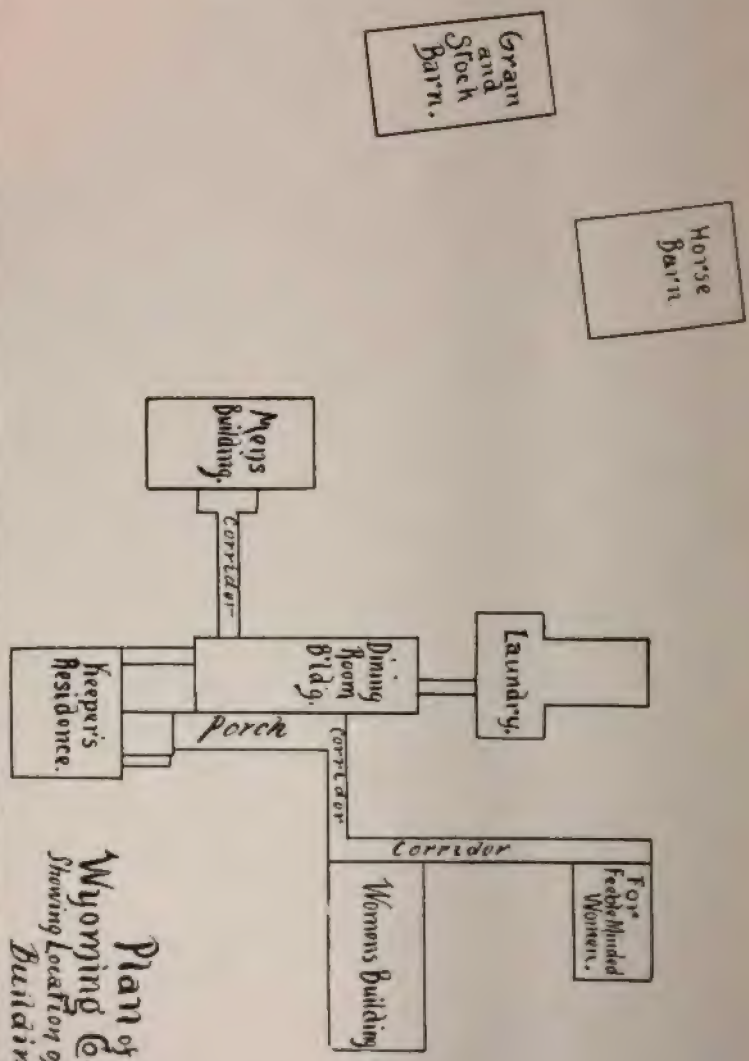
All the beds have woven-wire bottoms and head and foot boards. They are very comfortable.

The food supplied on the day of my visit was as follows: for breakfast, oatmeal, bread and butter, beef stew, boiled potatoes, tea plain or seasoned as preferred, and milk if desired; for dinner, pork and beans, boiled or baked potatoes as preferred, bread and butter, tea, and milk if desired; for supper, bread and milk or pudding and milk or both and tea. A good deal of beef is used here and meat of some kind or fish is served twice a day. Cattle are slaughtered on the place and one animal is usually consumed during the week. Fifteen cows are kept and the butter used is produced from them. No butter or milk is sold.

The apple crop, as at most other poorhouses mentioned in this report, is poor, but it was thought there would be sufficient for the inmates. The other crops on the farm were good. There were twenty-two acres of winter wheat, fourteen acres of oats, twelve acres of corn, and eight of potatoes. There had been considerable new fence made.

A large cattle and grain barn has been in process of erection during the past year, but it was not completed at the time of my visit. Its plan also included a straw-barn with silo attached. The main barn is 40 by 100 feet and has corner posts twenty feet high. Underneath is an airy stone basement. This improvement was much needed to protect grain and stock. Others should follow. The piggery and hennery are ruinous structures, as is also





Plan of The
 Wyoming C. Poorhouse.
 Showing Location of the Old & New
 Buildings 1893.

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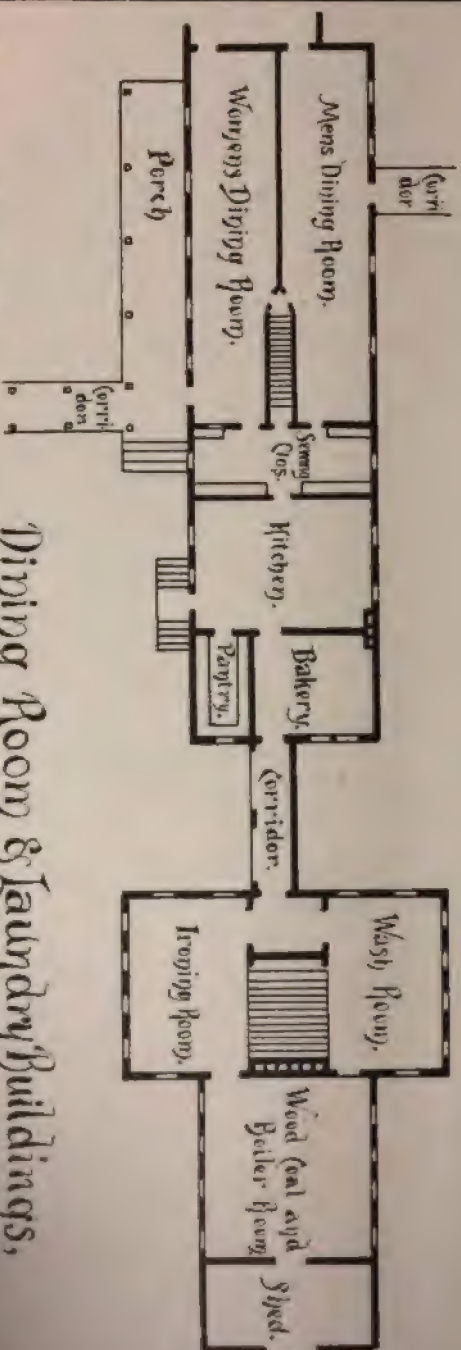
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Plan of First Story

Dining Room & Laundry Buildings,
Wyoming County Poorhouse

the laundry. The dilapidated stone building formerly used as an insane asylum, which scandalized the county for so many years, has finally been torn down and the stone used in the foundations of the barn. There are no outside fire-escapes from the buildings, most of which are of wood; and as the water supply is inadequate, being mainly derived from a single well, there is great liability to loss of life in case of fire. Extra hose and special fire-buckets are not provided. In consequence of the insufficient supply of water there are no flush closets, and the sanitary condition of the institution is unsatisfactory. A larger water supply is a crying need, and it is recommended that the services of a competent civil engineer be secured to look the ground over and that such steps be taken as will secure an abundant supply of wholesome water. It is also recommended that the buildings be heated by steam or hot water, that hot water be supplied to the laundry in pipes, that suitable hospital provision be made for both men and women, and that some associated dormitory space be provided for a part of the women.

The inmates of the institution appeared to be receiving as good care as the facilities would permit, and the poorhouse affairs were administered as well as they could be under the circumstances.

Niagara County Poorhouse.

This poorhouse was inspected July eighth and August second. On the former date the institution contained ninety inmates—sixty-five men and twenty-five women. The largest number of inmates since January first, was 160. The superintendent of the poor, Samuel A. Carson, resides at the poorhouse and fills the office of keeper. His wife performs the duties of matron. Included among the assistants are an assistant keeper, a farm hand, a male hospital attendant in the men's ward of the hospital, and a female nurse in the women's ward of the hospital. The county physician, Dr. H. H. Mayne, resides at Lockport, and is in telegraphic communication with the county house. He visits regularly twice a week and oftener if called. He receives \$400 a year and the county furnishes the medicines used. Religious services are held every Sunday, Rev. C. F. Dudley voluntarily officiat-

ing. Five dollars are paid alike to Protestant and Roman Catholic divines for each burial service.

There were no children over two years of age in the poor house, but there were two infants under two years of age, both illegitimate. One of them had an older brother in the Lockport Home for the Friendless. At the date of my last visit there were five illegitimate babies. In the lying-in ward were two women awaiting confinement.

In the hospital department were eighteen men and sixteen women. Connected with the hospital is a diet-kitchen, as also pleasant dining and sitting rooms. The bedsteads in the hospital have iron-strap bottoms and are not as comfortable as they should be. The cost of converting them into bedsteads with woven wire bottoms is trifling, and it would seem that this change should be made and that the old double iron bedsteads in the dormitories of the main building should be discarded, as also the wooden benches used in the dining-room, and that the places of the latter should be supplied with strong, inexpensive, bent rail or Windsor chairs with solid seats.

Numerous improvements have been made during the administration of the present superintendent. New steps and platforms have been constructed at the two front entrances, flush closets have been introduced in the nursery and in the ward for old men and the ward for old women, and it was intended soon to place them in the hospital department. The kitchen slops are now discharged into a covered drain instead of being carried from the building in an open drain along the rear wing. The interior walls of the house have been generally whitewashed and the woodwork painted. The outbuildings it was intended to paint this fall. New eaves-troughs have been put on the east and west side of the main building. Sewers have been constructed to carry sewage from the flush closets to the main drain, which is open.

The garden was well tilled, free from weeds, and afforded a great variety of vegetables.

The supply of water is not equal to the needs of the institution and steps should be taken to increase it if possible. If the present supply reservoir could be placed still higher on the hillside, as

has been suggested, it would afford a better protection against fire and prove advantageous in other respects. If this be practicable, and if an open reservoir were constructed it might afford a supply of ice in winter.

The bathing facilities are still insufficient. For lack of other facilities the men wash in tubs in the wash-house.

Situated as this poorhouse is, in a basin among the hills, the sewage from it cannot be satisfactorily disposed of without some expensive excavation upon adjoining property. The small sewer from the building discharges into an open sewer upon the property but a very short distance from the building, and the effluvia arising from the corrupted matter in the open drain can not be otherwise than detrimental to health; and it is not improbable that the large mortality at this poorhouse in some of the years past is directly attributable to this cause. There had been fifteen deaths here since the first of January, 1893. By direction of the board of supervisors, S. F. Gooding, civil engineer, made a survey in March, 1892, for a fifteen-inch tile drain across the adjoining land of S. A. Carson, to a tributary of Eighteen-mile Creek. He estimated that the work would require the excavation of 1,320 cubic yards, one-third of which would be rock. The length of the sewer would be 2,486 feet, and its cost at eighty cents a foot, including laying pipe and refilling trench, \$1,988.80. Until this or some other sewerage system is adopted the sanitary condition of the poorhouse can never be satisfactory, and the use of the institution as a place for the care of the sick and infirm and the healing of disease should be condemned. It is therefore recommended that a good system for the disposal of sewage be attained or that the poorhouse be removed to another site where the essentials to life and health can be secured.

Orleans County Poorhouse

This is an imposing brick structure, situated about two and a half miles from the thriving town of Albion, and in the midst of a highly productive farming country, which, with its substantial improvements, shows unmistakable signs of a prosperous community. The poorhouse building stands a little distance away from the highway. The main part is four stories high,

including the basement, and its wings at right and left are three stories high, including the basements. There is a green lawn in front, embellished with flowers and ornamented with trimmed evergreens. Except for the unreasonable height of the buildings, an approaching visitor is favorably impressed, and imagines that he is to find here a model establishment.

The offices of superintendent of the poor and keeper of the poor-house are combined in this county, and the incumbent, George Mathes, resides at the county house. The county physician resides at Albion and receives \$150 a year; the county supplying, as it should, the medicines used. A chaplain receives \$100 a year and preaches every Sunday afternoon.

An inspection of the house was made July seventh, in company with Rev. F. S. Dunham, chairman of the Orleans county visiting committee of the State Charities Aid Association, and Dr. Daniel H. Brennan, the county physician. A few days previous to my visit the house had been struck by lightning, the electric fluid entering the building by the telephone wire. Some plastering was torn off in the office and curtains were burned, but no serious damage resulted.

On the day of my visit, the inmates numbered fifty-four—thirty-eight men and sixteen women. The breakfast consisted of corned beef, boiled potatoes, bread, and seasoned coffee. For dinner were served corned beef, boiled potatoes, codfish, gravy, and bread and butter. For supper were given bread, mush, milk and gingerbread. Hash is supplied twice a week at breakfast. At dinner all have milk if they desire it. Pork and beans are given once a week and butter four times a week. Fresh beef, it was said, is supplied for dinner usually every day but one in the week. Syrup is placed on the table at supper time twice a week. The bread is made from flour ground from wheat produced on the farm. At the dining tables the women sit on chairs and the men on benches.

The building is heated by steam, but the apparatus and pipes are so arranged that the heat is not uniformly distributed, and it has been necessary to supplement the steam system by stoves. In several rooms of the building the plastering had fallen off the ceiling and there were indications in places that the roof leaked.

The room used as a dispensary has no window and is dark, as is also the storeroom, both of which adjoin the keeper's office. Several other rooms in the house have no windows and are not used. A large portion of the poorhouse building is divided into rooms occupied by one or two beds, and there is much lost space by this arrangement. No hospital or infirmary accommodations are provided, nor is there any special provision made for the treatment of contagious or infectious diseases.

It is not practicable to effect a proper classification of the inmates in the house as it is at present arranged. Hospital accommodation for both sexes is an imperative necessity, and there should be some associated dormitories and fewer single rooms, so that it is possible to have the windows of the sleeping apartments opened during a portion of the day and the air in them changed. The rooms used by the inmates are not ventilated, and they contain more or less old furniture, trunks, and rubbish of various kinds, also clothing, good and bad, and rags hung on nails and cords. The laundry facilities, as well as those for bathing, being insufficient, the odor emitted from the clothing and unwashed persons of the inmates confined in rooms is insufferable to the visitor entering them. In regard to bathing, I was told by the officer waiting upon me that "bathing depends on circumstances and is done as often as we think it necessary; not as often in winter as in summer."

The supply of water is limited, and there are no outside fire-escapes for persons occupying the upper floors of this lofty building, some of whom are quite aged. Should a fire occur here a fearful loss of life would be inevitable.

The kitchen for the inmates as well as for the keeper's family is in the basement, from which the odors arise to a greater or less extent through the stories above them. The basement throughout is damp and unwholesome. Here are also the dining-rooms of the inmates and of the keeper, also a room for tramps, in which the vermin brought by these itinerants may find lodgment and thence traverse the entire building. The privies are apart from the main poorhouse, and vessels are used within the building as necessity requires. One of the closets extensively

used is situated on the upper floor of the wooden rear extension of one of the wings. From this floor the evacuations drop into boxes or drawers on a level with the ground below. The stench arising from this closet when I entered it was overpowering, and it would seem that such an aggregation of filth must prove a fruitful source of disease. There were ten deaths at the poorhouse during the year ending November 15, 1892.

The beds for the sick are not comfortable, and I saw but one with a woven-wire bottom. On the woman's side certain duties were laid upon one of the women inmates, who was quite active, but not responsible. There was some disorder, as well as a lack of cleanliness, about the establishment, especially on the men's side, and it could not be said that a creditable standard of housekeeping was maintained.

Many of the defects in the arrangement of this poorhouse building can be remedied, but others can not, on account of its peculiar construction. It is evident that money can not be economically expended here unless the improvements are made on a general plan, embracing the whole establishment. Being convinced of this, I requested Mr. George J. Metzger, architect, of Buffalo, to make a study of the more important needs of the poorhouse and suggest such remedies as might seem to him practicable. In pursuance of this purpose he accompanied me on my visit to this poorhouse on the second of August. Mr. Metzger has subsequently visited the institution, taken measurements, and made a careful survey of the premises. His report and suggestions are subjoined. Mr. Dunham made an urgent appeal to the board of supervisors at its last year's session, and an appropriation of \$500 was made for improvements; but this will not effect the important changes desired.

BUFFALO, N. Y., *October 7, 1893.*

To the Honorable the State Board of Charities:

Gentlemen.—By request of Hon. Wm. Pryor Letchworth, of your Board, I accompanied him on August 2, 1893, to the Orleans County Poorhouse, for the purpose of examining the sanitary condition of the institution, and the condition and arrangement of the buildings in their adaptability to such institutional pur-

1892. My limited time on this visit was occupied only in a general and cursory examination, for it became at once apparent that radical changes and improvements requiring study and consideration were imperatively necessary for the health and comfort of the inmates, for proper classification, separation of sexes, and for more consistent management. Efforts were made by Commissioner Letchworth and myself to obtain plans of the interior of the buildings, and maps or diagrams of the institution; but being unsuccessful, I again visited the poorhouse, accompanied by my assistants, on September 16, 1893, and made measurements and memoranda for guidance in the hereinafter mentioned recommendations.

The rain water from the roofs of buildings is carried by leaders into three large stone cisterns situated in the basement of the brick building. These cisterns are connected together, and from one of these the water is pumped by hand up and into a lead-lined tank about 10 feet by 7 feet by 3 feet 3 inches, located in the attic of the main building, and this tank supplies the bath-rooms and the steam boiler. From one of these cisterns, water is drawn at the sinks in the basement kitchens for washing dishes. For drinking and culinary purposes water is carried in pails from a well situated about 150 feet east of the brick building. Water for the stock is obtained from a well in the rear of the horse-barn. Another well is situated about twenty-two feet from the north-westerly corner of the brick building, and water from this well is used only for washing carriages and for cooling purposes in the creamery. I am informed that the use of this water for house purposes was abandoned about a year ago, as the local "Press" alleged that, owing to contamination by defective sewage, its use was the cause of typhoid fever in the institution at that time. Further, another well is situated within ten feet of the south-westerly corner of the brick building, the water of which I am informed is principally used by male inmates in the morning for cleaning their night vessels. In the absence of suitable drains, the waste flows over the yard, and urine and waste may leak into the well, as is evident by a large open joint in the coping of the well immediately beneath the mouth of the pump.

The sewage is carried through a tile drain from the rear of the building in an easterly direction, and empties onto the land about 200 rods from the buildings. Coursing through adjoining property owned by another party, and crossing the highway, it flows over premises owned by still another party, and thence into the State Ditch.

There is but one water-closet in the entire building, and it is located in the superintendent's bath-room. Three privies are located on the west side of the buildings, one of which is used by the male inmates, one by the female inmates, and the other by the administration department. These privies are provided with vaults and are devoid of drainage. No screens whatever are provided to secure privacy. A privy used by female inmates is also located in the west end of the second story of the laundry building, which forms part of the institution proper, and is reached from the first story of the main building by steps. The excrement is dropped from the second story into a drawer situated about on a level with the ground. The stench arising in this department is most horrible and nauseating.

Semi-connected with the brick building and in the rear of same is a frame building. Seven male inmates are quartered in a portion of the first story, which contains a day-room and several extremely small bed-rooms. These rooms are heated by a stove, which, owing to absence of suitable ventilation, must make the heat and air unbearable at times, as I am informed, is often the case. Upon my first visit the use of the second story of this portion appeared to be abandoned except as access to the above-mentioned privy; but upon my second visit I found that it was the evident intention to place male inmates in this part, and an outside wooden stairway was erected extending from the ground to said part. Furthermore, a mere thin board partition was constructed to separate these proposed quarters for male inmates from the passage to the privy still to be used by the female inmates. This building appears to be very old and has few stories; and it, with the laundry building attached, should be removed.

The sewage should be gathered, at a safe distance from the institution, and treated by heat and fire so as to evaporate the liquid and urine and dry the excreta; or it should be collected in a series of vats so placed that the overflow of one passes into a second and from that into a third, whence the liquid may be discharged through tile into the nearest watercourse. The solid matter should then be intermixed with ashes or other material and be used as a fertilizer on the land.

The stand-pipe of the Albion water system is situated about one-half mile from the poorhouse in a northeasterly direction. Certainly the most economical and reliable source of water supply for the institution would be a connection of iron pipe of ample size with this stand-pipe, which I believe is of sufficient height to provide proper pressure for all purposes required. Should actual surveys and levels prove the stand-pipe to be of insufficient height, water should then be obtained from wells, located at points perfectly free from contamination of any nature, and the water should be raised by means of an automatic steam-pump into a tank of at least 300 barrels' capacity and placed at such an elevation that water may be carried over the highest part of any of the buildings. A proper number of fire-plugs should also be distributed over the grounds, and a hose-cart with reel and hose should be stationed at the most accessible point.

The central portion of the brick building is three stories in height above the basement, and the front part of the same is occupied by the superintendent and employees, excepting where a portion of the assembly-room of the west wing juts into the main part. The east wing of said building and one-half of the rear of the central part is occupied by the male inmates, and the west wing and the other half of the rear of the main part is occupied by the female inmates. Both wings have the same frontage, but the west wing extends about eighteen feet farther to the rear than the east wing. The east wing is much too small to properly accommodate the forty-three male inmates, whereas the west wing contains far more area than is actually required for the females, and it would be sufficiently large for the males; but to reverse the occupation of these wings and maintain proper order, system, and supervision,

mote cheerfulness. An effective system of ventilation should be introduced throughout the institution. Convenient outside iron stairways should be provided for the upper stories, as a means of escape in case of fire. At least three stand-pipes should be placed in the halls, and hose with reels should be placed in each story. Many slates on the roofs are broken and the joints of ridging and hip-rolls are asunder, all of which should receive immediate attention, as evidences still exist of very recent leakage. The dining-rooms and kitchens for the superintendent, employees, and inmates are situated in the basement of the building, which is but eight feet high in the clear, and is damp and unhealthy. The northwesterly part of the basement was found to be musty, and mold had formed on the floor. Large portions of the floor of the general kitchen are rotted and in a dilapidated condition. The second room on the westerly side of the front central portion of the building in the first story, which does not appear to be used for any particular purpose, and a part of the present assembly-room, can, with but slight changes, be arranged into a dining-room and kitchen, with pantries and closets, for the superintendent and employees. Dining-rooms for the inmates can be provided in the first story, by alteration and slight extension of the rear of the main part. In the rear of such extension a brick building should be erected to contain the general kitchen, with bakery, pantries, and other accessories, also to contain the laundry, which should be of sufficient size to permit the introduction of washing machines, extractor, and mangle, as the size of this institution warrants same. The small steam boiler required for the laundry could be used economically for cooking purposes and for heating water. A room in the basement of the rear end of the wing occupied by the women, is used as a wash-room and sleeping-room for tramps. It presents a most uninviting appearance, and I am informed that but few tramps visit this institution, and rarely remain more than a day or two. A bolted and secured door is the only barrier between this room and the women's dining-room. Through the crevices of this doorway, vermin may permeate the entire institution. This room should forthwith be abandoned for such purpose, and should immediately be most

thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. On the men's side of the institution, a small isolated building may be erected, which should contain the sleeping-room and shower-baths for temporary accommodation of this most undesirable element.

Distinct hospital accommodations are very necessary, and should be provided by the erection of a detached building of proper size and arrangement, in a suitable location.

The hog-pen is now in very close proximity to the main building, and should be moved to some more distant point on the men's side of the institution.

For the more thorough separation of the sexes, a suitable fence should be extended from the center of the rear of the buildings to the barns, leaving all barns and out-buildings on the men's side. Yards in the rear of the wings for the feeble-minded should also be inclosed with suitable fencing. At the present time the female inmates have no yard nor lawn for exercise or recreation. When the privies are removed, the westerly side of the grounds should be graded and otherwise improved for the benefit of the women.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE J. METZGER,

Member A. I. A.

Wyoming County Poorhouse.

There are three superintendents of the poor in this county: Robert A. Forbes, James W. Ives, and William McNair. The poorhouse continues in the immediate charge of T. L. Stone, keeper. The county physician, William Stanton, resides at Varysburg, half a mile distant from the poorhouse. He visits regularly twice a week, and is required to furnish, with few exceptions, the medicines used. He receives as compensation \$175 a year.

The institution was inspected August fourth in company with ex-Senator Loomis, chairman of the local visiting committee of the State Board of Charities. The house contained at that time fifty-five inmates, twenty-five of whom were men. Seven of the insane were removed to the Buffalo State Hospital in July and September, 1891, and six were taken away by friends. There are seven here now that were formerly classed as insane. There are a few of

the demented class kept as private boarders, for whom their friends pay two dollars a week. There were no babies. A bright little girl afflicted with hip disease was sent to the Randolph Home in 1885 and retained there about five years. She had been several times placed out while at the home, but had been each time returned. Since being last brought away by the superintendent she has been boarded in the family of a practicing physician. She is attending school and is taught music. She is quite happy and is outgrowing her lameness. The superintendent has placed out two children during 1893, one in the family of a farmer and the other in that of a wagon-maker. A boy three years old was about being placed in a good home. His mother was in the asylum for feeble-minded women at Newark. She was regarded as more vicious than idiotic.

The breakfast on the day of my visit consisted of warmed-up potatoes, bread and seasoned tea and coffee. At dinner were served codfish stew, boiled potatoes, beet greens, bread and butter, rice with sugar and milk or butter and sugar as preferred, and coffee seasoned with milk and sugar. For supper were supplied mush and milk, bread and butter, and tea or milk as preferred. At breakfast, fried cakes or cookies are occasionally served. Fried pork or an Irish stew forms frequently a part of this meal. A bountiful supply of garden vegetables is raised here, and in their season are freely used at the midday meal. These include green peas, green corn, etc., etc. At supper some kind of cake is often given. The bread is made from flour ground out of wheat raised on the farm. The inmates were supplied with an abundance of milk from twenty-four cows. Last season, 3,600 pounds of butter were made on the place. There were in all sixty head of cattle, some of which were intended for beef.

The farm crops were fairly good, considering the dryness of the season. Many berries and other small fruits were grown and usually a good many apples, but this season it was thought there would not be more than enough of the latter for the use of the institution. The potato crop was unusually large. There is insufficient barn and stable accommodation for sheltering and properly caring for the stock and for the preservation of the

farm grains and fodder. It is believed that an appropriation for this object by the board of supervisors would be judicious and it is therefore recommended, as also an appropriation for other improvements which will be referred to later. Since my last report was made a spacious and substantial piggery has been erected, which is a credit to the place.

The removal of the insane has made it practicable to rearrange the buildings and classify the inmates more in accordance with modern ideas and in keeping with convenient administration. In conformity with a plan outlined in a report I made to the Board on "Plans for Poorhouses" in 1879, and restated in my report on this county for 1891, the large two-story building for men had at the time of my visit just been removed to the rear of the kitchen. In order to work up a desirable plan for utilizing the interior of this building, rearranging the interior of the old kitchen, changing the location of the laundry, making healthful and convenient connection with all of the buildings, and to consider other improvements, I engaged Architect Metzger to visit the poorhouse with me. His drawings, showing proposed changes, are subjoined. By this plan it will be seen that, besides many other desirable aims, a complete separation of the sexes is effected. The building occupied by idiot women still retains its objectionable form, as described in my last report, and should be remodeled.

The institution was found to be in good order and the affairs of the poorhouse appeared to be well conducted.

Conclusion.

In closing this report, I am constrained to say that among the criticisms applicable to the poorhouse system in the eighth judicial district, special emphasis should be laid on the following defects:

In respect to bread, it was found in some instances that it was made from a low grade of flour, in which was intermixed flour made from grown or damaged wheat. From such flour it is impossible to make good bread, even with the best of yeast and a brick oven. In some places it was found that the bread for the inmates was not satisfactory to the employees, and it was necessary

to use a better brand of flour in the bread for the latter. If the principles and methods of bread making as advocated by Mrs. Emma P. Ewing * (of which she gave practical illustration in her lectures on cooking the past season at Chautauqua, and the World's Fair) were followed in our poorhouses, the health of the inmates would be greatly promoted. While good flour is as cheap as at present, there is no justification for using an inferior quality, and the same grade should be used for both inmates and employees. The inmates of these institutions are many of them old, sick, or enfeebled, and require a wholesome diet. Supplied with indigestible bread, if sick they do not recover as soon as otherwise, are longer a charge upon the county, or may fail to recover at all; while those suffering from chronic ailments are more irritable and are likely to disturb the orderly routine of the household.

During a few years past, a change has been going on in the direction of making the beds in the poorhouses more comfortable. Most of those in the Erie County Poorhouse have for a foundation a tufted corn-husk mattress, made up by the inmates in winter. These take the place of the old-fashioned, misshapen straw-ticks, and while making a more comfortable bed, are more shapely. Bedsteads with woven-wire bottoms are now coming to be more generally used. The Genesee County Poorhouse is furnished throughout with this kind of bedsteads, with a head and foot board, and they are very comfortable. The more extended use of bedsteads with woven-wire bottoms is recommended, particularly in the hospital departments for the sick, in which in some instances it was found the beds were quite unsuitable.

In most of the poorhouses the provision made for the sick poor is in one way or another unsatisfactory — either in the lack of competent nurses, conveniently arranged hospital wards or rooms, medical appliances and hospital supplies, or separate provision for those having contagious or infectious diseases. There is not a poorhouse in the eighth judicial district but is lacking in some particulars for the care of the sick and disabled poor, and it is a subject that should receive the careful scrutiny of the boards of supervisors of the several counties.

* Professor of Domestic Economy, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

Flush closets have been introduced here and there, but their use is not so general as it should be for sanitary considerations.

Bathing facilities in some of the poorhouses are still insufficient. It is out of the question to bathe regularly once a week all the inmates of an ordinary poorhouse with reasonable dispatch, if at all, without an abundance of both hot and cold water supplied to the bath-tubs by means of pipes and faucets. It is believed that if bath-rooms capable of accommodating, say twenty persons at a time, and constructed so that the water will descend upon the person like a gentle rain, were introduced in all the poorhouses, thus enabling all the inmates to be bathed in a couple of hours, both health and cleanliness would thereby be promoted.

In all the counties of the eighth judicial district, committees of local visitors selected from among influential and philanthropic citizens are empowered under the statute to visit the poorhouses and examine their condition and inquire into their management. Except in the county of Wyoming, these visitors are appointed by and are members of the State Charities Aid Association. In Wyoming county they are appointed by the State Board of Charities. Much credit is due these visitors for the sacrifices they have made in performing voluntary service. Especially are the visitors of Erie county to be commended for regular and frequent visitations. The beneficial effects of these visitations are manifest in the improved condition of the poorhouses, and visitors are usually welcomed by officials as a co-operative element in good administration.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

Commissioner State Board of Charities, Eighth Judicial District

Dated, Albany, N. Y., October 10, 1893.

TABLES

APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent, and the name of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.

INSTITUTIONS	Location	Date of opening	Superintendent	Date of appointment	Officers of the board of trustees or managers
Utica State Hospital	Utica	1843	Dr. G. Alder Blumer	Dec. 5, 1880	President, P. V. Rogers. Secretary, George E. Dunham. Treasurer, Harry S. Patten.
Willard State Hospital	Willard	1869	Dr. Theo. H. Kellogg	May 2, 1893	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, A. S. Stodhoir.
Hudson River State Hospital	Poughkeepsie	1871	Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim	May 1, 1893	Treasurer, James B. Thomas. President, Amasa J. Parker.
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital	Middletown	1871	Dr. S. H. Talcott	April 13, 1877	Secretary and Treasurer, Allison Butts. President, Grinnell Hurt. Secretary, M. D. Stivers.
Buffalo State Hospital	Buffalo	1880	Dr. Judson B. Andrews	June 30, 1890	Treasurer, U. T. Hayes. President, John Cronyn, M. D. Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hayley.
Binghamton State Hospital	Binghamton	1881	Dr. Charles G. Wagner	Feb. 8, 1892	President, T. R. Morgan. Secretary, H. G. Rogers. Treasurer, J. De Witt.
St. Lawrence State Hospital	Ogdensburg	1880	Dr. F. M. Wiso	Feb. 1, 1900	President, Hon. George Hall. Secretary, George F. Darrow. Treasurer, James M. Wells.
Rochester State Hospital	Rochester	1891	Dr. E. H. Howard	July 1, 1891	President, Frederick Cook. Secretary, Dr. E. H. Howard. Treasurer, F. P. Allen.
New York Institution for the Blind	New York city	1893	William B. Walf	Oct. 1, 1893	President, John T. Irving. Secretary, Frederick A. Schermerhorn. Treasurer, William Whitwright.
New York State Institution for the Blind.	Batavia	1893	Frederick R. Place	Sept. 8, 1893	President, D. J. Hissell. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre. Treasurer, Arthur Ferris.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	New York city	1818	Enoch Henry Currier, M. A., Principal	Jan. 1, 1894	President, E. L. Fancher, LL.D. Secretary, Thatcher M. Adams. Treasurer, George A. Robbins.
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Syracuse	1861	Dr. James C. Carson	Oct. 6, 1894	President, Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D. Secretary, Dr. Robert Abernethy. Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson.

Highland Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	Newark	1878	C. W. Winspear	July	5, 1893	President, S. S. Pierson. Secretary, S. N. Gallup. Treasurer, Mrs. Eliza C. Perkins.
New York House of Refuge	Randall's Island, New York city ..	1896	Oswin Wallace Lowry	April	8, 1893	President, Alexander E. Orr. Secretary, Evert Jansen Wendell. Treasurer, F. W. Downer.
the State Industrial School	Richmond	1849	V. M. Maston, Act. Supt.	June	1, 1893	President, Isaac Gibbard. Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Briggs.
New York State Reformatory	Elmira	1873	Z. R. Brockway	May	12, 1876	President, William O. Way, M. D. Secretary, B. L. Swartwood. Treasurer, M. H. Ames.
the House of Refuge for Women	Hudson	1867	Mrs. Sarah V. Coon	Nov.	1, 1886	President, Harper W. Rogers. Secretary and Treasurer, W. Frank Holmapple.
Western House of Refuge for Women	Utah .....	.....	Mary K. Boyd	Sept	4, 1893	President, William B. Dye Secretary, Sarah J. Fee. Treasurer, George Handrock.
the New York State Reformatory and House of Industry	Utah	1873	Gen W. F. Rogers	Oct	6, 1887	President, Henry W. Holman. Secretary, John F. Little. Treasurer, Frank Campbell.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the several State institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of buildings.	Cost per inmate.
Utica State Hospital.....	955	\$280,000 00	293 00
Willard State Hospital.....	2,100	+1,314,515 00	626 00
Hudson River State Hospital.....	1,400	\$1,921,994 12	1373 57
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	875	1,024,500 00	1176 00
Buffalo State Hospital.....	550	1,463,183 90	2678 52
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,187	661,000 00	556 78
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	1,010	1,750,000 00	1732 67
Rochester State Hospital.....	400	193,000 00	482 50
New York Institution for the Blind.....	250	264,956 38	1059 82
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	150	808,611 00	5390 74
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	500	370,000 00	740 00
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	530	353,613 52	667 19
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	350	125,400 00	358 29
New York House of Refuge.....	1,000	500,000 00	500 00
The State Industrial School.....	900	472,608 12	525 12
New York State Reformatory.....	1,264	1,457,970 54	1153 46
The House of Refuge for Women.....	250	206,026 08	824 10
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	150	117,500 00	783 33
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	1,300	270,513 08	208 08
Total.....	14,871	\$13,604,781 92	914 60

* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

+ Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡ Covers new buildings for 288 patients, additional water supply, new coal sheds and electric-light plant.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of the statistical year in 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
	Number of acres.	Value.		
Utica State Hospital.....	225	\$25,000 00	\$830,000 00	\$855,000 00
Willard State Hospital.....	1,107	106,409 00	1,314,515 00	1,420,924 00
Hudson River State Hospital.....	704	122,273 00	1,021,364 12	2,043,637 12
Middle-town State Homeopathic Hospital.....	281	51,108 18	1,024,100 00	1,075,208 18
Buffalo State Hospital.....	305	101,500 00	1,403,183 90	1,504,683 90
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,057	64,000 00	661,000 00	725,000 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	920	100,000 00	1,750,000 00	1,850,000 00
Rochester State Hospital.....	35	21,000 00	193,000 00	214,000 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	30	150,000 00	224,656 58	374,656 58
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	66	40,000 00	338,611 00	378,611 00
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	23	56,000 00	376,000 00	432,000 00
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	274	66,213 00	323,613 50	419,826 50
New York House of Refuge.....	40	9,400 00	135,400 00	134,850 00
State Industrial School.....	37	25,000 00	900,000 00	925,000 00
New York State Reformatory.....	42	4,200 00	472,608 12	476,808 12
House of Refuge for Women.....	279	26,905 23	*1,457,970 54	1,484,875 77
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	184	11,850 00	306,026 08	317,876 08
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	300	21,600 00	117,500 00	139,100 00
Total.....	5,935 1/4	\$1,044,656 41	\$13,604,781 92	\$14,649,438 33

* Includes land.

TABLE No 3 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE.							Total valuation.
	Furniture.	Farm stock and implements.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscellaneous articles.	Funds and investments.	Total personal estate.	
Utica State Hospital.....	\$50,000 00	\$13,000 00	\$14,945 98	\$6,000 00	.....	.....	\$82,945 98	\$82,945 98
Willard State Hospital.....	92,811 68	30,414 25	44,842 30	27,754 80	\$9,610 00	.....	201,902 98	1,622,946 93
Hudson River State Hospital.....	63,511 83	13,791 06	17,817 82	7,198 35	55,604 80	.....	102,313 48	2,208,870 54
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	80,500 00	5,850 00	3,500 00	8,020 00	.....	\$3,000 00	98,900 00	1,173,606 18
Buffalo State Hospital.....	44,366 78	4,535 00	2,752 60	2,875 10	.....	.....	54,528 88	1,618,912 78
Binghamton State Hospital.....	60,630 05	15,000 00	25,000 00	6,954 16	.....	.....	116,584 21	841,354 31
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	02,000 00	6,150 00	9,600 00	4,890 00	1,275 00	.....	88,876 00	1,893,876 00
Recobester State Hospital.....	12,400 00	4,000 00	3,371 00	2,000 00	500 00	.....	22,171 00	289,171 00
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	8,735 40	.....	.....	2,327 22	4,419 96	\$44,100 94	209,503 52	644,500 10
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	7,324 00	450 00	112 50	3,178 50	8,410 70	.....	14,476 00	303,087 60
Syracuse State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	476,000 00
State Quotaed Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	29,246 47	5,000 00	5,002 00	4,564 06	500 00	.....	45,318 93	466,140 48
State Quotaed Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	14,103 11	1,853 05	1,031 40	3,769 82	.....	.....	20,756 90	156,430 90
New York House of Refuge.....	20,000 00	1,000 00	830 00	10,640 87	.....	11,266 43	44,407 30	579,407 30
State Industrial School.....	46,333 84	4,640 22	.....	0,800 45	.....	.....	58,824 51	533,531 63
New York State Reformatory.....	11,679 21	2,359 12	.....	34,976 78	106,431 12	39,619 43	153,466 46	1,641,457 00
House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	3,000 00	900 00	500 00	1,800 00	.....	77,879 21	233,900 93
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,356 00
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	88,686 60	4,782 60	5,864 60	3,731 95	.....	.....	101,015 71	345,128 79
Total.....	\$578,569 66	\$106,103 91	\$133,407 60	\$132,145 96	\$181,581 59	\$299,276 86	\$1,387,846 06	\$16,187,386 83

* Manufacturing supplies and plants.

TABLE No. 4.
Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					Total from the State.
		For salaries of officers	From special appropriations	From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	
Utica State Hospital.....	\$24,741 82	\$14,000 00	\$48,880 87	.....	.....	.....	\$68,789 87
Willard State Hospital.....	31,510 68	20,794 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,794 17
Hudson River State Hospital.....	14,923 39	19,206 28	35,264 00	\$20,000 00	\$104,255 18	.....	178,725 46
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	51,411 68	15,766 66	88,162 18	.....	.....	.....	53,918 84
Buffalo State Hospital.....	18,453 68	12,650 60	22,334 82	.....	.....	.....	34,884 82
Binghamton State Hospital.....	11,108 46	13,941 80	13,935 93	15,000 00	.....	.....	42,977 23
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	28,419 67	13,000 00	319,341 35	.....	.....	.....	382,341 35
Rochester State Hospital.....	3,588 67	11,100 00	144,934 43	10,000 00	.....	.....	166,034 43
New York Institution for the Blind.....	16,917 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$43,054 27	43,054 27
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,730 27	.....	3,961 00	.....	.....	39,999 99	43,960 99
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	10,515 12	.....	20,786 25	.....	.....	61,000 00	101,789 55
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	1,567 66	.....	5,947 81	.....	.....	47,070 01	53,447 81
New York House of Refuge.....	3,560 53	.....	1,000 00	.....	34,500 04	80,000 00	118,500 04
State Industrial School.....	8,057 27	.....	33,026 78	95,500 00	.....	160,000 00	290,081 41
New York State Reformatory.....	23,978 67	.....	140,000 00	.....	.....	174,085 35	214,085 35
House of Refuge for Women.....	2,801 26	.....	89,644 27	.....	19,000 00	50,000 00	108,644 27
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	1,980 00	.....	.....	.....	61,631 44
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	154 29	.....	25,000 00	.....	59,671 44	140,000 00	165,000 00
Total.....	\$244,477 01	\$120,958 41	\$704,322 72	\$140,500 00	\$218,981 29	\$662,709 62	\$2,137,572 04

* As reported.
State Hospital.

† For construction of sundry buildings and reservoir enlargement. ‡ Difference of totals in 1892 and 1893, due to reports of St. Lawrence

TABLE NO. 4 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and garden produce.	From labor of inmates	From cities, counties and towns	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand at beginning of year.
Utica State Hospital.....	.....	.....	\$159,936 82	\$30,760 25	.....	.....	\$6,408 29	\$275,592 05
Willard State Hospital.....	\$963 33	.....	316,575 65	3,982 46	.....	.....	6,135 54	380,467 53
Hudson River State Hospital.....	463 99	.....	169,895 03	26,124 99	.....	.....	1,784 54	392,623 80
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	166 28	.....	152,174 10	89,115 83	.....	.....	3,838 44	351,297 68
Buffalo State Hospital.....	71 60	.....	125,551 54	16,604 88	.....	.....	1,041 84	197,497 45
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,187 28	.....	182,056 89	2,382 04	.....	.....	943 97	340,663 01
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	1,828 75	.....	126,609 41	2,911 90	.....	.....	.....	480,110 48
Rochester State Hospital.....	1,388 53	.....	74,805 44	5,601 66	.....	.....	1,711 83	236,099 98
New York Institution for the Blind.....	70 55	\$397 84	4,610 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,118 86
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	2,656 47	150 00	.....	.....	153 27	51,342 51
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	212 67	119 80	88,126 61	993 45	.....	\$31,003 06	3,740 57	105,930 69
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	.....	11,641 00	3,990 31	169 83	.....	190 50	128,537 01
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	7,889 24	82 50	.....	.....	3 87	55,101 84
State Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438 06	128,382 87
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	53,458 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	839 75	296,478 48
House of Refuge for Women.....	70 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304,523 49
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,516 13
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,651 44
Total.....	\$5,238 68	\$54,064 11	\$1,376,388 00	\$171,577 29	\$15,469 59	\$31,003 06	\$37,895 90	\$1,063,450 67

• Of this sum \$10,026 is from legacies and donations.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1893, the average number of inmates and the weekly cost of support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transporta- tion and traveling ex- penses.	Ordinary repairs.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$80,403 78	\$63,049 43	\$9,281 44	\$16,207 92	\$2,072 84	\$9,333 04	.....	\$24,013 47
Willard State Hospital.....	157,013 99	106,908 15	18,170 34	27,597 88	3,598 03	22,386 45	.....	10,536 66
Hudson River State Hospital.....	106,805 28	76,720 80	7,801 93	6,693 62	3,638 13	9,143 32	.....	12,991 24
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	97,835 17	84,774 10	7,682 95	14,250 66	1,896 60	28,735 69	.....	32,562 05
Buffalo State Hospital.....	56,164 60	39,798 54	3,416 56	10,317 32	1,314 76	8,450 62	63 34	9,050 08
Brighton State Hospital.....	57,093 80	33,190 33	9,798 46	17,900 49	1,844 55	8,288 48	2,240 85	9,601 81
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	62,865 37	52,370 93	7,830 38	27,773 51	1,874 01	5,534 35	.....	4,958 04
Rochester State Hospital.....	36,092 80	28,374 33	7,887 32	7,303 72	1,813 46	9,361 17	860 12	3,182 35
New York Institution for the Blind.....	27,706 87	16,983 06	4,895 80	9,808 63	130 00	869 48	360 37	3,991 44
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	18,186 40	9,989 04	1,601 58	3,941 20	94 73	515 59	277 77	556 74
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	39,240 44	21,392 93	8,052 31	*19,010 67	1,247 13	3,801 99	257 40	6,103 80
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Women.....	30,046 93	24,853 71	8,333 72	11,370 10	1,183 78	3,792 79	313 44	8,087 89
State Quotidian Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	13,588 49	10,003 53	4,431 26	5,517 64	899 98	3,975 50	.....	863 12
New York House of Refuge.....	40,733 99	28,767 14	9,132 22	14,968 84	257 77	4,118 32	691 09	5,017 18
State Industrial School.....	57,501 46	56,863 87	14,784 47	14,128 57	1,779 65	1,633 41	1,518 76	4,686 98
New York State Reformatory.....	37,609 01	40,413 22	*30,123 29	27,703 63	.....	2,509 78	\$6,789 51	11,804 93
House of Refuge for Women.....	19,744 86	15,060 93	3,728 61	7,180 17	1,453 97	645 11	2,861 88	2,819 89
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	302 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	48,411 84	46,359 92	16,144 87	13,815 34	4,543 03	1,040 11	3,068 79	4,455 46
Total.....	\$981,477 01	\$797,171 35	\$160,309 61	\$243,264 28	\$30,333 49	\$121,140 40	\$20,386 55	\$153,253 40

* Of prisoners.

+ Including bedding.

* Two years' coal supply.

TABLE No. 5 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
Utica State Hospital.....	.....	\$18,523 78	\$220,777 70	\$55,003 14	.....	.....	\$55,003 14	\$277,780 84	.....
Willard State Hospital.....	.....	16,893 30	532,263 92	.....	\$41,943 27	.....	.....	373,507 19	\$6,060 54
Hudson River State Hospital.....	\$342 46	19,577 54	241,829 58	122,611 11	8,173 08	\$3,098 93	134,483 72	370,313 30	16,310 20
Madison State Hospital.....	180 84	14,697 43	292,045 49	41,639 47	.....	3,438 39	45,077 86	327,723 35	23,604 83
Buffalo State Hospital.....	160 72	12,479 84	141,418 06	38,655 82	.....	.....	38,655 82	160,671 90	17,423 55
Bingham State Hospital.....	64 01	12,321 93	312,320 66	.....	.....	19,069 73	19,069 73	227,402 39	13,360 62
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	.....	8,779 86	171,507 95	233,689 89	.....	.....	233,689 89	455,287 81	24,812 07
Rockwell State Hospital.....	37 00	17,075 99	110,736 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,339 82	23,760 06
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	10,890 75	68,635 94	180,541 66	.....	.....	180,541 66	27,041 32	14,077 64
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	237 87	5,657 90	40,561 22	937 87	8,493 87	.....	4,994 74	44,867 96	6,384 55
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	.....	11,225 63	105,930 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,930 60	.....
Seals Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	8,995 66	90,777 51	20,000 44	.....	698 84	20,799 38	117,566 79	\$10,080 22
New York House of Refuge.....	945 54	2,559 06	44,601 12	7,038 80	3,431 92	.....	10,500 72	55,101 84	.....
State Industrial School.....	.....	11,325 02	113,033 22	.....	1,030 90	7,793 06	8,823 96	121,877 18	6,508 69
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	5,008 73	138,525 93	20,500 20	14,417 57	94,062 44	138,519 91	394,676 24	4,448 19
House of Refuge for Women.....	84 87	4,900 64	58,669 93	17,315 19	767 14	2,411 41	17,315 19	232,538 81	\$39,519 43
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	135 30	.....	338 01	61,313 43	.....	.....	61,313 43	101,960 96	9,546 17
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	639 24	12,407 86	146,031 68	.....	7,722 39	.....	7,722 39	156,804 07	17,533 35
Total.....	\$2,147 31	\$246,426 11	\$2,700,005 51	\$935,468 87	\$90,943 74	\$146,105 08	\$1,061,517 89	\$3,627,912 90	\$235,802 31

* Less unexpended balances, \$39.64, returned to Comptroller, \$10,908.18.

† As reported.

TABLE No. 5 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average number of inmates.	Average weekly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
Utica State Hospital.....	\$222,777 70	\$35,003 14	\$257,780 84	933	\$1 64
Willard State Hospital.....	332,363 92	41,943 37	373,307 19	2,140	2 90
Hudson River State Hospital.....	241,820 58	134,493 72	376,313 80	940	4 93
Midletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	982,845 40	45,077 80	837,729 35	976	45 07
Buffalo State Hospital.....	141,416 09	38,055 82	180,071 90	600	4 53
Binghamton State Hospital.....	212,335 06	18,066 73	227,402 39	1,268	3 94
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	171,807 95	983,469 86	455,397 81	632	35 90
Rochester State Hospital.....	110,798 36	130,541 66	231,339 92	395	5 39
Rockwell State Hospital.....	68,635 94	18,405 98	87,041 82	303	5 09
New York Institution for the Blind.....	40,593 82	4,394 74	44,987 04	133	4 96
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	105,920 09	.....	105,920 09	236	35 96
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	36,777 51	30,789 95	117,366 79	517	3 28
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	44,601 12	19,500 72	55,101 84	349	2 62
New York House of Refuge.....	113,063 22	8,823 96	121,877 18	530	4 15
State Industrial School.....	198,525 93	132,319 31	294,056 24	765	3 98
New York State Reformatory.....	212,223 92	17,315 19	223,538 81	1,470	2 81
House of Refuge for Women.....	58,689 93	43,380 03	101,669 96	599	11 94
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	338 01	61,313 43	61,651 44	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	146,081 68	7,722 39	155,804 07	918	3 10
Total.....	\$2,766,025 51	\$1,061,817 59	\$3,827,912 90	.....	.....

* Deducting large extra repairs and extra furnishing, it would be \$1.57.

† Includes many expenditures for building and permanent improvements, inclusive of clothing and officers' salaries.

‡ Less clothing.

§ Based on cost of provisions and supplies, clothing, fuel and lights, medicines and medical supplies, and professional attendance, furniture, beds and bedding.

TABLE No. 6.

Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$3,725 00	\$9,459 47	\$17,183 02	\$2,198 79	\$45,103 47	\$77,729 75
Willard State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	1,886 97	.....	38,350 61	37,837 59
Buffalo State Hospital.....	.....	.....	14 57	.....	81,749 55	31,704 12
Binghamton State Hospital.....	3,900 00	6,685 01	11,319 29	.....	.....	21,204 30
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	2,316 53	.....	3,305 28	.....	.....	5,481 81
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	2,189 14	1,797 83	3,665 73	31,003 05	.....	21,003 05
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	7,632 70
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
State Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Reformatory.....	6,129 19	.....	16,044 36	*590 64	.....	33,964 44
House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,300 25	.....
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$18,189 86	\$17,312 31	\$54,179 29	\$23,702 43	\$123,463 86	\$386,907 76

* Prisoners' deposits.

TABLE No. 7.

Assets of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of manufactures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$54,551 15	\$4,564 89	\$389 49		\$17,784 22	\$77,739 75
Willard State Hospital.....	1,907 52					1,907 52
Hudson River State Hospital.....	16,310 50					16,310 50
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	23,804 33	4,488 99				28,293 32
Buffalo State Hospital.....	17,095 85	887 44			3,333 65	21,316 94
Binghamton State Hospital.....	13,260 02					13,260 02
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	24,812 67					24,812 67
Rochester State Hospital.....	23,760 06					23,760 06
New York Institution for the Blind.....	14,077 64			327 53	13,574 45	27,979 62
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	6,384 55					6,384 55
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	10,908 18	1,485 00		43 00	45 07	12,481 25
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....						
New York House of Refuge.....	6,505 69					6,505 69
State Industrial School.....	4,442 19					4,442 19
New York State Reformatory.....	30,519 43	24,833 29		52,611 19		110,963 91
House of Refuge for Women.....	9,546 17					9,546 17
Western House of Refuge for Women.....						
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	17,532 36					17,532 36
Total.....	\$285,250 27	\$102,133 84	\$36,304 61	\$53,871 21	\$34,737 39	\$492,197 28

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1893.

COUNTIES.	Number in the poor-houses Nov. 1, 1892.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany	163	202	2	427	5,800	6,227
Allegany	61	35	1	97	168	265
Broome	127	173	5	304	1,057	1,361
Cattaraugus	72	60	1	183	636	739
Cayuga	70	345	1	416	.....	416
Chautauqua	91	67	5	163	1,500	1,663
Chemung	77	136	1	314	.....	314
Chenango	54	37	2	98	362	462
Clinton	77	337	4	418	1,404	1,826
Columbia	121	246	1	368	6	374
Cortland	64	22	.....	93	478	571
Delaware	39	59	.....	98	31	129
Dutchess	84	186	.....	270	20	290
Erie	751	2,185	33	2,969	8,790	11,759
Essex*	50	33	1	134	549	684
Franklin	44	38	.....	132	425	557
Fulton	40	33	.....	73	302	375
Genesee	66	49	1	116	1,431	1,547
Greene	57	33	2	147	1,191	1,338
Hamilton†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	69	206	1	278	.....	278
Jefferson	103	89	8	200	600	809
Lewis*	43	21	1	65	63	128
Livingston	70	174	2	246	.....	246
Madison	87	129	.....	216	220	436
Monroe	279	856	13	1,148	4,566	5,714
Montgomery†	61	20	.....	81	2,750	2,831
Niagara	84	536	7	627	.....	627
Oneida	524	306	9	839	2,467	3,306
Onondaga	165	207	3	375	736	1,111
Ontario	49	220	2	271	921	1,192
Orange	174	155	4	333	75	408
Orleans	51	44	1	96	438	534
Oswego	73	35	.....	108	1,613	1,721
Otsego	72	78	1	152	185	337
Putnam	58	69	.....	127	.....	127
Queens	79	463	2	546	87	633
Rensselaer	251	406	12	669	866	1,535
Richmond	75	172	4	251	390	641
Rockland	76	78	5	159	461	620
St. Lawrence	120	36	1	157	376	533
Saratoga	102	351	5	428	.....	428
Schenectady	65	108	1	174	210	384
Schoharie	26	47	1	74	250	324
Schuylert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	55	343	.....	398	278	676
Steuben	77	219	2	298	924	1,221
Suffolk	136	156	4	296	860	1,156
Sullivan	62	15	1	78	225	303
Tioga	41	39	.....	80	1,032	1,112
Tompkins	36	109	1	146	600	746
Ulster	101	70	1	172	.....	172
Warren	60	21	1	82	330	412
Washington	61	98	1	160	.....	160
Wayne	33	68	.....	151	2,076	2,227
Westchester	177	560	6	743	55	786
Wyoming	63	19	.....	82	96	179
Yates	32	31	.....	53	214	267
Total	5,849	11,045	160	17,064	49,112	66,166

* No report furnished; figures of 1892.

† No poor-house.

‡ No poor-house; poor boarded by contract.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

561

TABLE No. 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1893.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany	204	.....	25	45	91	63	153
Allegheny	16	.....	1	8	27	42	70
Broome	177	5	3	18	74	27	101
Cattaraugus	46	.....	5	17	30	16	46
Cayuga	216	.....	1	14	54	31	85
Chautauque	55	5	2	8	57	36	93
Chemung	117	.....	.....	8	70	19	89
Chemango	17	.....	7	12	36	21	57
Clinton	334	.....	.....	9	54	21	75
Columbia	218	.....	.....	24	79	47	126
Cortland	24	.....	1	15	32	21	53
Delaware	51	2	.....	9	21	15	36
Dutchess	181	.....	2	18	53	16	69
Erie	2,153	24	114	195	335	148	483
Essex	72	1	.....	10	23	26	51
Franklin	73	7	1	4	21	24	45
Fulton	22	.....	.....	5	28	18	46
Genesee	38	.....	.....	5	50	23	73
Greene	80	.....	.....	8	33	26	59
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	189	.....	.....	17	47	25	72
Jefferson	70	.....	5	25	54	46	100
Lewis	8	.....	4	13	28	12	40
Livingston	165	.....	1	5	51	24	75
Madison	105	.....	6	17	58	30	88
Monroe	709	3	20	91	213	102	315
Montgomery	13	.....	.....	4	38	26	64
Niagara	523	3	.....	20	52	28	81
Oneida	516	4	21	41	159	98	257
Onondaga	165	.....	18	33	100	59	159
Ontario	190	.....	4	9	48	20	68
Orange	95	.....	49	34	125	32	164
Orleans	16	.....	2	8	50	20	70
Oswego	24	.....	7	15	34	28	62
Otsego	47	.....	10	12	56	27	83
Putnam	66	.....	.....	5	45	11	56
Queens	419	.....	22	15	67	23	90
Rensselaer	381	.....	.....	57	161	70	231
Richmond	142	.....	.....	9	58	42	100
Rockland	67	.....	.....	11	52	29	81
St. Lawrence	20	5	3	22	53	54	107
Saratoga	325	.....	8	26	67	32	99
Schenectady	88	.....	.....	18	48	20	68
Schoharie	47	.....	.....	1	12	14	26
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	338	.....	.....	10	45	5	50
Steuben	203	.....	6	13	57	19	76
Suffolk	106	.....	5	25	75	85	160
Sullivan	11	1	3	12	26	15	51
Tioga	30	.....	.....	9	27	14	41
Tompkins	93	.....	.....	6	37	10	47
Ulster	42	.....	.....	15	86	29	115
Warren	20	.....	.....	5	37	20	57
Washington	87	.....	5	9	29	20	49
Wayne	49	1	5	7	55	24	79
Westchester	437	.....	28	65	127	65	203
Wyoming	2	1	8	13	26	30	56
Yates	17	.....	1	4	24	7	31
Total	10,092	64	422	1,123	3,527	1,895	5,422

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the county poor-houses October 31, 1893.

COUNTIES.	Idiota.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Albany	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....
Allegany	10	4	1	4	.....	.....
Broome .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Cattaraugus	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Cayuga	2	4	.....	4	1	.....
Chautauqua	12	12	.....	6	.....	.....
Chemung	8	2	2	4	.....	.....
Chenango	8	3	.....	3	12	.....
Clinton	15	2	.....	5	12	.....
Columbia	12	2	.....	4	3	1
Cortland .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	9	4	1	1	.....	.....
Dutchess	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Erle .....	.....	6	.....	10	7	2
Essex	6	1	1	2	1	.....
Franklin	5	5	1	1	.....	3
Fulton	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Genesee	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Greene	2	1	1	2	1	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	2	1	2	4	1	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....
Lewis .....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1
Livingston	2	2	1	10	.....	.....
Madison	2	2	2	5	.....	.....
Monroe	5	6	.....	3	1	.....
Montgomery	9	4	1	6	.....	.....
Niagara	1	2	1	1	1	.....
Oneida	2	1	1	6	5	.....
Onondaga	11	6	4	8	1	.....
Ontario .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	2	1	.....	2	3	.....
Orleans	11	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Oswego	21	.....	2	2	2	.....
Otsego	2	2	.....	1	4	.....
Putnam	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	2	4	.....	2	2	.....
Rensselaer .....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....
Richmond	2	1	1	2	2	.....
Rockland	5	3	.....	.....	4	.....
St. Lawrence	20	3	3	12	3	2
Saratoga	14	1	.....	1	1	.....
Schenectady	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Schoharie	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	6	1	1	3	1	.....
Suffolk	1	7	4	6	5	.....
Sullivan	7	2	1	1	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Ulster	6	4	2	2	2	1
Warren	2	3	.....	3	1	.....
Washington	2	2	.....	3	3	.....
Wayne	3	1	1	2	.....	.....
Westchester	3	5	.....	3	6	.....
Wyoming	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Total	358	139	33	137	77	13

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1893.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany.....	427	515	119	165	262
Allegany.....	97	65	32	74	23
Broome.....	304	215	89	213	91
Cattaraugus.....	138	84	40	74	59
Cayuga.....	416	370	46	287	129
Chautauqua.....	163	106	57	74	89
Chemung.....	214	176	38	118	101
Chenango.....	93	63	30	85	8
Clinton.....	418	373	45	294	162
Columbia.....	368	281	87	221	147
Cortland.....	98	60	38	73	25
Delaware.....	96	61	35	72	24
Dutchess.....	270	225	45	125	145
Erie.....	2,969	2,448	521	1,412	1,557
Essex.....	134	82	52	100	34
Franklin.....	132	91	41	64	68
Fulton.....	73	45	28	60	13
Genesee.....	116	79	37	69	47
Greene.....	147	111	36	86	61
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	278	253	25	203	75
Jefferson.....	200	108	92	108	92
Lewis.....	65	44	21	38	27
Livingston.....	246	202	44	136	110
Madison.....	216	170	46	117	99
Monroe.....	1,148	813	335	494	654
Montgomery.....	81	40	41	71	10
Niagara.....	627	499	128	335	292
Oneida.....	639	594	45	473	166
Onondaga.....	375	245	130	181	194
Ontario.....	271	222	49	143	128
Orange.....	333	175	158	111	222
Orleans.....	96	70	26	37	59
Oswego.....	108	68	40	80	28
Otsego.....	152	80	72	120	32
Putnam.....	127	116	11	15	112
Queens.....	546	510	36	127	419
Rensselaer.....	669	489	180	228	441
Richmond.....	251	184	67	73	179
Rockland.....	159	96	63	47	112
St. Lawrence.....	157	82	75	93	64
Saratoga.....	458	387	71	265	193
Schenectady.....	174	143	31	41	133
Schoharie.....	74	55	19	52	22
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	298	268	30	311	87
Steuben.....	296	259	37	228	68
Suffolk.....	294	183	111	154	140
Sullivan.....	78	55	23	48	30
Tioga.....	80	53	27	71	9
Tompkins.....	146	96	50	98	48
Ulster.....	172	129	43	106	66
Warren.....	82	59	23	65	17
Washington.....	160	122	38	85	75
Wayne.....	151	102	49	90	61
Westchester.....	743	563	180	262	481
Wyoming.....	82	50	32	55	27
Yates.....	53	40	13	39	14
Total.....	17,054	12,965	4,189	8,722	8,332

TABLE No. 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poor-houses.	For outdoor relief.	Total
Albany	\$28,171 00	\$28,700 00	\$56,871 00
Allegany	4,388 07	5,697 03	10,085 10
Broome	10,053 08	17,259 44	27,312 52
Cattaraugus	6,909 34	12,566 57	19,475 91
Cayuga	6,072 50	.....	6,072 50
Chautauqua	6,317 45	15,406 40	21,723 85
Chemung	8,759 44	.....	8,759 44
Chenango	7,537 99	9,066 81	16,604 80
Clinton	10,400 22	10,700 69	21,100 91
Columbia	16,000 58	607 45	16,608 03
Cortland	4,452 18	8,319 60	12,771 78
Delaware	7,660 13	223 50	7,883 63
Dutchess	9,250 84	845 57	10,096 41
Erie	115,593 70	59,960 32	175,554 02
Essex	4,404 58	3,324 87	7,729 45
Franklin	3,894 89	5,647 05	9,541 94
Fulton	5,866 78	19,474 09	25,340 87
Genesee	5,618 28	9,789 31	15,407 59
Greene	6,480 00	548 90	7,028 90
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	7,892 84	.....	7,892 84
Jefferson	6,537 25	18,000 00	24,537 25
Lewis	4,895 16	2,570 77	7,465 93
Livingston	8,794 93	4,537 60	13,332 53
Madison	7,689 14	2,762 04	10,451 18
Monroe	24,869 47	62,326 79	87,196 26
Montgomery	9,435 00	22,676 26	32,111 26
Niagara	15,945 90	.....	15,945 90
Oneida	41,842 37	23,212 16	65,054 53
Onondaga	12,437 75	5,000 00	17,437 75
Ontario	9,714 18	19,088 66	28,802 84
Orange	12,230 10	1,774 82	14,004 92
Orleans	7,399 41	6,250 75	13,650 16
Oswego	6,601 73	32,845 26	39,446 99
Otsego	9,245 78	3,186 79	12,432 57
Putnam	4,837 69	.....	4,837 69
Queens	17,551 28	1,871 10	19,422 38
Rensselaer	19,255 49	4,458 83	23,714 32
Richmond	13,864 00	2,950 00	16,814 00
Rockland	8,310 89	9,484 86	17,795 75
St. Lawrence	6,584 89	11,000 36	17,585 25
Saratoga	*11,756 00	.....	11,756 00
Schenectady	8,770 58	2,098 66	10,869 24
Schoharie	8,598 48	6,740 04	15,338 52
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	8,034 77	6,661 79	14,696 56
Steuben	7,394 17	14,023 67	21,417 84
Suffolk	12,450 00	17,471 66	29,921 66
Sullivan	5,070 90	2,879 40	7,950 30
Tioga	2,943 38	14,158 11	17,101 49
Tompkins	3,001 53	0,190 46	3,192 99
Ulster	9,621 08	.....	9,621 08
Warren	0,199 67	10,876 94	11,076 61
Washington	4,590 00	.....	4,590 00
Wayne	10,035 00	24,178 46	34,213 46
Westchester	15,217 64	1,413 51	16,631 15
Wyoming	8,069 40	201 35	8,270 75
Yates	2,025 32	0,760 85	2,786 17
Total	\$649,094 77	\$255,483 16	\$904,577 93

* Of this sum \$2,756 was given to indigent soldiers, sailors and marines.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the estimated value of poor-house establishments, of the products of the farms, of the labor of paupers and the expense of supporting each person.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farms.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Weekly expense of each person.
Albany	107	\$145,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$130 00	\$2 50
Allegany	358	88,000 00	3,141 86	310 00	59 28	1 14
Broome	130	40,000 00	3,325 00	300 00	85 23	1 64
Cattaraugus	200	75,000 00	3,500 00	500 00	66 61	1 28
Cayuga	96	30,000 00	1,200 00	500 00	70 72	1 35
Chautauqua	338	94,341 00	3,897 00	2,000 00	38 94	74
Chemung	180	35,600 00	2,365 77	350 00	66 56	1 28
Chenango	175	22,000 00	2,111 89	.....	36 49	70
Clinton	80	40,000 00	2,000 00	200 00	57 20	1 10
Columbia	204	43,000 00	1,753 57	.....	93 53	1 79
Cortland	118	31,000 00	2,345 40	.....	43 64	1 33
Delaware	210	16,000 00	2,014 00	350 00	48 86	93
Dutchess	108	15,000 01	1,300 00	600 00	96 72	1 86
Erie	154	581,785 62	11,419 10	29,124 88	149 04	2 86
Essex	165	30,000 00	1,500 00	300 00	51 48	99
Franklin	110	30,000 00	2,011 42	.....	55 12	1 06
Fulton	100	9,000 00	917 70	100 00	90 25	1 73
Genesee	124	22,000 00	2,435 00	1,300 00	54 75	1 06
Greene	188	27,000 00	2,500 00	400 00	81 64	1 57
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	63	30,000 00	785 00	.....	94 64	1 82
Jefferson	160	40,000 00	2,000 00	250 00	62 40	1 20
Lewis	59	25,000 00	1,782 10	100 00	57 34	1 10
Livingston	151	57,000 00	3,504 35	1,000 00	86 75	1 66
Madison	165	42,000 00	4,800 00	150 00	60 27	1 33
Monroe	62	125,000 00	3,507 88	1,500 00	74 56	1 43
Montgomery	160	35,000 00	2,000 00	200 00	104 00	2 00
Niagara	130	50,000 00	1,800 00	300 00	109 20	2 10
Oneida	*180	*135,000 00	11,194 04	4,000 00	104 59	2 01
Onondaga	95	75,000 00	2,844 48	500 00	67 49	1 29
Ontario	212	52,000 00	3,450 00	600 00	64 34	1 23
Orange	263	75,000 00	3,600 00	200 00	69 56	1 33
Orleans	133	25,000 00	2,025 00	100 00	64 26	1 23
Oswego	65	25,000 00	1,379 00	700 00	81 22	1 56
Otsego	225	35,000 00	3,588 95	450 00	69 45	1 33
Putnam	200	20,000 00	.....	.....	78 00	1 50
Queens	500	100,000 00	2,000 00	150 00	32 09	62
Rensselaer	146	130,000 00	2,000 00	400 00	106 91	2 03
Richmond	98	25,000 00	4,200 00	700 00	81 33	1 56
Rockland	48	25,000 00	2,084 50	600 00	69 68	1 34
St. Lawrence	335	90,000 00	3,000 00	900 00	65 00	1 25
Saratoga	120	35,000 00	1,400 00	300 00	71 42	1 37
Schenectady	25	25,000 00	300 00	.....	86 32	1 66
Schoharie	60	6,000 00	1,000 00	100 00	127 75	2 45
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	128	* 18,000 00	1,500 00	300 00	97 76	1 88
Steuben	200	30,000 00	2,699 20	425 00	96 25	1 85
Suffolk	600	75,000 00	5,500 00	900 00	73 80	1 40
Sullivan	100	13,000 00	1,000 00	100 00	60 32	1 16
Tioga	102	15,000 00	2,070 70	100 00	63 63	1 22
Tompkins	100	85,000 00	500 00	100 00	60 98	1 17
Ulster	187	60,000 00	800 00	500 00	69 35	1 33
Warren	300	10,000 00	800 00	200 00	89 25	1 71
Washington	297	36,000 00	3,000 00	800 00	57 75	1 11
Wayne	195	30,000 00	2,800 00	1,000 00	76 96	1 45
Weatchester	117	135,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	87 72	1 11
Wyoming	251	25,000 00	5,169 72	100 00	62 40	1 20
Yates	185	20,000 00	1,368 15	125 00	74 04	1 42
Total	9,573	\$3,092,726 62	\$146,785 76	\$55,794 83	.....	.....

* Decreased acreage and valuation from sale of asylum to the State.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the change in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1893.

NAME.	Number in the alms-house Nov. 1, 1892.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	3,756	8,364	150	12,170	.....	12,170
Kingston city alms-house	43	31	2	76	1,029	1,108
Newburgh city and town alms-house	96	204	5	306	1,197	1,503
New York city alms-house.....	*16,323	41,650	473	58,446	67,806	126,252
Oswego city alms-house	28	26	1	55	734	789
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	61	169	1	231	989	1,220
Total	20,220	50,344	632	71,296	71,735	143,031

TABLE No. 13 — (Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1893.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house....	7,122	....	47	944	1,879	2,178	4,057
Kingston city alms house.....	29	....	....	5	30	12	42
Newburgh city and town alms house.....	89	....	....	18	104	97	201
New York city alms-house	42,200	2	2	5,109	5,464	5,573	11,037
Oswego city alms-house.....	14	....	2	4	20	26	46
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	127	....	14	7	37	36	73
Total.....	49,681	2	66	5,087	7,534	7,827	15,361

* Includes 5,273 insane not given last year.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses October 31, 1893.

NAME.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	49	30	1	193	68	54
Kingston city alms-house	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh city and town alms-house	2	2	2	5	4	.....
New York city alms-house	394	147	19	350	228	905
Oswego city alms-house	11	5	.....	2	1	1
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	1	2	.....	2	.....	4
Total	455	178	22	452	301	964

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year ending October 31, 1893.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	12,170	6,461	5,709	4,573	7,596
Kingston city alms-house	76	57	19	18	58
Newburgh city and town alms-house	308	195	113	160	148
New York city alms-house	59,446	36,642	21,803	23,923	34,523
Oswego city alms-house	65	34	31	19	46
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	231	135	96	70	161
Total	71,296	43,525	27,771	28,763	42,534

TABLE No. 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in almshouses.	For outdoor relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse...	\$614,060 38	.....	\$614,060 38
Kingston city almshouse	5,855 70	\$3,071 10	11,926 80
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	19,573 89	6,150 00	25,723 89
New York city almshouse	1,713,688 12	50,000 00	1,763,688 12
Oswego city almshouse.....	3,351 83	7,818 24	11,169 12
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	13,069 24	4,733 24	17,802 48
Total	\$2,361,509 09	\$74,822 58	\$2,436,331 67

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the value of the almshouse establishments, labor of the paupers and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the almshouse.	Estimated value of almshouse establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly sum expended for the support of each person.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	1,020	\$4,000,000 00	\$3,601 71	\$56,875 00	\$141 26	\$2 73
Kingston city almshouse	50	48,000 00	618 00	580 00	85 43	1 31
Newburgh city and town almshouse	73	28,500 00	248 00	.....	65 64	1 26
New York city almshouse.....	.....	2,695,000 00	.....	.....	*147 03	2 33
Oswego city almshouse.....	136	22,844 00	5,000 00	300 00	68 57	1 22
Poughkeepsie city almshouse..	18	50,000 00	300 00	100 00	165 36	3 15
Total	1,297	\$6,854,344 00	\$14,768 31	\$57,755 00	.....	.....

* From report of previous year.

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness at the close of the year ending September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$35,000 00	\$58,900 00	\$93,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Orphan Asylum.	63,000 00	71,650 00	134,650 00	.....	.....	.....
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	100,000 00	17,000 00	117,000 00	.....	\$9,000 00	\$9,000 00
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	\$40,000 00	7,932 34	47,932 34
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.	275,000 00	590,400 00	865,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	23,800 75	5,251 80	29,052 55	.....	14,441 59	14,441 59
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.	83,000 00	.....	83,000 00	35,000 00	11,609 00	46,609 00
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	100,000 00	36,775 73	136,775 73	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.	4128,000 00	40,000 00	168,000 00	.....	9,000 00	9,000 00
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	17,370 78	.....	17,370 78	3,300 00	887 11	4,187 11
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	15,473 97	.....	15,473 97	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	175,000 00	25,000 00	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Nursery.	132,108 43	4,000 00	136,108 43	.....	.....	.....
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York.	55,000 00	1,017 17	56,017 17	3,000 00	5,792 60	8,792 60
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	10,000 00	202,291 63	212,291 63	.....	.....	.....
Burham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	50,863 15	.....	50,863 15	.....	.....	.....
Burham Industrial Farm.	60,000 00	8,000 00	68,000 00	.....	4,000 49	4,000 49
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	78,000 00	30,570 00	108,570 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome.	125,000 00	7,305 79	132,305 79	.....	6,631 70	6,631 70
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirmary, New York.	185,000 00	88,990 84	273,990 84	.....	.....	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	80,000 00	108,611 60	188,611 60	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	110,940 00	48,000 00	158,940 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.	500,400 00	250,000 00	750,400 00	39,250 00	3,909 29	39,250 00
Children's Fold, New York.	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	16,000 00	16,390 60	32,390 60	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	10,000 00	1,100 00	11,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh.	12,000 00	957 60	12,957 60	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	298,732 00	207,340 00	506,072 00	.....	5,500 00	5,500 00
Church Home of the City of Troy.	37,000 00	29,392 00	66,392 00	46,005 21	.....	46,005 21
Church Home, Geneva.	12,000 00	24,334 01	36,334 01	.....	.....	.....

Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	50,000 00	100 00	50,100 00	3,000 00	300 00	3,000 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	5,000 00	17,475 00	22,475 00	300 00	300 00	3,000 00
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	65,000 00	75,688 00	140,688 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	31,000 00	39,429 00	64,429 00	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	30,000 00	57,310 27	77,310 27	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	30,000 00	52,988 53	59,988 53	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	5,500 00	40,276 48	45,776 48	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	15,000 00	2,792 57	17,792 57	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego	25,000 00	8,741 34	33,741 34	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless in the city of Utica	27,000 00	127,500 00	127,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York .....	.....	5,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	9,000 00	.....	14,100 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	50,000 00	13,500 00	63,500 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	144,500 00	.....	144,500 00	6,000 00	9,318 38	15,318 38
House of the Good Shepherd, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove	13,500 00	17,450 00	30,950 00	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie	3,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	95,017 00	.....	95,017 00	40,000 00	46,544 70	85,544 70
House of Mercy, New York	350,000 00	705 60	350,705 60	64,000 00	64,000 00	64,000 00
House of Nazareth, White Plains	95,000 00	.....	95,000 00	26,000 00	5,459 00	31,459 00
House of Shelter, Albany	20,000 00	24,350 00	44,350 00	.....	.....	.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	55,000 00	.....	55,000 00	.....	855 30	21,855 30
Howard Mission, New York	35,800 00	667 00	37,467 00	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan and Relief Association	34,359 46	87,930 55	122,289 01	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00
Industrial Home of Kingston	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of Rochester	20,000 00	38,829 43	58,829 43	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	220,277 70	85,387 50	305,665 20	.....	.....	.....
Ingliside Home, Buffalo	65,000 00	7,450 00	72,450 00	21,000 00	1,450 00	22,450 00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York	176,738 70	.....	176,738 70	19,500 00	.....	19,500 00
Institution of Mercy, New York	309,768 58	.....	309,768 58	6,000 00	13,879 85	19,879 85
Isabella Helms, New York	679,966 11	283,531 00	963,497 11	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	30,000 00	78,500 00	108,500 00	110 90	110 90	110 90
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	30,568 84	24,550 00	55,118 84	380 90	380 90	380 90
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	30,000 00	51,210 93	71,210 93	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers	154,500 00	.....	154,500 00	.....	.....	.....
LeComte St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	15,239 33	14,050 00	29,289 33	8,000 00	9,123 76	17,123 76
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	340,000 00	27,609 00	367,609 00	25,000 00	.....	35,000 00
Margaret Benevolent Society, New York	22,000 00	2,274 00	24,274 00	.....	.....	.....
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York	28,000 00	.....	28,000 00	500 00	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	600 00	1,000 00	1,600 00	1,000 00	900 00	3,900 00
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York	20,000 00	71,777 59	91,777 59	3,000 00	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	150,000 00	2,500 00	152,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York	650,000 00	.....	650,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00

St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	60,000 00	60,000 00	25,000 00	1,417 89	25,417 89
St. Barnabas' House, New York	30,000 00	120,000 00	28,000 00		28,000 00
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York		40,000 00			
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	80,000 00		50,000 00		
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York			46,569 84		32,595 62
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy		40,000 00	40,000 00		10,600 00
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York	140,000 00		140,000 00		28,305 00
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	58,000 00		58,000 00		12,000 00
St. James' Home, New York	38,000 00		38,000 00		12,000 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	10,000 00		10,000 00		4,500 00
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	80,000 00		80,000 00		
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	2,000 00		2,000 00		31,883 80
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	40,000 00		40,000 00		31,883 80
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	35,535 00		35,535 00		
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	225,000 00	16,100 00	225,000 00		108,000 00
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	368,974 00		368,974 00		51,000 00
St. Joseph's Maternity and Foundling Asylum, Syracuse	74,000 00		74,000 00	8,277 67	29,375 67
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	275,000 00		275,000 00		
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	81,000 00	136,820 28	217,820 28		
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	26,000 00		26,000 00		
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook					
St. Margaret's House, Albany	68,148 00		68,148 00		
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	60,000 00		60,000 00		7,980 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton					25,000 00
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn					
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	27,467 00		27,467 00	242 26	242 26
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	30,250 00		30,250 00		
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	10,000 00		10,000 00	1,862 18	1,862 18
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	50,000 00		50,000 00		
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	35,000 00		35,000 00	1,730 00	1,730 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	50,000 00		50,000 00	776 18	776 18
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn	80,000 00	2,500 00	82,500 00		
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	2,760 00		2,760 00		
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	303,714 45		293,714 45		30,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	62,000 00		62,000 00		
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	134,289 00		134,289 00		19,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	75,000 00		75,000 00		4,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	106,073 00		106,073 00		25,000 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	30,000 00		30,000 00	13,000 00	
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	30,400 00		30,400 00		5,000 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	100,000 00		100,000 00		45,000 00
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	45,000 00		45,000 00		
Salvator's Ship Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.				25,000 00	25,000 00
Samartian Home for Children	40,000 00		40,000 00		
Saratoga Home for Children	6,000 00		6,000 00		
Sheltering Arms, New York	223,459 56		331,459 56		30,500 00
Sheltering Arms Nursery, New York	28,000 00		28,000 00		
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	84,250 00		84,250 00		
Shelter for Babies, New York	22,000 00		34,000 00		

St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	25,000 00	1,417 89	25,417 90
St. Barnabas' House, New York.....	60,000 00	150,000 00	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	80,000 00	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....	.....	46,580 84	32,896 62	.....	32,896 62
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York.....	46,580 84	40,000 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	40,000 00	140,000 00	12,000 00	13,205 00	25,205 00
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York.....	140,000 00	.....	9,000 00	3,900 00	12,900 00
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	58,000 00	58,000 00	4,500 00	.....	4,500 00
St. James' Home, New York.....	58,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	58,000 00	82,000 00	31,683 30	.....	31,683 30
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	10,000 00	74,500 00	108,000 00	.....	108,000 00
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	50,000 00	285,000 00	51,000 00	8,277 67	51,000 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	40,000 00	.....	18,098 00	.....	26,375 67
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	250,000 00	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	208,974 00	208,974 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	74,000 00	74,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Maternity and Foundling Asylum, Syracuse, N. Y.....	275,000 00	275,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	81,000 00	217,820 25	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	180,220 25	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	.....	68,148 00	4,000 00	3,960 00	7,960 00
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	68,148 00	60,000 00	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	27,467 00	242 26	.....	242 26
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	27,467 00	39,250 00	.....	1,823 18	1,823 18
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	39,250 00	10,000 00	.....	1,730 00	1,730 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	10,000 00	50,000 00	.....	776 18	776 18
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.....	50,000 00	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	35,000 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	800 00	63,500 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Philip's Mission, Brooklyn.....	60,000 00	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	2,700 00	2,700 00	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	262,714 45	262,714 45	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	64,000 00	64,000 00	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	134,280 00	134,280 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	73,000 00	106,075 00	12,000 00	13,000 00	25,000 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	104,075 00	20,000 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	20,000 00	30,400 00	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	30,400 00	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	100,000 00	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, New Brighton, S. I.....	45,000 00	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
Sadlers' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	40,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Children.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelton Arms, New York.....	223,459 55	108,000 00	30,500 00	.....	30,500 00
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	28,000 00	66,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	22,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 18 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Belter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	\$13,100 00	.....	\$13,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	11,500 00	.....	11,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York	10,700 00	.....	10,700 00	\$5,500 00	.....	\$5,500 00
Slaters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	10,700 00	.....	10,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	907,134 78	.....	907,134 78	76,563 04	\$10,741 22	87,304 26
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	70,000 00	\$30,010 17	90,010 17	.....	710 99	710 99
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	122,165 19	94,974 77	147,139 96	10,000 00	16,837 45	26,837 45
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	5,000 00	78,000 00	83,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	222,522 77	177,864 17	400,386 94	.....	.....	.....
Society of St. Martha, New York	75,000 00	90,000 00	165,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	35,000 00	3,400 00	38,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York	16,611 58	701 25	17,312 83	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	33,000 00	800 00	33,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association	55,000 00	40,396 45	104,396 45	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Muesola	12,500 00	1,488 85	13,988 85	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
The Anchorage, Elmira	8,500 00	.....	8,500 00	2,500 00	300 00	2,700 00
The Home, Ithaca	10,250 00	30,975 72	40,525 72	.....	.....	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany	32,500 00	100,000 00	132,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	56,300 80	1,500 00	57,800 80	.....	.....	.....
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn	107,473 36	4,092 71	111,566 07	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	900,000 00	145,754 96	1,045,754 96	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum	113,450 00	.....	113,450 00	70,000 00	.....	70,000 00
Truett Home, Brooklyn	80,000 00	160,317 15	240,317 15	.....	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum	50,000 00	105,000 00	155,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	40,000 00	45,000 00	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Flatbush	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	890 80	890 80
Warburton Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburton's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon	36,500 00	.....	36,500 00	10,000 00	500 00	10,500 00
Wayside Day Nursery, New York	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	5,000 00	600 00	5,600 00
Wayside House, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Western New York Home, Randolph.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	3,900 00
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	135,500 00	.....	135,500 00	19,000 00	7,507 87	98,507 87
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	900 00	.....	900 00
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	59,000 00	28,000 00	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	1,150 00	508 59	1,718 59	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$33,496,000 80	\$7,915,023 36	\$31,412,028 16	\$3,359,359 06	\$505,890 58	\$34,698,169 86

* Report of 1908 included House of Nazareth, White Plains, now a distinct institution. † Includes value buildings only; the land is a leasehold. ‡ Temporarily closed for lack of funds. § Finances with St. Mary's Female Hospital. ¶ Suspended indefinitely. † Report returned for correction and not sent back.

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$3,357 65					\$3,680 00
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf			\$2,100 00		\$501 85	
Albany Orphan Asylum	512 40		43,353 91	\$906 25	2,029 07	5,000 00
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	7,798 53			48,057 33		25,463 34
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	1 90			9,961 30		5,387 71
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York						
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	899 77					100,945 32
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville	203 41		632 07		3,746 46	2,706 28
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	1,077 26		72 00		190 00	
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	33,000 97			84,377 43	6,898 52	4,532 90
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York	233 77					8,460 30
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	4,067 79					9,816 18
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People	673 49				1,431 06	4,190 44
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	7,426 68			357 76	2,898 90	634 15
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	2,507 15		15,522 08	5,392 07	3,181 07	8,389 33
Brooklyn Nursery	403 95		13,168 06	1,508 76	1,943 25	2,053 69
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York	6,938 67			5,146 64	2,675 35	5,394 60
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church	5,377 01					4,000 00
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	28 86		3,768 71		1,181 43	16,024 29
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	162 60		8,560 60		2,070 20	12,535 91
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	62 90	\$49,347 05	14,592 47		708 30	612 66
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	377 90					
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	1,894 42		1,013 00		2,700 00	29,565 46
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	460 19				1,042 65	1,042 65
Children's Aid Society, New York	5,353 67	48,921 38		3,700 00	2,677 61	18,408 85
Children's Field, New York	192 00			70,000 00		
Children's Friend Society, Albany	542 68			15,905 89		2,904 80
Children's Home, Amsterdam	344 42					499 50
Children's Home, Newburgh			854 94		328 95	1,156 85
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	2,422 61		8,888 61			
Church Home of the City of Troy	1,025 36			7,438 16	8,261 70	9,159 00
Church Home, Ghent	2,134 44					
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	7,365 36				1,547 61	1,015 64
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	3,669 99			16,002 35	3,464 94	673 00
				16,739 75	3,492 98	64,813 30

Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	494 92	33,169 25	11,887 69	1,084 56	785 55
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	1,806 30				998 80
Day Home, Troy.....	1,028 86				
Deborah, Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	23,083 47				2,958 16
Eightth Ward Mission, New York.....	85 14				985 60
Elmhurst Industrial School Association.....	75 63			12,000 04	5,029 65
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	57 19				9,470 88
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	5,584 03		700 00		1,888 98
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	1,584 67		2,553 98	538 35	28,537 07
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	9,091 12		32,008 35	2,132 65	15,416 05
Five Points Mission, New York.....	37, 30 30		4,637 07	4,100 00	6,403 10
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	418 49		990,908 18		3,479 96
Free Home for Inebriate Young Girls, New York.....	30 74				4,773 83
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, Poughkeepsie.....					395 35
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	119 63		1,867 63	2,766 85	141 85
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	876 46		528 97	216 50	5,124 51
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	4,764 56		5,673 45	494 59	35 00
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Syracuse.....	1,339 93				1,599 66
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	1,440 69		110 19	373 98	5,759 44
Guastavia Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	1,931 46				54,957 49
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	11,447 62		72,948 00	5,313 00	9,105 64
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	1,676 75		944 04		9,854 56
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	1,131 89		72,400 04	150 00	1,500 00
Helping Hand Mission, Troy.....					
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	1,152 91			1,092 00	10,944 60
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	85			6,917 79	5,154 81
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	1,754 00		118 06		
Home for Aged Men, Utica.....	3,092 81				
Home for the Aged, Elmira.....	60 91			411 15	
Home for the Aged, Hudson.....					
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	590 13			1,616 00	1,498 63
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	27, 920 90		380 00		40,378 60
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....					11,999 10
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	1,757 00		2,438 00		13,349 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	2,815 00		1,560 00	1,932 00	58,149 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	122 00			600 00	13,000 00
Home for the Blind, New York.....	6,016 71		200 00	1,001 74	40,041 38
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	1,896 92		6,586 94		9,401 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	434 22			2,300 40	273 85
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	14,349 95			2,037 55	21,072 55
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	170 92				160 79
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	3,733 03		311 13	686 50	3,990 48
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	1,142 17				5,036 03
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	804 85				400 00
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	907 39			131 00	1,251 49
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	1,175 34			696 00	169 48
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	1,747 38			1,159 00	
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	10,492 87			2,358 46	9,063 71
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	69,367 77			2,250 00	4,410 63
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.....					

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
House of the Good Shepherd, Birmingham.	\$391 21	.....	.....	.....	\$408 40	\$464 95
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	23,732 52	.....	\$12,515 04	6,145 55	2,414 97	8,068 52
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	2,373 04	.....	22,547 52	16,567 86	5,500 12	8,898 79
House of the Good Shepherd, Tamahan Cove.	.....	.....	.....	.....	481 21	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.	21 49	.....	2,930 36	.....	.....	732 57
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.	572 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	342 53
House of Industry and Refuge for Inebriated Convicts, New York.	108 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,567 32
House of Mercy, New York.	2,625 80	.....	.....	10,107 35	.....	8,663 06
House of Nazareth, White Plains.	2,440 74	.....	.....	5,453 83	110 00	2,169 63
House of Shelter, Albany.	1,845 81	.....	599 71	.....	.....	675 00
House of Shelter, New York.	2,816 86	.....	4,185 92	4,342 53	876 00	5,127 32
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	315 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,891 54
Howard Mission, New York.	812 90	.....	3,732 53	.....	415 27	.....
Indusian Orphan and Relief Association.	131 91	.....	805 34	613 43	1,300 41	.....
Industrial Home of Kingston.	3,255 90	.....	354 43	2,237 95	1,130 95	4,795 64
Industrial School of Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	85,325 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.	160 95	.....	1,301 04	79 38	16,887 14	1,687 58
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.	14,472 63	\$87,460 13	34,000 09	.....	542 00	3,610 00
Institution of Mercy, New York.	1,119 53	.....	.....	27,049 56	1,743 50	.....
Isabella Reformatory, New York.	2,618 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,323 49
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	754 70	.....	.....	300 00	.....	375 00
Isabella Reformatory, New York.	10 00	.....	2,474 61	.....	1,202 71	1,000 00
Jefferson County Asylum, Watertown.	1,936 39	.....	.....	212 13	117 80	3,377 27
Jewish Orphan Asylum, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laibach Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Conte St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	516 61	14,395 85	10,398 42	.....	400 00	2,012 00
Le Conte St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	.....	.....	3,500 00	.....	1,300 90	9,265 03
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,815 07
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,994 63
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	7,014 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,112 08
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	2,522 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140 13
Margaret Sternbach Home for Fallen Women, New York.	804 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary's Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	379 04	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....
Mary's Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	1,090 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	2,574 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	8,390 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	1,300 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Mission, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Linnacombes, Virginia.	94,341 68	.....	18,554 81	.....	2,060 50	.....
Mission of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290 00	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Washington School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, New York.	.....	.....	6,719 93	.....	507 66	8,410 04

New York Catholic Protectory	3,417.74	15,773.27	241,946.00	1,033.05	1,386.00
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	67.86	.....	.....	7,894.75	7,173.05
New York Infant Asylum	14,761.86	.....	63,201.44	.....	2,485.97
New York Juvenile Asylum	19,050.64	.....	129,570.98	906.00	69,389.77
New York Mother's Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	11.07	.....	330.00	1,846.00	18,611.70
Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone	31.35	19,147.75	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	11,657.07	9,368.33	92,074.06	7,515.49	2,377.08
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	38.08	.....	.....	590.35	1,085.72
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	217.04	.....	.....	50.00	1,609.85
Old Ladies' Home, Watertford	369.85	.....	.....	1,000.00	500.00
Old Ladies' Home, Watertford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	3,367.85	7,550.42	5,149.80	1,131.09	1,212.80
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	590.53	1,605.33	1,000.00	440.62	292.43
Open Door Mission, Albany	397.18	.....	.....	75.00	214.00
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	6,849.95	.....	.....	.....	394.47
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	2,302.69	.....	10,610.70	4,786.75	9,730.99
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	9,135.02	.....	2,892.73	.....	60,553.77
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	1,379.06	90,891.00	5,990.12	860.64	419.00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	3,408.72	.....	.....	1,088.35	94,597.05
Orphan Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	4,025.88	.....	1,946.04	1,593.25
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	23.45	.....	.....	.....	3,003.85
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	213.28	.....	.....	174.00	42.98
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh	2,822.71	.....	30,131.85	.....	1,079.80
Oswego Orphan Asylum	903.95	590.07	286.14	1,135.31	3,439.69
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	2,038.74	.....	104.00	491.10	3,733.75
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	1,671.93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Home Association, Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	7,430.72	.....	.....	6,637.22	64,250.77
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	617.14	78.43	952.87	1,137.80	4,780.55
Riverside Reet Association, New York	110.53	.....	200.00	.....	1,450.50
Rochester Home of Industry	226.88	.....	1,914.34	3,645.16	447.00
Rochester Orphan Asylum	1,391.91	.....	3,367.44	2,936.00	15,065.23
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	4,579.41	80,623.00	35,657.90	.....	88,138.85
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	41,358.75	.....	7,860.45	.....	77,564.44
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	2,002.08	.....	30,132.05	.....	38,404.95
St. Barnabas' House, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	8,431.50	.....	.....	7,599.90	1,868.00
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Columban's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	376.04	15,414.72	4,644.87	596.00	961.00
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	275.21	.....	6,397.61	804.90	10,324.75
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	501.65	2,120.98	11,148.29	5,184.33	1,076.00
St. James' Home, New York	2,023.94	.....	.....	428.77	129.83
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	383.72	11,985.14	.....	.....	448.80
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenburgh	.....	8,467.37	.....	.....	898.00
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	570.97	2,084.80	3,632.58	890.92	1,024.70
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	518.31	451.99	4,398.22	1,024.70	1,024.70
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	2,082.19	.....	.....	20,428.50	8,114.45

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

[illegible]

Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	1,729 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,134 81
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	8,231 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,779 00
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	1,001 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,833 10
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	55 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030 30
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	289 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	935 58
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	515 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,787 73
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	7,265 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00
Syracuse Home Association.....	531 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	904 00
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	853 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,135 38
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	763 86
The Home, Ithaca.....	373 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	396 12
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	318 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Vernalles.....	2,424 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	3,570 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	3,751 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	973 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truett Home, Brooklyn.....	1,165 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulrica Orphan Asylum.....	1,324 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	913 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	1,232 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburg's Orphan Farm School, Mt Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Way-side Day Nursery, New York.....	281 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Way-side Home, Brooklyn.....	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	69 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	6,648 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	347 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	523 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	529 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$917,321 86	\$299,003 08	\$725,135 47	\$2,022,367 99	\$387,320 11	\$1,789,737 21

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$2,801 50			\$1,034 42	\$3,835 92
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf				278 70	278 70
Albany Orphan Asylum	4,891 11	\$11,008 75	\$5,000 00	68 85	70,709 74
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	650 00		9,000 00	19,091 16	110,400 30
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York				5,594 51	30,948 41
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females, New York	21,444 87				122,668 86
Association for Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo				15,742 83	22,801 05
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville			25,000 00		90,516 42
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville	9,074 35				47,046 14
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	2,421 50		1,956 33	2,862 79	13,668 43
Berachah Orphanage, New York	110 12				14,014 02
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.				1,584 57	7,311 77
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People					4,734 30
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	2,000 00			6,783 51	48,845 94
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	278 19			551 12	24,010 21
Brooklyn Nursery	101 30		2,054 90	1,195 30	16,872 04
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York	301 33				7,132 99
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church					5,185 00
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	10,333 67	3,100 00			40,431 18
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan			4,000 00	347 19	19,369 07
Carver's Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	3,633 68	9,700 00	3,800 00		22,117 44
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome			3,400 00		66,251 28
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	3,226 77			125 07	38,464 70
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	5,625 54			2,614 55	18,811 06
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	5,672 03	2,723 18		161 10	33,641 98
Children's Aid Society, New York					383,482 45
Children's Fairs, New York				259,190 40	30,029 93
Children's Friend Society, Albany	930 98		1,000 00	57 30	1,938 16
Children's Home, Amsterdam	36 00				2,830 76
Children's Home, Newburgh					6,030 81
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn			7,500 00		44,426 55
Church Home of the City of Troy	1,374 75			62 10	0,717 30
Church Home, Geneva	1,475 76	2,300 00		1,606 66	4,004 17
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	3,780 00			725 73	31,385 99
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	10,032 73			1,354 84	98,819 05
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn				667 32	119,132 73
Deaconess Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	18,333 07		45,000 00	28,971 62	37,789 42
Day Home, Troy	3,261 86			167 35	10,466 54
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lancasterburgh	945 00	1,059 19			25,567 59

Eighth Ward Mission, New York	18 91	2,085 43	3,034 30
Elmhurst Industrial School Association			2,361 34
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn			1,200 02
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo			101 11
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy			475 00
Five Points House of Industry, New York			369 54
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York			
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, Poughkeepsie			5,770 60
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo		381 00	585 74
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse		43 83	575 11
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo		283 68	2,474 50
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Saratoga		5,220 21	19,304 70
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn		8 82	2,968 92
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown		15,870 11	150 83
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York			68 50
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn		50,529 21	2,802 00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York			7,773 24
Helping Hand Mission, Troy			225,385 84
Henry Keep Home, Watertown			168,301 71
Home for Aged Men, Albany			93,859 94
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn			4,256 94
Home for Aged Men, Utica			18,675 56
Home for the Aged, Elmira			98,062 36
Home for the Aged, Hudson			15,119 30
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York			23,088 91
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York			2,553 06
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn			
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York			4,485 16
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy			73,592 25
Home for the Blind, New York			11,060 00
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York			52,571 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn			47,497 00
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo			12,722 00
Home for the Friendless, Lockport			76,280 94
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh			39,873 40
Home for the Friendless, Rochester			12,586 33
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady			48,002 11
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh			7,528 32
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga			11,404 83
Home for the Homeless, Oswego			9,743 66
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York			16,310 41
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany			3,718 59
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton			2,433 41
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn			1,350 11
House of the Good Shepherd, New York			33,426 30
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove			90,331 02
Iona Industrial School Association			1,730 80
Jews' Temple, New York			90,477 70
Lutheran Protestant Hospital, New York			177,686 46
Maryland Dispensary, Baltimore			
National German-American Relief Association			
New England Anti-Slavery Society			
New England Freedmen's Aid Society			
New England Prison Association			
New England Temperance Society			
New England Tract Society			
New England Visiting Nurse Association			
New England Woman's Christian Temperance Union			
New England Working Women's Club			
New England Yacht Club			
New England Zephyrus Club			
New England Zoological Garden			
New England Zoology Museum			
New England Zoo & Aquarium			
New England Zoology & Botany Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural History Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce & Manufacturing Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce & Manufacturing & Transportation Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce & Manufacturing & Transportation & Education Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce & Manufacturing & Transportation & Education & Religion Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce & Manufacturing & Transportation & Education & Religion & Medicine Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce & Manufacturing & Transportation & Education & Religion & Medicine & Law Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce & Manufacturing & Transportation & Education & Religion & Medicine & Law & Literature Museum			
New England Zoology & Natural Science & Art & Mineralogy & Geology & Agriculture & Commerce & Manufacturing & Transportation & Education & Religion & Medicine & Law & Literature & Music Museum			

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments	From money borrowed	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	\$1,036 35	.....	.....	\$45 15	\$5,295 03
House of Industry, Touchkessade.....	333 00	.....	.....	1,407 87	9,084 96
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	90,867 60	87,670 81
House of Mercy, New York.....	36 78	.....	.....	6,650 81	24,042 89
House of Nazareth, White Plains.....	.....	.....	.....	1,004 03	19,279 21
House of Shelter, Albany.....	1,298 75	.....	.....	21 55	11,301 44
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	.....	\$1,503 00	.....	304 81	23,149 94
Howard Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	5,500 00	770 35	12,897 22
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	5,221 80	.....	.....	332 10	18,814 46
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	2,837 58	.....	.....	3,730 12	3,730 12
Industrial School of Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	500 90	15,404 45
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, L. I.....	4,287 03	18,948 03	.....	63,730 00	137,587 63
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, New York.....	338 15	1,450 00	637 50	707 25	6,910 76
Inglisville Home, Buffalo.....	72 56	.....	.....	.....	73,284 42
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabella Hahnemann, New York.....	13,553 48	.....	.....	183 80	64,966 46
James L. Hopper Home, New York.....	3,708 01	2,000 00	.....	25 00	24,539 84
Jewish Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	508 61	110 99	.....	4,567 50	11,906 60
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	2,647 84	13,103 42	380 91	345 30	17,385 78
Jewish Delorah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	.....	18 10	.....	.....	8,235 53
La Caze and Watts Orphan Asylum, Tonawanda.....	34 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Cazeux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	335 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	3,993 37	48,093 75	10,000 00	3,521 22	87,500 06
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Margaret Stechan Home for Fallen Women, New York.....	469 00	.....	.....	302 43	5,057 84
Mary's Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadah Home for Little Children, New York.....	25 17	.....	.....	1,177 79	5,030 73
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	2,097 59	10,240 00	.....	.....	10,540 45
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	377,276 15
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	154,300 90
New York Infant Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,107 83
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850,254 23
New York Mother's Home of the Sisters of Mercy.....	3,870 11	.....	.....	.....	391,365 64
New York Mother's Home of the Sisters of Mercy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,008 77
New York Mother's Home of the Sisters of Mercy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473,088 60
New York Mother's Home of the Sisters of Mercy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,000 00

Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	9,391 91	2,500 00	31 30	38,068 54
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	445 57	1,300 00	11,648 68	193,492 39
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	2,334 23			1,723 05
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	940 16		130 00	3,412 50
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	3,600 00		403 10	4,057 27
Old Ladies' Home, Watertford.....	60 00		1,780 21	1,780 21
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	333 83		2 06	20,801 88
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	7,387 81		173 27	6,210 34
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	14,751 64		37 00	2,313 18
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	5,332 16	30,000 00	207 94	8,117 09
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	19,413 54	61,000 00	5,363 95	79,378 40
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, Brooklyn.....	207 61		26,469 13	174,717 28
Orphan Asylum Society of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....		25,300 00	10 00	660 04
Orphan Asylum Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....			15 40	190,427 81
Orphan Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....			1,571 13	58,522 95
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....				9,137 36
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....				3,817 08
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.....	931 73	2,945 00		29,171 04
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	457 59		171 95	8,033 45
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	4,018 00		300 00	6,135 83
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	9,165 00		12 00	7,040 30
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	1,134 12			87,836 71
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	2,072 55			8,609 92
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	159 10	30,000 00	7,878 00	9,170 73
Riverside Reast Association, New York.....	700 00		2,677 72	8,971 00
Rochester Home of Industry.....			1,000 00	37,367 70
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....			5,443 33	164,306 80
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....			30,408 34	187,351 03
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....			356 00	32,540 72
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....				39,104 95
St. Ann's Home, New York.....			11,866 00	39,050 21
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....			38 64	13,176 00
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....			769 33	6,483 36
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York.....			8,414 25	90,144 34
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....				14,348 23
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York.....			777 44	13,704 90
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....				9,334 23
St. James' Home, New York.....			1,000 00	10,067 27
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....			334 25	19,393 09
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	1,981 03	10,072 92	13,481 87	44,107 01
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....			585 73	80,816 63
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....			1,297 49	12,535 13
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....			1,104 36	95,885 49
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....			1,315 00	31,000 12
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....				11,904 09
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	2,242 03	6,611 00		
St. Lake's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	4,867 00			
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....				
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....				

TABLE No. 19 -- (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From In- terest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
St. Margaret's House, Albany.....	\$101 60		\$300 00	\$683 02	\$4,225 86
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....				985 85	9,875 85
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....					9,700 88
St. Mary's Maternity and Child on's Home, Brooklyn.....					1,673 09
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....				639 00	6,808 08
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....				850 70	6,852 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jarvis.....				700 00	9,905 51
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.....					8,028 53
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....				1,748 13	8,028 53
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Roddout.....				346 00	7,015 61
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....				5 00	
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	251 01		241 00	290 56	835 16
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....				817 83	38,360 14
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....				2,439 60	13,940 15
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....				78 03	19,082 09
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....				6,380 77	24,542 42
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....				5,138 25	21,408 16
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....				815 10	4,135 75
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....				32,280 34	15,639 53
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....				1,850 34	19,928 90
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....				306 05	
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	31,102 18			3,994 58	433,323 15
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	1,673 45	\$322,622 97	50,000 00		9,014 78
Saratoga Home for Children.....					1,097 16
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	6,878 77	36,005 45		3,000 00	82,488 17
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	1,089 23			688 05	7,471 16
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	633 58	1,782 15			4,923 04
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....				503 21	11,479 15
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.....	99 54			3,500 00	7,986 90
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....			1,376 30	274 75	6,137 12
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	540 04		1,000 00	637 04	9,143 62
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	4,305 42			1,817 59	43,667 13
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	7,779 57			134 80	72,067 60
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	3,300 00			18 20	85,772 81
Society of St. Martha, New York.....				108 10	17,371 95
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	315 43	1,275 00		11 80	3,019 95
Sunbyside Day Nursery, New York.....				284 67	6,945 36

Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	289 87	.....	.....	.....	1,053 81	22,597 45
Syracuse Home Association	2,970 14	2,587 00	.....	116 85	3,474 81	13,353 94
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Minerva	70 49	.....	.....	.....	2,055 34	11,760 97
The Anchorage, Elmira .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259 64	1,155 54
The Home, Ithaca	1,874 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,743 44
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	7,659 79	7,659 79
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Vernalles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243 59	19,001 97
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn	154 03	.....	.....	.....	137 63	4,308 34
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,449 91	37,495 70
Troy Orphan Asylum	6,409 85	10,500 00	.....	46,000 00	76,517 70	173,818 39
Truant Home, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,373 94
Utica Orphan Asylum	7,700 55	.....	.....	.....	31 00	20,007 04
Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	2,702 84	.....	.....	.....	585 15	5,582 43
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Poughkeepsie	2,186 51	.....	.....	.....	413 00	3,455 06
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York	30 00	.....	.....	.....	137 79	8,848 15
Warburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 26	9,015 25
Wayside Home, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,740 64
Western New York Home, Randolph .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335 56	13,490 70
Western New York Institution for Deaf, Mutes, Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	2,307 84	53,906 52
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	1 28	.....	.....	.....	140 14	15,938 73
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York	2,147 00	.....	.....	.....	1,110 00	14,095 48
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls	19 37	.....	.....	.....	15 00	14,648 66
Total	\$399,750 34	\$935,604 94	\$404,839 61	\$1,172,666 66	\$5,754,846 17	

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, interest, principal and in- terest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.			\$1,191 25	\$2,753 53		\$609 90	\$31 85
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.		\$195 00	508 75	635 80		188 95	180 59
Albany Orphan Asylum.			10,531 54	95,561 73	\$6,538 63	5,133 95	380 25
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.			11,427 77	11,757 74	780 45	1,634 22	181 25
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	\$2,575 00		634 36	8,423 43	753 66	573 13	291 21
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.							
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.			7,933 83	15,100 10	805 45	3,428 10	
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Bouverville.	2,869 00		5,589 81	7,063 28	9,142 23	1,983 93	750 02
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	10,150 00	25,000 00	5,067 00	27,670 00	11,025 35	9,282 82	2,700 00
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.			1,843 71	3,631 55		703 78	256 77
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.			3,584 00	5,340 80		2,596 87	
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	412 50		1,105 41	1,811 28	551 60	347 40	167 11
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	1,120 00	773 13	1,051 00	3,013 54	320 50	625 17	112 80
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	300 00		914 75	1,065 00		286 44	59 64
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	1,187 81		13,412 66	15,572 65	4,301 42	3,042 82	77 37
Brooklyn Nursery.			7,253 17	6,347 20	1,597 73	1,809 04	
Brooklyn Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York.		2,782 35	5,173 86	5,055 32	869 49	1,580 92	940 35
Buffalo Deaconess Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	190 00						
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.			4,089 61	4,467 67	1,089 21	1,102 31	305 51
Buttman Industrial Farm, Canaan.		1,103 74	2,865 51	12,409 83	544 62	935 04	379 09
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.		10,567 97	2,187 35	2,736 53	344 82	857 43	113 81
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome.	22,080 13		19,929 84	6,192 28	2,410 47	8,977 09	854 28
Charity Home for the Aged and Indigent, New York.			2,006 00	4,817 08		1,004 40	
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.			2,411 36	9,124 65			
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.			10,567 71	7,708 31		1,540 67	
Children's Aid Society, New York.			11,580 37				
Children's Field, New York.	4,040 61	1,105 85	8,334 99	5,112 35	1,497 00	460 39	863 70
Children's Friend Society, Albany.			891 65	681 74	60 68	115 00	98 75
Children's Home, Newburgh.			697 95	197 94	150 04	192 60	
Children's Home, Newburgh.			1,928 13			365 56	

Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	1,860 36	2,000 00	11,556 10	11,541 07	418 70	4,316 03	97 37
Church Home of the City of Troy.....			1,017 96	915 28		356 48	
Church Home, Geneva.....			1,018 78	737 67		542 05	82 69
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....			5,405 00	12 494 65	1,341 65	1,038 20	330 81
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....							
Convoy of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	6,015 30		10,749 68	14,688 39	2,018 67	4,303 62	382 69
Dayenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	8,126 25		10,968 34	9,393 75	5,303 37	1,664 85	4,336 70
Day Home, Troy.....			4,048 96	3,456 20	943 30	943 30	
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....				2,838 22	185 90	468 83	
Eighth Ward Mission, New York.....			734 40	738 87	7 53	*404 48	82 66
Elmhurst Industrial School Association.....			1,500 00	984 60	218 98	127 41	
Elmhurst Industrial School Association, Brooklyn.....			1,500 00			379 78	
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	1,531 94		1,221 00	6,121 11	147 97	196 54	294 56
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	2,500 00		1,918 00	1,375 68	131 43	548 25	180 00
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....			4,854 38	6,373 79	1,511 17	1,034 28	1,271 59
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....			13,797 63	14,430 42	1,367 31	3,536 72	1,336 48
Five Points Mission, New York.....			12,169 84	3,063 82	1,207 67	394 86	
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....			152,540 50	60,435 92	16,708 35	8,387 90	3,027 02
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....			250 00	1,576 28		416 64	
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, Poughkeepsie.....			2,409 99	605 07	52 53	272 11	
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....			877 50	733 04	161 88	226 52	
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....			1,243 75	6 7 70	303 73	185 00	64 66
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....			1,818 30	1,474 50	1,320 85	507 50	
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Scarsdale.....	90 00		553 37	1,474 50	60 52	339 84	
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	231 67		1,857 85	773 18	31 90	309 84	14 70
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	300 00	11 00	28,167 87	1,050 02	436 30	130 35	65 10
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	10,300 00		4,463 13	33,125 10	180 00	7,837 81	604 90
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	13,230 24		4,463 13	6,353 25	1,071 71	2,337 30	2,427 50
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	106,391 18	90,008 76	14,213 23	24,676 94	6,968 69	5,283 60	5,104 37
Helping Hand Mission, Troy.....			444 00			100 00	
Henry Kees Home, Watertown.....			3,588 20	2,903 48	119 70	2,048 16	189 35
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....			1,894 00	2,015 17		884 56	
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....			1,726 53	2,791 45		984 28	
Home for Aged Men, Utica.....			1,122 00	960 68	3 15	737 75	103 53
Home for the Aged, Elmira.....			935 50	605 96	30 62	422 64	
Home for the Aged, Hudson.....							
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....							
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	16,900 00		9,724 00	9,539 89	684 13	3,157 07	395 43
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	5,450 00		50 00		800 00	1,000 00	400 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....		3,200 00		4,350 00	960 00	1,930 00	654 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	3,755 00			9,570 00	545 00	1,680 00	310 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	3,250 00	300 00		5,000 00		1,200 00	800 00
Home for the Blind, New York.....	2,168 73		2,791 22	5,625 07		977 56	
Home for the Blind, New York.....	474 30		1,397 75	3,170 30	602 50	695 20	1,300 00
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....			1,069 97	1,598 84		440 58	37 10
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....		482 68	2,131 50	2,096 89	113 75	1,255 50	51 64
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....			1,818 58	1,480 72	375 79	561 70	209 89
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	450 00		1,341 40	1,432 04	384 56	545 81	273 50
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	286 97		1,956 85	2,462 70	180 87	1,083 91	138 96
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....			814 00	685 35	83 16	198 00	35 50
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....							

TABLE NO. 20 - (Continued).

IMPRINTING,

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Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, L. I.	1,158 25	3,555 00	173 00	526 24	136 50
Messian Home for Little Children, New York	1,151 00	1,941 51	107 07	250 43
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	.....	2,321 44	3,302 09	137 33	1,339 52	98 41
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	.....	4,941 83	5,224 05	.....	2,738 77	.....
Midnight Mission, New York	.....	611 71	4,752 41	.....	1,095 46	32 80
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	.....	30,125 71	101,504 56	20,160 35	82,805 51	4,864 50
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	.....	8,758 53	52,737 50	27,407 20	7,387 41	5,082 75
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	.....	2,950 73	3,919 21	588 41	1,081 87	957 85
New York Catholic Protectory	.....	51,050 19	91,405 30	27,250 22	30,460 03	9,353 83
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	.....	6,348 50	5,638 80	163 68	1,345 46	70 44
New York Infant Asylum	.....	17,829 37	34,576 26	5,608 19	9,775 53	2,730 40
New York Juvenile Asylum	.....	41,067 63	43,400 04	16,320 31	7,746 99	2,990 74
Northern New York Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	.....	9,432 70	3,173 95	804 85	480 07	1,274 35
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	.....	9,835 72	5,815 04	1,738 83	2,628 83	451 00
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	.....	19,284 01	39,853 34	5,308 98	9,463 92	2,592 98
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	.....	854 12	894 61	.....	177 13	.....
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	.....	582 81	804 55	3 05	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	.....	961 52	1,809 66	24 60	417 42	51 88
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	.....	484 00	1,051 75	.....	177 05	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford	.....	3,880 80	6,578 80	2,140 75	1,380 23	260 18
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	2,973 12	1,604 19	544 71	483 94	.....
Oranillo Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	315 13	760 93	.....	201 60	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany	.....	304 60	633 56	.....	181 01	153 71
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	.....	10,664 04	11,800 01	3,688 29	1,326 55	941 52
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	9,727 01	15,562 40	3,369 60	1,575 00	654 00
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, Brooklyn	.....	.....	190 49	30 27	.....	.....
Orphan Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn E. D.	.....	7,000 00	54,000 00	30,000 00	3,075 00	6,500 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	.....	6,773 47	7,323 00	1,815 33	1,408 76	1,597 40
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	2,471 43	4,170 56	1,021 26	942 64	72 17
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	.....	1,677 53	1,883 03	156 37	220 83	72 13
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	.....	2,162 51	12,348 90	8,008 64	1,023 53	598 30
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh	.....	1,675 96	1,069 78	181 63	411 63	41 17
Orsowo Orphan Asylum	.....	1,253 22	1,535 70	.....	348 70	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	.....	1,613 35	1,855 09	352 82	.....	183 17
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	.....	3,900 00	7,018 30	.....	1,436 63	1,523 35
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	.....	2,057 80	2,305 35	172 50	760 90	154 00
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	.....	1,334 25	2,988 30	428 07	508 83	10 70
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	.....	325 10	4,680 43	350 75	890 13	995 75
Riverside Rest Association, New York	.....	4,924 78	6,387 24	886 50	1,584 34	137 43
Rochester Home of Industry	.....	23,889 06	63,035 40	16,213 61	11,133 00	3,991 50
Rochester Orphan Asylum	.....	14,821 90	44,584 26	6,670 35	8,446 09	313 85
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	9,389 00	10,673 45	4,102 94	3,170 00	683 73
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	2,930 57	4,633 35	.....	1,267 25	325 23
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas' House, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Double Ferry	.....	3,057 34	3,833 81	1,310 29	1,086 03	1,736 16

TABLE No. 20 - (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

Institution	For real estate, principal and in- terest.	For other deblit- edees existing October 1, 1892.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and light.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
St. Christopher's Nursery, New York.....	\$1,978 80		\$708 17	\$3,603 45	\$972 75	\$1,007 60	\$307 65
St. Columban's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	3,307 30		80 50	1,822 17	250 23	247 23	132 93
St. Elizabeth's Industrial school, New York.....	4,300 00	\$3,192 00	807 18	9,556 61	548 51	2,032 82	553 48
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,492 35		1,852 00	7,924 80	1,259 88	848 48	
St. James' Home, New York.....	4,312 50		014 04	3,943 34	2,092 40	727 72	74 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....			809 60	6,261 76	685 10	605 00	100 50
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....			1,000 00	2,924 07	547 73	1,347 19	250 50
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	1,429 78		437 00	6,744 10		640 30	
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....			3,892 70	25,420 03	1,262 82	4,010 08	1,131 61
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....							
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....							
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	7,405 00	8,080 37	21,317 82	17,914 50	3,917 27	734 31	3,468 36
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....			150 00	2,556 10	942 80		1,016 30
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Population, New York.....			11,940 00	24,451 01	5,001 33	4,576 00	3,053 60
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....			2,401 82	6,081 02	42 34	169 40	613 63
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....			163 00	6,190 00	2,610 00	540 00	
St. Margaret's House, Albany.....			901 00	1,364 89	210 40	620 60	67 72
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	328 30		1,296 00	1,605 84	810 00	700 00	302 60
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	425 03						
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	1,051 69	1,000 00	260 00	2,912 33		608 80	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....			66 08	804 40	100 08		136 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....			1,050 00	9,359 00	190 00	626 75	106 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jerrie.....			600 00	3,083 82	847 00	320 19	940 45
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, N. Y.....		3,900 00		3,985 40	781 87	251 86	43 70
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....		790 00	1,182 00	2,704 78	697 93	563 75	796 60
St. Peter & German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....							
St. Philip's Mission, Brooklyn.....	433 47						
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Indirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....			1,756 16	2,551 09		107 60	
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....			190 00	309 14		91 60	
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	8,400 88		9,910 00	2,660 07	1,670 94	1,021 60	639 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....			607 17	4,110 00	1,096 79	1,103 00	155 46
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	4,747 10		1,960 00	3,007 00	9,566 03	1,440 00	1,040 10
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	1,056 00	4,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00

St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	1,686 00	3,371 03	5,995 54	2,906 32	1,640 75	665 22
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	3,000 00	1,166 65	3,808 55	3,808 55	1,656 82	781 53
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	1,564 00	4,890 89	285 05	1,410 82	383 25
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	64,367 18	77,356 59	22,519 65	5,468 71	5,160 59
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	.....	1,552 25	4,153 75	.....	539 21	327 23
Seneca Home for Children.....	.....	476 41	378 48	97 13	204 30	7 18
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	.....	5,351 14	9,446 30	1,506 03	1,499 17	595 56
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	2,638 00	3,313 25	320 65	697 05	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	.....	990 00	1,694 81	375 10	413 96	172 97
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	.....	643 98	5,202 04	118 70	22 75	879 41
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	.....	621 97	736 97	.....	91 71	96 70
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	2,836 43	24,012 00	3,351 02	3,442 00	3,367 00
Slaters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	.....	7,513 78	.....	.....	.....	2,307 00
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,277 72	3,452 92	.....	370 05	150 05
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	.....	23,508 10	10,903 25	.....	.....	462 86
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	.....	537 20	.....	.....	.....	70 00
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	.....	3,423 00	5,560 96	962 47	644 75	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	.....	5,350 37	8,114 49	1,676 39	3,226 48	.....
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	.....	2,415 31	5,715 08	49 32	1,047 72	534 29
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	.....	769 98	1,345 34	300 74	198 55	108 69
Sunnyvale Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	1,816 38	1,661 16	153 91	461 57	135 92
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	.....	1,816 17	1,762 40	66 12	345 45	36 70
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	3,272 43	4,245 33	1,114 96	1,001 35	545 97
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	.....	1,464 82	3,064 56	.....	308 43	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	.....	1,466 37	1,633 68	358 40	306 97	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	311 79	1,890 26	43 30	134 10	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	.....	787 96	891 10	17 54	506 91	17 67
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	.....	2,679 28	2,591 45	375 01	605 40	213 22
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	.....	5,265 68	8,939 79	1,370 52	664 86	81 50
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	.....	667 39	952 91	69 35	194 78	176 92
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	.....	2,969 48	16,172 91	5,064 60	528 64	608 69
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	3,491 17	6,727 91	1,970 85	1,361 94	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	.....	8,575 30	7,640 00	1,482 00	1,350 00	937 57
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	4,176 40	5,884 16	1,452 13	1,498 49	580 47
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	.....	573 00	2,950 00	.....	419 36	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	1,103 00	1,074 78	13 76	979 51	74 13
Warburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	8,404 38	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	1,219 99	959 00	.....	192 45	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,050 64	2,337 45	248 40	402 53	304 82
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	.....	4,137 18	4,117 08	246 60	422 87	343 34
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.....	.....	130 00	6,323 77	1,620 50	4,003 07	1,431 74
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	.....	16,772 68	5,584 69	754 14	.....	464 75
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	3,960 32	1,106 53	225 79	679 62	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	2,742 66	1,184 00	.....	.....	25 65
Total.....	\$446,869 58	\$1,141,981 10	\$1,892,111 82	\$963,613 59	\$852,765 45	\$131,484 44

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expended.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1899.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$377 86	.....	\$2,025 10	\$574 52	\$7,345 43	\$5,490 14
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.	55 17	.....	.....	892 19	3,566 44	614 11
Albany Orphan Asylum.	1,059 03	\$683 25	17,334 58	1,897 43	70,940 63	539 91
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	1,636 39	1,300 07	.....	7,416 86	98,864 85	11,446 44
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	1,542 52	.....	.....	10,816 65	30,908 95	136 45
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	.....	.....	73,500 00	9,331 26	110,368 37	12,431 59
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	538 44	.....	.....	544 07	22,751 97	139 08
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.	286 65	5,577 02	.....	2,805 50	90,515 87	100 83
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	1,840 00	2,125 90	.....	936 18	7,821 27	39,244 87
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.	479 88	.....	.....	2,734 20	14,166 56	1,500 13
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.	110 24	2,958 00	1,550 00	3,029 08	13,572 75	1,441 34
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	137 40	.....	.....	1,013 04	8,048 88	.....
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	330 80	955 39	.....	3,301 59	4,228 54	477 53
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	2,169 77	.....	.....	55 80	43,180 30	5,885 74
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	1,012 73	.....	1,075 46	1,196 71	16,736 15	4,809 82
Brooklyn Nursery.	467 63	946 68	874 82	.....	19,200 89	73 80
Brewu Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York.	.....	.....	.....	110 00	110 00	7,039 96
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	.....	4,000 00	.....	1,053 82	5,173 82	11 18
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	339 77	.....	37,330 00	942 22	24,535 93	5,918 26
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canada.	.....	.....	.....	296 28	19,483 77	86 30
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	516 07	.....	.....	1,708 16	21,435 79	481 85
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	548 25	978 83	1,000 00	4,433 65	66,357 50	373 78
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	2,306 05	.....	.....	9,019 13	38,398 34	126 46
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	414 84	.....	36,364 73	1,000 00	12,535 31	1,376 75
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	.....	1,896 40	8,135 00	6,744 36	31,895 60	1,762 32
Children's Aid Society, New York.	377 85	76,540 56	60,000 00	342,439 42	280,962 35	2,866 10
Children's Aid Society, New York.	.....	2,684 00	.....	880 36	30,407 29	222 64
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	216 30	.....	500 00	.....	1,471 44	401 73
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	25 01	.....	.....	64 80	2,585 87	184 70
Children's Home, Newburgh.	94 92	.....	.....	8,060 45	6,630 81	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	5,973 97	3,861 70	.....	3,235 88	42,331 43	.....
Church Home of the City of Troy.	199 41	.....	.....	2,546 90	5,465 74	.....
Church Home, Geneva.	120 85	.....	.....	3,442 36	5,442 36	.....
Endowed Home and Hospital, New York.	1,624 45	944 61	.....	3,791 85	25,408 12	6,000 27

Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	2,866 72	54,861 81	419 05	41,852 03	57,467 02
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	1,354 48	744 47	13,382 28	119,136 78	2,868 88
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	439 88	332 97	1,360 35	35,636 79	9,688 87
Day Home, Troy.....	867 71	65 18	1,196 45	5,600 00	13,235 30
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	76 37	.....	73 00	12,031 04	252 12
Eldest Ward Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	1,255 79	2,786 18	86 33
Elmira Industrial School Association.....	.....	.....	3,665 38	2,175 01	86 33
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	615 55	7,063 00	1,944 14	10,655 83	66 36
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	695 00	5,600 00	9,94 84	10,363 13	6,320 73
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	988 74	1,005 09	1,079 78	18,549 44	289 04
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	3,236 06	9,178 00	7,946 98	79,148 65	9,271 47
Five Points Mission, New York.....	683 10	.....	2,731 83	30,518 05	37,163 31
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	2,668 18	10,487 81	14,000 67	276,397 23	5,860 04
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	346 51	.....	107 25	3,402 81	16 89
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, Poughkeepsie.....	92 75	3,223 66	2,219 67	5,783 72	35 68
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	68 58	.....	875 73	5,621 44	8 53
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,132 25	.....	905 68	12,348 87	6,869 83
Gillert A. Robertson Home, Scarsdale.....	436 67	.....	1,769 18	5,832 60	9,001 37
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	60 29	.....	720 40	2,755 35	46 65
Gustavus Adolphus Orphan's Home, Jamestown.....	306 18	.....	.....	5,167 31	3,605 03
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	2,711 31	621 30	44,131 94	216,930 19	8,405 66
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	147 00	111,486 89	3,379 81	145,793 62	19,404 79
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	.....	21,768 91	8,643 61	283,173 83	.....
Helping Hand Mission, Troy.....	.....	.....	3,712 94	4,256 94	.....
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	767 09	3,298 74	5,783 34	18,675 56	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	251 09	1,111 00	459 90	56,041 31	30 95
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	583 36	7,037 50	948 15	14,376 27	742 93
Home for Aged Men, Utica.....	116 31	.....	486 08	50,961 18	2,727 73
Home for the Aged, Elmira.....	68 91	.....	461 85	2,325 51	427 55
Home for the Aged, Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	3,359 99	523 17
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	.....	.....	3,359 99	47,767 21	25,825 64
Home for the Aged of the Hebrew, New York.....	2,638 38	3,220 00	2,147 43	11,600 00	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	31,371 00	1,269 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	2,800 60	6,450 00	1,707 00	36,426 00	11,071 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	1,354 00	18,251 00	1,600 00	11,639 00	1,672 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	500 00	.....	1,100 00	11,639 00	1,477 67
Home for the Blind, New York.....	2,144 80	.....	1,003 31	73,811 69	116 94
Home for the Blind and Friendless Girls, New York.....	2,364 07	14,705 95	5,803 94	30,755 40	137 88
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	90 38	.....	409 16	12,448 45	137 88
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	181 90	1,619 40	1,083 45	37,064 10	11,638 01
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	369 55	1,493 60	250 00	299 37	57 73
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	151 28	.....	195 40	11,299 47	165 34
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	327 08	.....	6,739 40	8,648 23	1,070 45
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	300 69	.....	2,000 00	299 16	1,114 52
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	76 40	43 17	19,064 54	14,195 80	1,035 07
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	118 09	.....	302 12	3,635 94	1,245 17
Home of the Homeless, Oswego.....	.....	.....	107 35	2,639 53	2,034 81
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	3,008 01	.....	610 90	30,684 81	2,663 63

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- ture.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1893.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.	\$646 95	.....	\$94,500 00	\$4,870 40	\$95,936 60	\$344 42
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.	54 75	\$310 00	.....	45 30	1,433 25	237 14
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	2,618 97	38,883 65	.....	1,072 10	63,681 83	5,796 32
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	2,371 18	12,060 00	.....	14,101 87	151,373 24	36,833 92
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.	307 75	370 00	.....	488 76	5,332 78	3 25
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.	27 74	38 08	.....	630 30	2,005 87	509 00
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.	304 40	.....	.....	22,300 80	87,663 24	7 28
House of Mercy, New York.	2,608 25	233 10	.....	1,179 48	21,680 06	2,603 83
House of Nazareth, White Plains.	51 82	2,042 65	.....	8,192 96	18,570 08	700 13
House of Shelter, Albany.	114 67	.....	8,000 00	282 04	10,401 81	960 13
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	969 64	7,850 05	.....	1,036 91	22,731 83	368 11
Rudson Orphan and Relief Association.	.....	259 37	667 00	2,681 50	12,681 71	15 61
Industrial House of Kingston.	30 00	.....	7,000 00	983 13	14,306 66	.....
Industrial School of Rochester.	745 40	.....	.....	637 50	3,645 30	74 82
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	2,022 77	.....	.....	570 85	12,453 95	2,900 50
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	.....	3,879 36	5,000 00	17,660 72	64,734 85	53,803 77
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.	50 16	428 00	.....	1,105 12	6,000 07	10 08
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.	1,402 00	7,880 27	.....	1,574 01	67,073 76	6,173 86
Institution of Mercy, New York.	1,683 60	648 09	812 00	2,348 34	64,096 15	900 33
Isabella Heimath, New York.	1,007 17	.....	9,311 83	2,380 05	22,040 10	2,510 74
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	731 30	.....	6,500 00	611 89	11,306 69	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	66 11	593 31	6,580 00	461 63	17,285 78	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.	70 92	77 34	2,580 00	608 78	7,342 60	695 93
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Coultre St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	1,854 32	1,363 16	.....	1,490 07	39,126 75	37 85
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	103 52	72,337 00	2,153 75	1,033 00	84,217 00	3,533 05
Madison Benevolent Society, New York.	.....	.....	.....	3,494 40	3,904 40	1,873 78
Magdalen Strachan House for Fallen Women, New York.	.....	.....	.....	383 04	916 67	.....
Margaret's Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	260 17	.....	80 00	383 04	5,141 17	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.	39 95	.....	.....	1,313 97	4,800 81	314 42
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	237 24	934 00	.....	1,061 47	9,646 40	684 05

Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	350 42	30,377 39	2,075 14	54,612 42	1,221 30
Midnight Mission, New York	961 62	.....	4,948 03	12,402 43	6,768 55
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	8,661 66	.....	31,363 70	273,280 60	3,694 16
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	7,497 68	2,156 14	4,121 12	147,059 93	7,800 57
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	2,502 35	.....	881 37	26,114 55	83 19
New York Catholic Protectory	4,736 56	.....	31,563 77	250,357 59	5,320 94
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	97 81	.....	2,703 90	20,054 86	350 80
New York Infant Asylum	2,008 48	.....	5,139 76	105,493 87	6,015 90
New York Juvenile Asylum	2,029 86	.....	12,553 14	142,006 12	73,277 38
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	113 32	.....	1,169 63	61,042 00	3 42
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	591 14	.....	9,200 25	35,740 52	328 02
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	22,988 79	12,000 00	7,564 20	119,486 31	14,528 85
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	.....	.....	1,62 52	1,713 38	9 87
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	250 73	500 00	91 69	3,380 06	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	541 73	1,400 00	845 31	4,815 41	482 44
Old Ladies' Home, Watertown	18 50	18 91	1,780 21	.....	.....
Ontonaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	1,325 49	2,649 50	1,955 35	20,056 23	597 65
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	1,246 73	.....	311 20	6,473 84	46 50
Open Door Mission, Albany	35 00	.....	11 15	1,407 11	906 07
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	294 82	.....	301 40	1,990 06	6,457 63
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	4,483 68	11,427 40	703 79	45,845 78	24,432 71
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	3,000 00	119,025 00	18,473 24	171,363 28	3,414 00
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	219 76	440 88
Orphan Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	3,450 00	32,038 00	3,442 47	129,535 47	922 34
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	942 96	32,400 00	283 59	55,941 16	2,581 80
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 36
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	290 22	157 82	318 72	9,133 10	187 47
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	54 37	.....	2,086 29	28,735 16	496 48
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh	591 30	2,400 00	256 67	6,333 23	1,727 22
Oswego Orphan Asylum	63 96	.....	1,065 70	4,090 64	1,545 29
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	307 32	1,400 00	530 21	6,359 35	1,286 85
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	109 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan Home and Home for the Friendless	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	575 61	15,000 00	631 18	20,406 36	28,418 35
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	143 64	1,624 00	375 05	7,350 47	769 45
Riverside Reet Association, New York	493 87	.....	1,750 23	8,403 84	776 38
Rochester Home of Industry	747 74	5,310 34	472 09	6,828 12	142 88
Rochester Orphan Asylum	12,045 59	.....	334 39	92,174 13	5,083 87
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	2,016 66	.....	8,573 81	159,014 37	5,323 43
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	700 00	4,000 00	9,780 30	185,646 91	1,704 15
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	431 35	25,295 59	4,880 53	33,964 65	.....
St. Barnabas' Home, New York	.....	.....	839 28	20,633 62	2,471 44
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	81 50	21,013 50	1,356 15	34,001 57	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	323 64	2,497 14	.....	14,373 05	.....
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York	908 15	.....	102 86	6,671 06	214 30
St. Coonan's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	.....	.....	1,603 61	35,601 28	643 31
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo	809 42	11,193 30	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1883.
St. James' Home, New York	\$694 12	\$1,002 12	.....	\$105 47	\$19,893 63	\$1,354 60
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	22 83	.....	.....	453 73	13,644 70	60 90
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	115 16	500 00	.....	100 00	9,329 50	4 73
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	1,032 40	.....	.....	301 00	9,382 22	885 45
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	920 72	1,251 55	\$6,011 75	960 80	16,873 31	9,418 38
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	544 05	594 21	.....	7,373 90	43,543 40	564 61
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	4,979 46	5,510 44	.....	7,634 90	78,571 82	1,034 89
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	1,700 48	4,406 73	.....	325 44	12,187 73	397 40
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	3,180 12	10,987 19	30,000 00	2,785 78	88,007 06	7,678 44
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	1,144 56	.....	17,483 80	1,080 70	30,405 46	800 60
St. Malachy's Home, East New York .....	.....	1,600 00	.....	330 00	11,623 00	281 60
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook .....	.....	.....	.....	440 00	4,301 81	723 75
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	185 00	197 51	.....	478 13	9,440 25	135 60
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	560 88	3,146 60	.....	826 25	9,803 85	397 55
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn	60 13	.....	.....	139 17	1,517 06	156 93
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	60 00	1,250 00	.....	210 50	6,284 25	53 81
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	1,015 00	670 73	.....	198 73	8,414 18	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	199 18	397 38	.....	1,410 21	2,005 51	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Bridge, S. I.	10 00	.....	.....	1,667 88	8,392 33	230 00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester .....	.....	341 01	.....	.....	774 18	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	1,948 78	.....	234 61	349 10	6,586 83	468 91
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn	8 80	.....	.....	64 15	444 63	78 55
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	7,443 94	.....	.....	1,308 83	27,865 41	694 73
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	1,336 32	500 00	.....	1,007 29	10,187 21	3,762 94
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	708 35	143 00	.....	8,766 83	16,631 04	2,461 09
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	150 00	14,000 00	.....	53 94	24,462 75	73 67
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	700 00	1,100 00	.....	695 86	20,169 98	1,948 59
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	376 81	.....	.....	118 14	8,068 64	177 91
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	368 55	1,353 62	13,569 70	300 04	30,735 78	1,234 56
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	438 50	146 00	.....	1,129 83	15,400 47	1,234 56
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	568 00	1,450 94	.....	1,164 50	12,798 50	189 40
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	91,870 97	305,169 48	83,304 68
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. ....	.....	127,584 08	.....	.....	.....	.....

Samuelson Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	432 47	.....	.....	456 36	7,870 17	1,734 61
Saratoga Home for Children.....	13 68	.....	.....	32 62	1,209 05	487 50
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	1,207 88	26,916 24	2,269 00	74,873 72	7,644 45	1,089 69
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	297 13	3,250 00	.....	433 12	10,737 20	2,004 32
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	558 75	.....	.....	3,437 63	5,400 93	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	134 52	.....	.....	581 21	4,182 57	777 76
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	.....	400 00	.....	396 55	30,701 39	840 50
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.....	84 05	2,488 16	.....	191 16	1,148 44	6 30
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	7,112 70	2,000 00	.....	6,712 00	67,081 92	465 59
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	500 35	.....	.....	1,492 31	8,636 23	745 71
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Beneca.....	325 34	1,139 98	.....	4,446 96	42,921 44	15,889 81
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton, Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	503 98	2,565 28	45,000 00	897 52	56,777 79	6,280 30
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	137 64	.....	5,000 00	1,580 45	79,402 51	1,048 17
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	130 37	.....	.....	1,418 73	16,321 19	54 24
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	43 11	50 00	1,400 00	251 17	2,905 71	251 48
Sunrise Day Nursery, New York.....	339 37	356 30	350 00	872 95	5,385 59	414 27
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	428 85	4,101 43	.....	304 24	15,014 47	7,673 99
Syracuse Home Association.....	233 97	.....	4,000 00	456 61	9,822 49	3,536 45
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	75 53	.....	54 50	302 60	4,806 49	2,464 19
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	57 06	311 80	.....	198 17	1,077 57	77 97
The Bathrop Memorial, Albany.....	172 31	.....	.....	150 93	2,740 97	1,015 04
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	75 52	.....	.....	7 05	6,643 75	22 39
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	893 78	.....	.....	591 32	11,979 69	963 52
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	1,091 74	3,394 61	.....	297 56	3,942 71	289 63
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	347 60	.....	.....	6,835 41	37,206 07	3,150 55
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	1,397 50	118,483 48	31,959 29	3,925 48	170,667 81	493 17
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	1,597 01	2,870 00	.....	235 30	23,877 77	147 02
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	204 48	594 17	584 30	2,982 71	19,859 95	2,087 89
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	63 23	53 12	.....	310 13	2,684 61	838 11
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	613 05	.....	.....	115 42	2,617 76	.....
Warburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	166 06	5,000 00	.....	2,901 36	9,228 46	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	196 02	11,813 42	18 46
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	41 50	2,013 73	14 32	4,747 18	14 32	8 20
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	1,896 20	.....	.....	1,046 85	13,472 50	112,830 63
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, Rochester.....	531 30	746 86	.....	8,040 83	42,371 01	1,016 80
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	559 97	.....	5,000 00	2,760 60	14,975 93	131 64
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	3,649 07	13,963 84	569 59
Total.....	\$283,291 30	\$1,214,847 32	\$1,181,330 07	\$997,968 06	\$8,112,038 19	\$948,440 32

* Less \$1,295.12 indebtedness.

* Supply for 1894 in part.

* New building.

TABLE

*Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylums
September*

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1892.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	By indenture.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless...	42	7	49	.....	.....
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.	12	4	16	.....	.....
Albany Orphan Asylum	350	177	717	8	48
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	221	244	465	34	.....
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	185	182	367	.....	.....
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York	81	15	96	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	146	95	241	.....	.....
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville	621	54	675	.....	.....
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	49	9	58	.....	.....
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	80	.....	80	.....	.....
Berachah Orphanage, New York	47	14	61	.....	.....
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	86	27	113	.....	.....
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People	14	7	21	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	318	229	545	.....	8
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	202	161	363	3	20
Brooklyn Nursery	129	307	436	3	.....
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church	4	19	14	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	95	191	286	29	.....
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	83	10	93	.....	.....
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	80	85	145	.....	1
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	133	16	149	.....	.....
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	57	10	67	.....	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	68	19	87	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Fold, New York	146	100	246	.....	.....
Children's Friend Society, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam	25	8	33	.....	3
Children's Home, Newburgh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	145	36	181	.....	1
Church Home of the City of Troy	11	.....	11	.....	.....
Church Home, Geneva	11	1	12	.....	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	218	500	718	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	285	85	371	.....	18
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	483	102	645	.....	.....
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	57	18	75	.....	4
Day Home, Troy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	8	2	10	.....	.....
Eighth Ward Mission, New York	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Elmira Industrial School Association	97	40	137	.....	.....
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn	171	63	234	.....	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	77	94	111	.....	.....
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	105	59	164	.....	12
Five Points House of Industry, New York	339	370	709	.....	.....
Five Points Mission, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	1,069	1,088	3,657	.....	322
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	23	70	93	.....	.....
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie	21	.....	21	.....	.....
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	29	11	40	.....	.....
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	21	4	25	.....	.....
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	176	128	304	22	.....
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Scarsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn	14	2	16	.....	.....

No. 21.

and homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending 30, 1893.

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1893.					
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	40	.....	.....	40
2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	6	6	12
76	2	15	.....	.....	7	154	.....	.....	326	227	553
126	.....	6	48	30	.....	233	.....	22	78	183	223
49	.....	142	.....	100	1	292	.....	52	9	14	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	86	.....	.....	86
49	3	2	.....	21	4	79	.....	107	.....	55	162
137	.....	9	.....	.....	7	153	.....	.....	89	433	522
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	6	40	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	5	64	.....	.....	69
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20	26	56
15	.....	2	.....	7	1	25	.....	.....	47	41	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	18	.....	.....	20
170	5	2	8	.....	1	194	.....	.....	208	143	351
119	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	115	105	220
46	.....	.....	.....	176	85	810	.....	44	51	31	136
.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	11
110	.....	7	1	10	4	161	.....	.....	62	63	125
38	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	44	.....	.....	44
53	.....	1	.....	.....	2	57	.....	.....	48	40	88
8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	66	66	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	16	40	.....	.....	56
22	2	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	9	27	26	62
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	89	65	154
6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	17	5	22
10	1	.....	.....	3	11	26	3	54	48	50	155
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	10	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	376	125	501	93	120	1	3	217
50	.....	2	.....	1	4	75	.....	.....	182	114	296
4	2	3	.....	156	4	165	.....	50	.....	420	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	67	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	3	25	59	40	127
5	.....	.....	.....	3	25	28	76	120	.....	.....	206
16	8	.....	.....	11	.....	16	.....	.....	52	43	95
158	4	23	18	124	9	346	.....	27	95	36	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	163	335
120	.....	6	.....	452	655	1,615	.....	265	970	807	2,042
19	.....	10	.....	38	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	36	26
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	8	11	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	2	.....	6	5	13	16	11	.....	.....	27
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	14	21
79	2	.....	.....	11	5	119	.....	.....	88	97	185
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	12	.....	.....	1

TABLE No. 4-

	1900	1901	Total supported	By subscription	By State
<i>Orphan Asylum, New York</i>	190	23	213	.....	.....
<i>Institution of Mercy, New York</i>	642	445	1,087	.....	.....
<i>Brooklyn Home, New York</i>	146	308	454	.....	.....
<i>Home of Hope, Elm, New York</i>	28	175	203	.....	.....
<i>Orphan Asylum, Watertown</i>	74	114	188	.....	.....
<i>Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester</i>	21	0	21	.....	.....
<i>Orphan Nursery and Child's Protective, New York</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Yates Orphan Asylum, Yonkers</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo</i>	180	17	197	.....	.....
<i>City Orphan Asylum, Peterboro</i>	33	36	69	.....	.....

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1893.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	30	23	53
93	2	.....	.....	.....	2	95	.....	.....	391	267	658
12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23	.....	.....	82	56	138
.....	.....	.....	.....	301	2	303	.....	.....	487	332	789
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	26	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	32	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	40	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	24	14	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	1	20	.....	.....	21
.....
.....	5	.....	.....	2	3	10	.....	91	.....	.....	21
.....	5	.....	1	16	28	48	58	86	.....	.....	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	82	41	67	88	.....	.....	135
.....	6	4	.....	13	35	60	118	117	.....	.....	235
.....	6	3	.....	35	64	107	235	267	.....	.....	502
.....	10	2	.....	20	45	77	88	112	.....	.....	200
2	.....	.....	.....	6	6	8	81	32	.....	.....	63
70	5	75	.....	134	.....	284	.....	50	.....	5	55
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	20
15	8	10	11	24	5	73	.....	74	.....	.....	74
18	2	1	.....	.....	4	51	.....	.....	29	23	52
24	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	20	23	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	51	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	12	.....	.....	12
.....
11	.....	2	2	.....	1	24	.....	10	15	17	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	12	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	.....	56	.....	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	28	11	.....	.....	39
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	.....	.....	11
198	2	8	.....	118	5	331	.....	424	.....	80	504
198	.....	3	.....	38	10	249	.....	518	.....	337	850
.....
6	1	.....	1	13	.....	23	.....	9	25	15	49
.....
.....	57	.....	.....	90	.....	156	19	.....	.....	.....	19
46	.....	10	.....	4	1	61	.....	105	.....	28	138
24	.....	8	.....	.....	1	33	.....	25	13	138	170
229	1	19	1	52	1	96	.....	21	.....	1	22
19	.....	.....	1	1	2	35	.....	.....	81	64	145
.....
13	.....	.....	.....	7	2	24	.....	.....	28	36	64
15	1	7	.....	.....	4	27	.....	2	23	19	44
82	2	12	.....	4	.....	114	.....	.....	10	1	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	62	6	.....	312	7	387	158	2	.....	.....	160
16	43	12	3	25	4	105	.....	22	.....	7	29
.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	.....	.....	96	94	190
161	1	.....	.....	160	5	327	.....	69	88	610	767
.....	.....	.....	.....	275	18	293	82	79	.....	.....	161
10	.....	11	.....	151	.....	172	.....	81	.....	.....	31
51	4	.....	7	.....	2	110	.....	.....	56	22	78
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	11	24
.....
19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	12	5	60	50	127
11	1	1	3	23	.....	46	.....	.....	17	6	26

TABLE NO. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the last- trium October 1, 1892.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By Indenture.
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	61	120	181	.....	.....
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York..	30	572	611	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	29	5	34	.....	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	31	38	64	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	49	5	54	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	104	16	120	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	50	45	95	.....	10
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	1,882	280	2,162	7	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	1,145	305	1,350	.....	45
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	122	95	217	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	2,374	818	3,192	.....	12
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	33	244	277	.....	.....
New York Infant Asylum.....	544	769	1,313	12	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	2,085	514	1,599	.....	14
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde..	56	388	444	8	.....
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone..	84	12	96	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	664	967	1,631	.....	.....
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	13	37	50	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Onondaga.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	21	4	25	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	7	1	8	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	304	103	377	12	10
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	46	25	71	1	2
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	10	3	13	.....	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	12	2	14	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	290	101	391	.....	1
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	210	27	237	.....	1
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, Brooklyn.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	1,135	695	1,829	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	109	13	122	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....
Orphanage of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	67	40	127	4	.....
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York..	18	.....	18	.....	.....
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.....	304	138	442	1	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	39	36	75	15	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.	30	9	39	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.	41	9	50	3	.....
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	53	.....	53	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	50	22	72	.....	2
Riverside Rest Association, New York.....	31	353	384	.....	.....
Rochester Home of Industry.....	37	155	192	.....	.....
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	130	110	240	11	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	1,063	707	2,370	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	903	305	1,108	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	311	47	358	.....	1
St. Barnabas' House, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....	119	38	150	.....	.....
St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	114	35	149	2	.....
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York.....	56	14	70	.....	.....
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	249	97	346	.....	.....
St. James' Home, New York.....	102	19	121	.....	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	140	41	181	3	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	108	50	158	2	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.	98	38	136	.....	.....
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	102	59	161	1	10
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	398	95	493	.....	.....

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1893.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
5	0	30		100		135		46			46
51		142		388		581		29		1	30
					2	2	32				32
44		5		1	3	52		43	7	5	12
					11	11	16	98			50
12		14		12		48		41		6	109
249	4	1	4		15	280			1,740	133	1,882
151	1	9		3	4	213			640	497	1,137
34	1		7	16	2	50		95		72	167
725	7	15		8	6	867			1,690	615	2,305
				249		249	34				34
152	6	8	7	457	98	730		214	197	163	574
438	2	5	99		1	533			846	300	1,046
181	1	42		111	16	360		57	17	10	84
9						9	23	13	50	21	87
374	16	44	5	345	188	972	14	217	221	207	659
57					5	42			4	4	8
					1	1		16			16
					5	5		20			20
								8			8
57	2	5	6		4	101		15	122	69	206
10	1			7	2	23			36	12	48
					3	3		10			10
					2	2		12			12
79		2			1	88			175	128	303
23					2	27			128	82	210
3						3			6	5	11
399	6		2	24	20	381			685	766	1,451
15		1	2	1	1	20			53	47	102
20		3		14		41		10	46	30	86
1						1				17	17
41		80		47	6	175	4	13	287	18	267
20		9				37			27	11	38
		2			3	5		24			24
4						7			34	19	43
					5	5		48			48
14			1		3	20		24	22	15	61
	8	16		331		355		32			32
8		2		99	3	111		89		42	131
87	1	2		4	8	113			83	42	127
428	23	59	57	44	14	675			1,123	572	1,695
143		3		20	4	170			458	480	938
34	2				2	44			113	301	314
10	1	1	2	4	1	19			49	82	131
19		5			1	27			60	62	122
3				1		4		8		52	60
				53	47	100	106	140			246
4				7	2	14				110	110
22		10	3	5	3	44			12	125	137
20		15		2	8	47			64	56	120
42	6			12		50	4	3	85		92
45	1				1	62			59	40	99
	57	6		10	19	92	40	332			372

TABLE No. 21 —

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1892.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.		By indenture.
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	299	61	360	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	124	117	241	4	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	538	221	859	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	62	7	69	.....	.....	.....
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	127	25	152	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's House, Albany.....	41	99	140	1	.....	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	128	60	188	2	.....	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	107	15	122	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	308	176	579	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	10	10	20	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	48	12	60	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	69	48	117	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.....	58	16	74	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	91	45	136	8	.....	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	237	56	293	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	150	42	192	2	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	194	40	234	1	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	130	61	191	4	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	195	80	275	6	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	30	158	188	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	204	70	274	.....	11	.....
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	104	215	319	20	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	126	44	170	.....	14	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	876	101	977	.....	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	34	4	38	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Home for Children.....	8	18	26	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	156	83	239	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	64	25	129	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	22	13	40	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	30	18	48	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	67	49	116	.....	.....	.....
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	671	223	994	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	86	1,058	1,144	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	173	288	461	35	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	102	41	143	.....	4	.....
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	216	66	282	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	76	10	86	.....	.....	.....
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	22	5	27	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	27	26	52	1	9	.....
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	135	62	197	.....	18	.....
Syracuse Home Association.....	27	6	43	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	64	22	84	.....	14	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	10	8	18	2	1	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	18	2	20	.....	.....	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	55	57	112	4	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	101	89	140	.....	.....	.....
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	17	56	73	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	304	125	429	.....	12	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	89	40	129	.....	.....	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	62	293	355	.....	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	144	77	221	15	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

607

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1893.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
84					1	25			155	170	325
55				6		63			178		178
157	6	18	3		14	198			407	254	661
		1		1	8	10		59			59
21					1	22			43	87	130
32	1				54	88			29	23	53
30	2				4	38			150		150
28					5	33			42	47	89
130		42			7	189			85	135	210
4		2				6				14	14
10						10			20	30	50
25			4		1	30			41	46	87
7		1				8			37	29	66
11			1	10	5	30				106	106
								2			2
46		5		6	4	63			87	143	230
21	1	2		15	2	43				149	149
38		3		10		42		9	12	171	192
40		3		6	3	56		34		101	125
56		2		96	1	93				182	182
8	122	12	12	2	2	158			20		30
22	2				3	58			326		226
117		6			53	306			41	53	93
37	1			7	2	54			116		116
					2	91	886				886
8		1		1		2	17	19			26
88					1	10		2	11	3	16
					1	80			71	79	150
63		3		15	11	92		6	31	30	87
12		1			3	16			6	18	34
7		5	4			16		14		18	32
49		6				55			42	19	61
231	2	27			28	288			321	385	706
258				796	1	1,052		26	14	52	93
154		17	11			217			344		344
9	1		4	4		20			62	50	121
64	2		2	14	2	104			111	67	178
					11	11		75			75
5	1	1		2		7		9	1	10	20
14		1	5		2	22			14	6	20
39		1		12	1	71			101	25	126
8				1	3	4		39			39
2	1	1	1	2	1	23			38	23	61
28					3	10		5		3	8
		16			1	49		17			17
29	1			8	1	33			50	57	107
13		7		32		56				17	17
113	5	1		1	8	140			229		229
11	1		2	5	4	23		3	54	47	104
275		2				277			78		73
51					1	66			85	70	155
					1	1	8				8

TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1892.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh	15	1	16	.....	.....
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York....	70	13	83	.....	.....
Wartburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	46	118	150	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph	115	79	194	22	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	153	19	172	.....	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	118	138	251	.....	1
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37,671	23,005	60,676	321	220

(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1893.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	15
.....	2	8	10	28	47	.....	.....	73
.....
.....	83	.....	119	.....	40	.....	.....	40
30	5	1	.....	.....	3	89	.....	.....	73	41	114
25	2	12	32	18	56	54	160
10
.....	66	2	121	.....	.....	92	88	180
45	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
9,321	582	1,151	363	6,888	2,252	21,698	2,466	5,774	17,182	18,556	38,978

TABLE No. 22.
Showing the value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$19,000 00	.....	\$19,000 00	\$4,600 00	\$127 00	\$4,727 00
Albany Hospital	100,000 00	\$33,500 00	133,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital for Incurables	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank.....	47,700 00	.....	47,700 00	4,013 79	1,928 64	5,942 43
Amsterdam City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira	98,000 00	101,666 67	199,666 67	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	25,000 00	44,000 00	69,000 00	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Auburn City Hospital.....	28,393 92	23,791 79	52,185 69	.....	.....	.....
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York	60,000 00	370 00	60,370 00	22,000 00	.....	22,000 00
Beth Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	3,448 54	3,448 54
Binghamton City Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	80,000 00	41,000 00	121,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	80,000 00	86,000 00	176,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital	150,000 00	17,000 00	167,000 00	85,000 00	30,000 00	115,000 00
Brooklyn Hospital	192,396 98	157,775 00	350,171 98	3,200 00	12,274 28	15,474 28
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital	17,500 00	.....	17,500 00	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Brooklyn Throat Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo General Hospital	153,165 71	294,129 88	447,295 59	50,000 00	6,571 74	56,571 74
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	100,000 00	108,000 00	208,000 00	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00
Child's Hospital, Albany	50,500 00	15,000 00	65,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Cordland Hospital Association, Cortland.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	88 72	88 72
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	75,000 00	26,000 00	101,000 00	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Faxon Hospital, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flagler Hospital, Lockport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flower Surgical Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I.....	30,000 00	1,000 00	31,000 00	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	967,542 67	297,000 00	1,264,542 67	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	100,000 00	93,000 00	193,000 00	.....	.....	.....

Trull Hospital, Middletown	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Trinity Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,006 17
Troy Hospital	180,000 00	.....	180,000 00	.....	5,006 17	.....
Union City Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	190,000 00	1,104,667 50	1,294,667 50	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock Hospital, New York	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown	23,000 00	1,500 00	24,500 00	.....	875 00	875 00
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York	386,656 50	584,584 00	911,340 50	.....	8,946 92	8,946 92
Total	\$16,506,425 98	\$7,618,318 99	\$24,124,744 92	\$1,882,953 63	\$787,604 87	\$2,180,577 49

* Valuation increased \$40,000 by new building, details of expenditure for which will appear in the report for next year.
† Finances with Church Charity Foundation of L. I.
‡ Finances with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum.
§ Report sent back for corrections and returned after tables were closed.
|| Report received after tables were closed.

** Land and furniture.

†† Property belongs to Columbia College.

TABLE No. 22 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	INDEBTEDNESS.			
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	\$25,000 00	\$113,845 40	\$138,845 40	\$11,000 00
Oswego Hospital Association, Sing Sing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Hospital.....	15,000 00	5,563 54	20,563 54	8,807 54
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	1,381,068 56	550,175 00	1,931,243 56	23,316 48
Rochester City Hospital.....	204,625 00	78,882 00	283,507 00	40,000 00
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.....	146,484 92	19,008 48	165,493 40	.....
Rome Hospital.....	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1,880,000 00	525,000 00	2,405,000 00	14,000 00
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	15,000 00	3,000 00	18,000 00	1,000 00
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	340,807 50	14,187 30	354,994 80	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	2,000 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	47,439 28	5,000 00	52,439 28	8,258 14
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	215,000 00	.....	215,000 00	9,901 00
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	300 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	22,500 00	32,075 81	54,575 81	1,328 40
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	300,000 00	27,000 00	327,000 00	19,753 69
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	67,500 00	6,000 00	73,500 00	1,754 34
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00	2,824 50
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	2,561,974 95	1,093,290 08	3,655,265 03	500,000 00
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	99,551 10	30,885 10	130,436 20	38,016 84
St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	199,000 00	299,000 00	42,000 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	300,000 00	454,250 45	754,250 45	67,200 00
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	250,000 00	250,000 00	500,000 00	54,197 70
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	225,000 00	.....	225,000 00	5,000 00
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	1,787 28
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	475,200 00	475,200 00	950,400 00	160,300 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	414,321 90	5,910 67	420,232 57	184,601 55
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. R. Smith Infirmary New Brighton, S. I.....	100,000 00	60,450 00	160,450 00	3,000 00
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00	6,600 00
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	2,000 00	24,400 00	26,400 00	.....

No. 23.

the year ending September 30, 1893.

By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
\$4,640 00	\$1,904 50				\$147 85	\$10,466 25
15,229 00	18,712 59	\$2,850 02			500 00	45,007 74
5,220 36	4,023 00			\$3,000 00	4,025 43	8,188 27
	1,877 03					14,558 91
883 60	2,269 48	5,777 86			194 46	14,243 88
2,121 79		2,565 00		5,000 00		9,982 80
2,239 50	2,438 63	1,824 10	\$317 00			10,892 97
10,408 98	132 50				263 75	13,507 14
9,063 60	3,152 90			190 00	2,819 14	8,825 64
	774 65					5,089 44
2,215 92	599 00	2,183 34	10,000 00		638 00	18,022 06
11,400 89		5,352 22			2,101 62	24,292 91
12,800 78	1,487 50	802 27		38,000 00	13,875 04	77,256 61
3,682 59	4,317 81	7,688 58	12,274 28		7,037 85	42,693 19
1,902 08	1,770 00	122 63			*25,000 00	34,749 33
4,612 43	43,733 88	15,340 84	52,831 49	15,000 00	4,181 17	183,599 64
2,026 50					38,031 98	40,757 94
4,190 85			755 55		14 00	10,530 74
706 32	192 00				2 05	955 37
1,472 00	6,011 39	1,169 73	366 00	2,000 00	654 05	12,314 15
1,220 00	2,076 84				2,808 29	6,100 13
	25 00					872 00
8,919 28	1,133 14	330 05		4,000 00	855 10	18,598 34
38,611 09	25,461 71	9,906 87			6,896 58	106,896 28
22,867 50	8,532 82	5,897 52			59 30	81,394 21
1,121 24	102 57				496 87	2,060 83
78,635 49	34,202 19	18,492 38				140,681 09
10,718 61	4,606 09	2,176 37				22,785 60
19,647 45	54 00	650 44			184 99	20,620 01
6,824 78	8,169 38				* 1,767 65	18,348 18
2,267 38	3,896 34	351 00				10,541 54
77,458 13	9,470 50	82,245 20				185,487 90
7,694 60		82 50			1,070 42	10,943 22
4,889 82		30 53			105 71	5,940 85
5,794 80	656 00	67 36			2,166 86	12,390 07
10,011 85						11,225 37
22,889 82	2,220 00					25,170 46
2,380 98	5,253 30	220 34		17,757 85	34,816 17	68,532 04
2,032 62	2,151 69				1,911 46	8,837 06
	3,007 42	634 32			4,365 80	21,298 07
70,290 06	5,710 18	4,476 98			4,610 06	87,080 72
185 00	7,747 32	119 06				37,900 06
2,294 06	1,878 50	12 51			4,331 43	10,476 50
35,798 16	8,462 02	8,023 45	5,906 50	27,500 00	962 62	132,063 40
630 00		113 95				11,349 37
23,269 93	1,725 00	3,469 62			52,110 61	119,875 85
87,317 30	23,550 51	10,696 84			12,392 72	151,528 36
22,904 14	214 60	63 92			159 46	23,847 84
2,701 67					943 10	3,745 11
46,008 43	13,255 91	5,680 50		7,500 00		72,622 42
92,847 79	3,637 14	14,046 84	65,788 40		4,127 25	180,236 61
10,686 58	2,312 44	172 24	761 64		14,949 08	36,213 61

TABLE

Showing the receipts of hospitals for

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1902.	From appro- priations by boards of su- pervisors.	From appropria- tions by cities.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$877 51	.....	\$2,806 59
Albany Hospital.....	1,043 71	\$348 83	6,247 69
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	1,110 77	.....	3,000 00
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank.....	356 19	.....	.....
Amsterdam City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	3,828 43	850 00	1,410 00
Asylum for Lying in Women, New York.....	96 10	.....	150 00
Auburn City Hospital.....	3,506 60	307 43	648 71
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	273 23	.....	2,488 08
Beth-Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	100 00
Binghamton City Hospital.....	3,314 79	.....	1,000 00
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	27 58	.....	2,358 22
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	151 99	5,286 19	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	1,291 02	.....	9,200 00
Brooklyn Hospital.....	683 19	1,679 19	6,560 00
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital.....	1,277 76	.....	4,678 86
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo General Hospital.....	47,699 88	.....	.....
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	699 66	.....	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	860 26	1,097 92	4,102 16
Cortland Hospital Association.....	60 00	6 00	.....
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....
Faxton Hospital, Utica.....	680 96	.....	.....
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....
Flagler Hospital, Lockport.....	.....	.....	847 00
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I.....	777 77	2,800 00	.....
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	25,420 03	.....	.....
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	44,083 07	.....	.....
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	121 58	7 00	211 57
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	14,870 18	.....	.....
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	37 87	.....	5,250 16
Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady.....	82 13	.....	.....
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	1,446 40	.....	200 00
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	563 35	1,049 70	913 77
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	89,736 26	.....	26,577 12
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	1,655 70	.....	200 00
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn.....	744 84	.....	129 95
Ithaca City Hospital.....	3,637 08	46 00	.....
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	1,213 62	.....	.....
Lebanon Hospital, New York.....	710 64	.....	.....
Leonard Hospital, Lansingburgh.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	8,123 45
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York.....	163 01	258 28	1,500 00
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	3,973 35	900 00	9,018 08
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	1,498 49	.....	500 00
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	628 09	25,060 39	3,560 00
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva.....	.....	.....	.....
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	124 25	448 95	1,636 79
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	19,657 62	.....	5,713 03
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	10,615 42	.....	.....
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.....	38,300 69	.....	1,000 00
Mothers and Babies' Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	17,552 09	.....	.....
Mount Vernon Hospital.....	505 52	.....	.....
Nathan Littaur Hospital Association, Glensville.....	.....	.....	.....
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	90 34	.....	.....
New York Cancer Hospital.....	168 58	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	688 19	.....	.....
New York Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	6,181 63	.....	1,900 00

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

617

(Concluded).

By legacies, donations and voluntary con- tributions.	From individ- uals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
\$5,035 60	\$2,423 23				\$1,597 81	\$10,591 44
1,040 00	1,050 00	\$1,897 68			15,461 61	19,062 03
13,362 65		6,577 45			3,630 04	26,468 17
36,288 51		17,636 20		\$212,345 00	701,992 14	394,225 15
5,020 75	3,600 78	597 61			58,600 25	78,165 17
1,171 35	1,383 14	190 00			25 30	4,290 31
248,937 64	20,438 11	25,721 09	\$20,000 00	5,807 54		234,128 84
57,995 46	16,224 65	4,429 63			388 29	83,896 50
50,196 41	11,713 34	638 44		45,000 00	206 36	125,726 47
207 66	646 75	59 35			796 86	3,803 78
14,623 46	17,271 33	28,553 10	100,347 63		70,087 07	267,409 88
1,700 10	29 00	180 00			581 20	2,684 20
32,665 59	7,617 00	1,810 99	5,740 00		5,846 50	72,147 32
	4,924 75					4,924 75
5,582 48	2,932 29			500 00	19 00	7,296 76
28,882 81	1,354 00			1,000 00	4,176 00	36,162 81
	222 00			8 47	1,335 07	2,858 79
18,969 53	488 40	1,323 85			2,927 50	24,198 20
41,545 05	1,193 25			56 71	201 54	43,296 33
4,164 88	3,666 41				120 90	12,142 03
1,616 00	7,127 50			2,317 50	6,349 56	21,035 07
113,018 17	31,207 10	33,628 27	140,300 00			503,490 54
6,608 45	4,947 80		57,150 00		2,155 22	62,103 98
480 00	1,734 00				17,470 66	31,915 97
137,599 14		5,873 97		1,200 00		145,598 70
4,064 57	15,889 66				22,504 79	52,889 66
8,184 92	13,021 00				246 48	31,758 74
2,191 05	3,353 01			1,000 00		12,715 49
38,153 66	860 00				1,990 00	51,909 31
7,222 31	8,802 32	2,129 77		5,727 55	39,728 71	73,215 36
		12,500 00			11,440 18	25,777 85
6,314 43		4,350 68	3,000 00		4,796 16	21,813 39
699 07	4,790 14	34 86				6,337 20
			1,581 87			15,352 95
534 10	1,733 00				1,724 45	5,547 40
					9,607 08	9,607 08
1,175 71	5,067 83			300 00	474 28	18,624 16
					5,497 87	5,497 87
1,449 20	586 93	55,456 62	6,098 75		1,395 67	69,049 97
2,701 32	2,879 38	24 88		1,000 00	328 36	7,900 78
27,410 21	29,636 22	19,959 89	108,911 11		2,934 86	271,423 44
2,800 00	1,400 00				960 00	5,820 00
\$1,814,882 06	\$493,597 74	\$398,965 65	\$575,230 23	\$399,210 32	\$609,299 75	\$5,155,858 31

of real estate. : An emergency hospital.

Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady.....	769 36	446 04	.....	362 19	103 25
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	2,853 36	3,490 46	.....	801 27	1,604 40
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	3,316 13	4,411 81	936 35	1,023 84	1,472 98
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	38,866 97	17,696 86	157 59	3,021 13	9,971 20
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	1,603 70	3,144 45	.....	621 24	136 19
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	358 60	87 21	25 80	104 96	130 44
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn.....	1,354 50	981 34	.....	224 92	194 46
Phoebe City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingsdon City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	2,514 50	4,060 33	.....	1,480 16	739 19
Lebanon Hospital, New York.....	3,348 00	2,170 51	.....	689 02	359 60
Leonard Hospital, Lansingburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	12,133 48	11,158 75	750 00	2,659 19	2,144 24
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York.....	2,189 30	4,490 53	63 74	980 80	606 67
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	6,122 19	8,338 49	.....	1,758 42	1,378 65
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	7,454 02	8,316 82	.....	3,083 14	798 04
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	10,657 95	16,997 62	1,447 82	3,287 40	717 52
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva.....	3,437 04	2,467 62	321 28	538 93	686 38
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	18,922 24	10,124 38	.....	4,008 25	4,157 12
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	420 00	.....	.....	72 50	69 85
Metropolitan Throat Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	3,502 88	1,890 09
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.....	3,201 38	18,662 92	631 78	.....	.....
Mothers and Babies' Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	37,178 34	28,627 74	183 02	2,035 04	16,611 61
Mount Vernon Hospital.....	317 00	839 66	.....	123 62	474 24
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	600 00	607 63	.....	198 79	85 00
New York Cancer Hospital.....	12,741 81	14,466 10	65 75	3,284 26	3,598 46
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	6,745 31	6,921 75	.....	2,458 84	2,578 64
New York Ho-pital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital.....	15,768 37	3,620 17	.....	3,884 72	3,077 06
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	2,182 45	3,142 51	.....	533 25	408 00
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	2,459 50	7,197 42	.....	964 84	940 09
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	6,529 78	2,040 40	.....	1,411 53	1,586 72
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	19,963 84	11,000 72	.....	2,490 41	801 78
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....	3,935 65	3,860 74	.....	835 54	2,375 49
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	3,495 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Hospital.....	1,470 65	1,802 62	.....	591 58	883 82
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	47,726 40	44,779 46	.....	17,218 23	14,210 04
Rochester City Hospital.....	40,059 96	18,968 03	.....	2,601 73	2,736 00
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	6,994 85	5,963 44	275 00	2,493 11	1,300 00
Rome Hospital.....	815 18	748 37	.....	385 75	114 50
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	30,117 70	34,528 37	891 61	12,063 90	16,548 95
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	204 34	874 31	.....	172 49	81 43
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	10,340 00	15,441 00	1,712 34	4,964 73	3,708 40
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	305 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	654 67	8,139 97	201 84	1,051 15	507 24

TABLE No. 24 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep. 30, 1893.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	\$260 80	\$244 54	.....	.....	\$198 36	\$0,062 47	\$503 78
Albany Hospital.....	2,330 25	2,638 44	.....	\$10,000 00	1,060 00	44,673 10	.....
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	830 00	50 00	.....	.....	610 00	6,845 50	1,988 18
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank.....	314 75	53 57	\$1,491 64	.....	1,949 12	14,307 55	61 36
Amsterdam City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873 02	12,498 97	1,804 86
Arnold-Orden Memorial Hospital, Elmhurst.....	186 97	968 46	.....	.....	1,904 76	9,009 10	933 73
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	175 30	140 54	3,077 37	.....	584 42	10,483 93	389 58
Auburn City Hospital.....	872 84	702 04	310 00	.....	1,241 16	13,390 27	60 87
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	259 73	141 30	.....	.....	862 93	7,153 37	1,166 27
Beth Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	600 00	4,623 91	405 53
Binghamton City Hospital.....	106 95	153 15	139 49	10,000 00	407 26	17,023 41	958 65
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	621 48	1,181 88	5,000 00	.....	1,001 17	24,231 91	61 00
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	1,340 53	1,565 95	.....	.....	11,017 37	77,130 24	136 37
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.....	1,233 40	929 48	.....	.....	14,712 04	42,873 19	.....
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital.....	370 06	233 54	350 00	.....	1,070 90	23,915 03	10,833 65
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo General Hospital.....	1,149 41	842 04	15,870 13	\$0,515 00	10,104 36	176,470 03	8,129 61
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	549 11	862 36	2,784 85	.....	10,038 39	37,259 17	3,487 37
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	117 39	270 44	.....	.....	498 80	9,825 26	605 48
Cortland Hospital Association.....	29 73	30 98	.....	.....	390 00	1,084 09	.....
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faxon Hospital, Utica.....	751 98	182 21	2,323 13	.....	468 90	12,368 27	45 88
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....	293 71	.....	.....	.....	1,736 46	6,100 18	.....
Flushing Hospital, Lockport.....	.....	.....	517 79	.....	234 21	647 00	.....
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I.....	360 88	368 94	8,763 88	.....	374 23	17,184 75	1,415 50
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	54 29	5,546 19	.....	25,000 00	5,028 26	99,537 62	6,848 60
Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helming Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	7 33	510 22	1,319 00	.....	783 67	19,433 04	63,041 17
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	.....	101 65	.....	.....	36 85	1,785 55	275 23
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	1,940 05	14,431 43	3,975 31	58,000 00	3,305 48	132,344 76	7,286 26
Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady.....	137 18	362 94	.....	.....	.....	22,800 28	14 63
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	3,059 94	749 55	14,796 16	.....	653 85	30,319 81	409 20
.....	.....	.....	1,573 06	.....	2,323 81	15,303 43	3,144 75

TABLE No. 24 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For furniture, beds.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1893.
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	\$130 94	\$80 58	\$702 75	\$107,364 17	\$148 39	\$10,094 98	\$506 55
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	1,479 75	3,182 11			4,911 59	171,813 02	23,674 28
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....							
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....		727 55		2,000 00	507 11	70,185 18	57 94
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn.....	190 08	521 71			829 04	4,870 88	1,670 47
Itasca City Hospital.....	125 59	300 75			286 44	3,608 00	1,511 84
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica.....							
Kingsdon City Hospital.....							
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.....		757 94					
Lebanon Hospital, New York.....	1,009 46		9,182 00		1,003 34	23,108 59	2,081 87
Leonard Hospital, Lansingburgh.....							
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....							
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Victory, East New York.....	525 55	000 59	13,478 55		23,883 59	68,532 04	
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	868 53	400 82	2,701 57		783 60	13,312 05	
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....		137 15			3,275 47	21,208 57	107 60
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	683 91	2,238 53		02,150 77	1,877 55	85,534 46	1,156 96
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva.....	693 17	1,321 94	1,324 00		880 70	37,227 88	73 18
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.....		281 73			2,040 105	10,414 94	62 56
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	484 81			19,500 00	11,099 43	198,684 34	3,210 02
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	2,408 10	2,734 96	57,663 20	10,000 00	215 00	10,885 05	463 72
Monrovia Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.....		105 70					
Mothers and Babies' Hospital, New York.....	637 31	1,351 58	4,423 55	24,000 00	7,054 26	81,458 08	38,417 80
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....							
Mount Vernon Hospital.....	1,464 75	4,393 89		21,000 00	2,572 49	131,604 34	19,084 02
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville.....	687 59		10,383 02		1,164 02	29,004 75	3,752 82
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....							
New York Cancer Hospital.....	64 56	175 50			1,843 02	3,571 80	167 31
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	664 50	1,304 52	2,902 25	50,000 00	5,014 02	62,345 58	376 84
New York Hospital.....	1,300 53	722 02	44,038 40	112,314 06	2,094 86	179,335 41	1,000 10
New York Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital.....							
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....							
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	2,376 26	1,381 40					1,000 73
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	380 07	500 14			6,312 02	13,423 04	
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	1,134 04	1,108 50			2,626 65	19,820 50	679 74
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	1,002 06		2,908 50		1,414 40	61,000 00	3,827 27

New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....	1,250 70	716 64	182,069 81	40,970 45	331,838 11	2,367 04
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	149 00	219 37		8,776 57	27,310 77	50,854 40
Oswego Hospital.....	16 25	90 44			4,347 27	
Poughkeepsie Hospital.....	7,059 64	6,227 87	354 46	9,043 95	350,427 81	3,701 05
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	2,579 08	2,116 05	31,407 82	1,659 97	83,000 66	230 45
Rochester City Hospital.....	175 00	950 00		973 30	108,130 90	19,005 48
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	62 50	51 44		48 97	9,320 96	1,582 82
Rome Hospital.....	4,868 00	9,590 76	30,993 01	5,880 46	231,350 05	36,039 83
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....		410 01		190 11	2,633 69	31 51
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	2,818 80	3,345 89	33,361 94	3,804 43	69,969 00	2,238 32
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....				4,981 66	3,176 56	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	85 15	42 01		4,430 10	36,162 81	340 65
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	1,775 74	636 00	10,500 00	187 94	2,868 70	
St. James' Hospital, Hornellville.....	6 70	682 94				
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....						184 42
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	185 00	113 84		652 07	24,013 78	
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	407 75	945 67	9,115 10	233 95	43,200 93	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	205 51	95 30	132 50	781 00	11,916 37	225 76
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	350 25	427 03	1,253 35	1,341 57	18,560 00	2,105 47
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....						
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	1,538 74	3,387 78	91,311 31	12,022 32	456,853 02	66,533 02
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	40 40	98 90	13,551 10	4,469 54	51,453 02	670 96
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	270 38	1,756 31		466 07	30,196 08	1,116 39
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	227 80	1,440 60	61,783 19	630 91	145,433 65	173 05
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	678 03	1,785 77	5,849 45	2,287 33	52,800 02	39 04
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	3,402 80	832 22	815 50	7,369 55	31,758 74	
St. Mary's Lying-In Hospital, Buffalo.....	535 37	359 49	2,000 00	703 32	14,062 77	
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	538 15	115 19	2,137 00		51,949 31	
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,107 43	2,428 36	13,181 18	533 80	67,304 69	6,010 67
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....		1,538 91		501 63	24,820 91	907 94
Sioane Maternity Hospital, New York.....	492 00	637 99	5,500 77	1,709 91	30,526 78	1,217 01
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. L.....	154 00	99 04	298 39	140 60	7,388 21	1,049 66
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....				169 79	2,169 79	13,343 16
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	737 17	304 00	820 87	460 11	5,501 53	8,045 87
Thrall Hospital, Middletown.....	55 33	535 10		969 91	9,607 08	
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	273 87	662 65	439 65	787 03	17,075 45	1,848 73
Troy Hospital.....			364 48		83 39	5,407 37
Utica City Hospital.....	355 10	1,359 00	8,510 23	7,498 64	57,405 57	11,554 40
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	179 50	46 04	1,382 88	21,083 75	6,067 78	1,133 00
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....						
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	2,404 95	4,769 00		5,094 10	203,217 13	68,296 31
Woolstock Hospital of the City of New York.....	300 00	160 00		740 00	4,800 00	1,080 00
Total.....	\$73,507 31	\$106,259 31	\$700,740 65	\$236,044 72	\$4,603,765 69	\$504,284 96

New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....	1,980 76	716 64	182,669 81	40,979 29	251,808 11	2,817 04
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	140 00	219 37		8,776 57	27,310 77	69,834 49
Oswego Hospital.....	10 95	99 44			4,047 97	
Freshwater Hospital, New York.....	7,029 04	8,227 87	334 48	167 03	390,437 81	3,701 03
Rochester City Hospital.....	2,879 05	2,715 85	31,407 62	1,459 95	83,000 16	83,000 16
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	175 00	930 00		979 30	193,580 99	19,005 48
Rome Hospital.....	62 50	51 44		43 97	2,390 96	1,652 93
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	4,868 09	9,630 75	301,005 01	6,690 40	231,350 05	26,000 63
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	410 01	410 01		190 11	2,032 09	61 51
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	2,315 90	3,545 01	1,376 27	3,304 43	60,000 00	9,208 92
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....				4,161 06	6,176 90	346 85
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	85 75			335 57	6,048 91	
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	1,775 14	635 00	10,000 00	4,498 10	35,102 81	2,808 70
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	0 79	682 94		187 94	2,808 70	
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....			16,145 90	652 07	34,013 78	184 49
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	185 00	113 84		233 35	43,200 03	
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	467 73	949 07	9,115 10	781 00	11,916 27	935 70
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	325 51	46 50	132 10			
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	350 05	427 05	1,923 35	1,341 67	18,060 00	2,105 47
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....						
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	1,658 74	3,397 78		13,003 02	439,865 00	60,635 02
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	40 40	98 90	91,411 31	4,494 54	51,403 06	60,670 16
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	270 39	1,756 51	13,451 10	462 07	99,190 06	1,116 33
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	227 89	1,445 60	61,783 19	639 91	145,420 05	175 05
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	675 51	1,735 77	6,849 45	2,307 33	22,960 02	79 04
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	3,402 90	892 52	815 50	7,363 55	31,726 74	
St. Mary's Lying-In Hospital, Buffalo.....	625 27	355 60	2,000 00	703 30	14,000 77	
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	628 18	115 10	2,137 07		51,29 01	
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,107 46	2,528 28	13,181 18	683 60	67,564 59	6,510 07
Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York.....		1,628 81		601 50	34,069 91	
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....	492 99	637 90	6,495 77	3,709 31	39,566 78	1,015 61
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	154 09	99 01	258 89	149 50	7,398 21	1,048 69
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	727 17	304 00	680 87	255 79	2,154 15	18,243 15
Thrall Hospital, Middletown.....	52 53	525 10		450 11	6,601 03	8,045 87
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	967 62	662 65		959 81	9,607 06	
Utica City Hospital.....	378 87	525 10	439 03	707 05	17,075 45	1,248 73
Vanaser Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	353 19	5,066 66	354 48	83 29	6,497 97	
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....	179 50	1,016 66	81,080 75	7,498 84	67,455 07	11,554 46
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	2,654 25	4,709 04	1,590 86	203 07	6,007 78	1,133 00
Woolstock Hospital of the City of New York.....	3,300 00	4,709 04	69,120 10	8,964 10	203,217 13	69,866 31
Total.....	\$72,607 31	\$105,079 34	\$1,310,549 04	\$328,944 72	\$4,658,755 59	\$661,934 75

TABLE No. 25 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution October 1, 1892.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiaries.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1893.		
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	88	145	183	104	4,309	70	76	10	9	.....	10	175	3	5	8
Oswego Hospital.....	16	90	106	.....	3,345	63	17	12	.....	.....	7	93	.....	4	8
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	215	4,067	4,282	3,022	85,956	2,497	790	33	311	.....	323	3,906	166	160	326
Brooklyn City Hospital.....	100	1,067	1,187	563	21,737	316	348	30	5	.....	367	1,073	54	60	114
Rochester City Hospital.....	29	668	697	330	6,343	499	86	24	.....	10	84	38	15	29	44
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	37	67	29	1,439	30	7	3	3	.....	5	38	1	5	6
Rome Hospital.....	142	2,609	3,051	2,095	47,325	1,216	1,004	244	.....	.....	350	2,824	54	63	117
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	188	1,061	1,249	2,063	64,845	1,387	502	131	17	.....	336	2,113	110	66	176
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	14	985	1,000	12	3,187	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	984	16	16	32
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	35	240	264	115	3,747	123	50	28	.....	0	31	963	12	0	12
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	226	2,225	2,451	2,371	76,430	1,403	339	67	90	.....	216	2,213	121	118	239
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	5	81	86	43	64	64	.....	.....	2	.....	0	70	1	1	2
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	82	365	388	257	12,350	145	70	15	2	.....	8	38	19	12	30
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	15	234	259	.....	4,425	130	67	2	.....	.....	33	223	11	5	16
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	250	1,080	1,330	1,301	100,007	584	684	.....	8	.....	442	1,091	151	145	296
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	41	542	543	50	1,219	344	166	26	.....	.....	48	463	30	14	50
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	29	325	361	181	4,760	216	62	14	1	.....	59	330	18	17	35
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....	306	1,915	2,122	1,661	63,649	807	716	165	.....	.....	234	1,913	111	99	210
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	21	423	432	363	6,356	367	133	15	3	.....	17	584	600	1	2
St. Mary's Hospital, New York.....	36	331	367	346	6,150	353	.....	.....	2	.....	8	257	30	30	50
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	68	316	334	334	20,133	350	55	7	.....	.....	11	334	34	36	50
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	150	1,710	1,860	1,450	65,350	1,179	305	48	6	.....	170	1,709	83	68	151
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	124	670	684	125	57,750	426	133	15	4	.....	93	670	77	87	164
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	38	465	484	465	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	108	52	52	104
St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo.....	45	115	160	81	3,464	145	194	54	12	.....	48	.....	84	9	93
St. Mary's Hospital, Albany.....	55	465	590	111	2,134	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	84	9	93
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	301	2,100	2,401	2,671	76,225	1,048	672	90	8	.....	399	2,092	212	107	319
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	139	2,479	2,684	2,732	1,176	934	.....	.....	139	.....	393	2,477	57	74	131
St. Vincent's Maternity Hospital, New York.....	39	815	884	463	13,180	865	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	588	57	45	102

S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.	33	419	451	.....	.....	297	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	430	24	7	31
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children,	80	151	181	.....	.....	121	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	155	17	9	26
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thrall Hospital, Middletown,	9	100	109	25	.....	434	15	3	2	.....	.....	7	106	1	6	7
Trinity Hospital, New York	24	538	332	.....	.....	154	75	5	3	.....	.....	30	257	13	12	25
Troy Hospital	93	571	665	101	.....	350	132	11	6	.....	.....	26	575	47	44	91
Utica City Hospital	16	273	289	.....	.....	156	43	30	22	15	.....	13	270	12	7	19
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	27	254	311	300	.....	9,632	53	13	.....	.....	.....	21	255	13	12	25
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, James- town	14	170	184	45	1,155	115	27	11	2	.....	.....	15	170	6	8	14
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York	72	643	714	370	19,166	281	250	56	2	41	84	84	643	.....	71	71
Woodstock Hospital of the City of New York	8	103	111	53	1,061	51	32	8	3	5	5	3	103	8	6	9
Total	31,650	97,032	93,300	40,238	1,340,135	23,637	14,744	2,467	725	1,227	1,227	1,227	57,465	2,880	2,846	5,735

* For accident cases only.

† Opened March 1, 1893.

TABLE No. 26,
Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.		INDEBTEDNESS.		
Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	Real.	Personal.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary*				
Albany Hospital Dispensary*		\$1,300 00		
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn		10,800 00	\$5,000 00	\$5,800 00
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn.		15,000 00	7,000 00	8,000 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary		21,500 00		
Brooklyn City Dispensary	\$13,000 00			
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary	6,000 00	5,000 00		
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	2,225 00	6,325 00		
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, E. D.		18,000 00		\$3,600 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary*				500 00
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary*				
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary	500 00	1,500 00		
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary	30,500 00	30,500 00	2,987 50	
Central Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn				
Central Dispensary, New York	45,000 00	154,022 19		
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York*				
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Society New York*				
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York*				
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn*				
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn*				
Dispensary of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital*				
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children*				
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*				
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital*				
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital*	1,700 00	1,700 00		
Eclectic College Free Dispensary, New York	9,000 00	9,300 00		
Good Samaritan Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.	180,000 00	320,000 00		
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.				
Harlem Dispensary	12,000 00	16,000 00		
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary	22,500 00	22,500 00	17,000 00	
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York*				
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry				
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York	500 00	500 00		
New York Dispensary	164,000 00	224,000 00		
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	150 00	150 00		
Northern Dispensary, New York	81,948 15	81,948 15		
Northeastern Dispensary, New York	69,125 00	69,125 00		

Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	00,950 00	9,500 00	69,700 00	.....	145 00	145 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	45,300 00	.....	45,300 00	.....	7,000 00	52,000 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	1,081 65	1,081 65
Total.....	\$471,800 00	\$547,715 34	\$1,019,515 34	\$46,987 50	\$11,086 65	\$58,054 15

† Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

TABLE No. 26.

Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary*.....						
Albany Hospital Dispensary*.....	\$1,200 00		\$1,200 00			
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	10,800 00		10,800 00	\$5,000 00		\$5,000 00
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	15,000 00		15,000 00	7,000 00		7,000 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	8,000 00		8,000 00			
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....		\$13,600 00	21,600 00			
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.....		8,000 00	8,000 00		\$2,600 00	2,600 00
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	4,600 00	3,225 00	8,825 00			
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, E. D.....	18,000 00		18,000 00		300 00	300 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary*.....						
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....						
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00			
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary.....	20,500 00		20,500 00	2,087 50		2,087 50
Central Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....						
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	45,000 00	109,022 19	154,022 19			
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York*.....						
Dispensary of the German Benevolent Society New York*.....						
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York*.....						
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn*.....						
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn.....						
Dispensary of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital*.....						
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children*.....						
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*.....						
Dispensary of the New York Hospital*.....						
Dispensary of the New York Hospital*.....						
Eclectic College Troy Hospital*.....	1,700 00		1,700 00			
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	9,000 00	900 00	9,900 00			
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.....	132,000 00	198,000 00	330,000 00			
Harlem Dispensary.....	12,000 00	4,000 00	16,000 00			
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	22,500 00		22,500 00	17,000 00		17,000 00
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York*.....						
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....						
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....						
New York Dispensary.....	60,000 00	500 00	60,500 00			
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....		164,000 00	224,000 00			
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	500 00		500 00			
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....		81,443 15	81,443 15			
		69,135 00	69,135 00			

Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	60,850 00	9,500 00	66,750 00	.....	145 00	145 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	45,800 00	.....	45,800 00	.....	7,000 00	52,800 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	1,021 65	1,021 65
Total	\$471,000 00	\$547,715 34	\$1,019,515 34	\$46,987 80	\$11,066 05	\$58,054 16

† Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

Showing the receipts of dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1892.	From appropria- tions by board of supervisors.	From appropria- tions by cities
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$2,467 23	.....	.....
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	66 65	.....	\$1,739 25
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	70 50	.....	2,229 65
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	759 10	.....	1,221 10
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.....	406 88	.....	2,392 39
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	515 70	.....	1,509 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, E. D.....	1,880 79	.....	1,500 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	\$600 00	.....
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary.....	784 47	.....	1,657 76
Central Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	2,264 16	235 32	1,500 00
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	181 58	.....	425 00
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Society, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital*.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital*.....	.....	.....	.....
Eclectic College Free Dispensary, New York.....	46 00	.....	.....
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	106 23	.....	1,764 32
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.....	11,023 53	.....	495 40
Harlem Dispensary.....	918 55	.....	225 00
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	155 24	.....	.....
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary.....	6,846 06	.....	425 00
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....	521 53	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	967 11	.....	425 00
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	860 16	.....	425 00
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	291 21	.....	425 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica*.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany*.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	579 64	.....	1,157 46
Utica Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	12,740 57	.....	225 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children.....	17 23	.....	200 00
Total.....	\$44,700 61	\$285 32	\$20,725 90

* Finances with hospital.

631

for the year ending September 30, 1893.

[illegible]

† Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

TABLE

Showing the expenditures of dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1902.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary *			
Albany Hospital Dispensary *			
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn			\$224 00
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn	\$350 00	\$700 00	362 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	315 00		361 30
Brooklyn City Dispensary			1,640 00
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary			320 00
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary			144 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, E. D.			206 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary *			
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary			
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary			
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary	1,109 36		734 00
Central Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn			431 30
Demilt Dispensary, New York			7,702 12
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York *			
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Society, New York *			
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York *			
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn *			
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn *			
Dispensary of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital *			
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children *			
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women *			
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital *			
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital *			
Eclectic College Free Dispensary			119 00
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	521 50		226 00
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York			18,632 87
Harlem Dispensary			204 30
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary	800 00		
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York *			
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry			
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York			
New York Dispensary			13,370 16
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin			
Northern Dispensary, New York			4,736 27
Northeastern Dispensary, New York			2,000 00
Northwestern Dispensary, New York		165 00	2,312 53
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York			
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica *			
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany *			
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn			85 30
Utica Dispensary			
West Side German Dispensary, New York	420 48		508 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children			
Total	\$3,565 34	\$383 00	\$33,417 30

* Finances with hospital.

633

for the year ending September 30, 1898.

[illegible]

† Finances with Brooklyn hospital.

TABLE No. 29.

Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1893.

INSTITUTIONAL.	At the dispensary.	Number prescriptions prepared.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Adelphi City Homoeopathic Dispensary	977	4,428	28	108	13
Albany Hospital Dispensary	9,124	5,169	920	.....	33
Albany Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn	3,414	10,031	214	641	120
Beechford Dispensary, Brooklyn	23,105	23,693	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	17,448	16,928	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary	5,092	92,309	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Dias Dispensary	6,184	7,067	143	208	68
Brooklyn Falls Dispensary	.....	18,500	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, E. D.	10,100	85,072	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary	596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary	1,425	11,622	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary	10,213	11,094	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn and East Brooklyn Dispensary	8,863	12,033	562	400	.....
Central Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	85,942	60,060	5,218	10,548	1,950
Central Dispensary, New York	6,220	13,314	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York	2,041	8,857	8,920	.....	.....
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Society, New York	98,232	45,846	.....	.....	180
Dispensary of the German Hospital, Brooklyn	14,214	12,655	178	1,884	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	3,893	7,090	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn	9,219	44,041	1,176	8,179	149
Dispensary of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital	1,746	5,301	.....	.....	4
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children	78,800	26,085	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	6,422	763	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Hospital	6,422	14,060	1,802	3,725	617
Dispensary of the Trinity Hospital	18,711	18,711	1,947	1,947	671
Eclectic College Free Dispensary, New York	83,800	100,404	5,700	8,650	1,392
Eclectic College Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	8,895	4,544	216	749	133
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York	1,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York	44,728	116,786	3,065	6,664	660
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maternal Dispensary, New York	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary	10,470	19,845	3,947	5,870	519
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	16,445	57,248	8,018	6,087	.....
Northwestern Dispensary	32,813	78,885	4,147	10,175	717

Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	580	360	35	100	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica	1,315	2,600	25	54	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany	4,381	4,435	4	13	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn	694	580	.....	285	.....
Utica Dispensary	13,033	6,740	180	.....	530
West Side German Dispensary, New York	1,721	.....	.....	.....	51
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children	535,003	937,518	34,533	65,572	7,645
Total					

TABLE No. 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rates of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Rate of support per week.
Albany city	Albany	October 1, 1873	\$2 50
Suffolk county*	Yaphank	October 1, 1873	2 00
Delaware county	Delhi	October 1, 1873	2 00
St. Lawrence county	Canton	October 1, 1873	1 75
Erie county	Buffalo	October 1, 1873	2 00
Broome county	Binghamton	January 1, 1875	1 75
Jefferson county	Watertown	January 1, 1875	2 00
Onondaga county	Syracuse	January 1, 1875	2 00
Kings county	Flatbush	June 30, 1875	2 50
Oneida county	Rome	December 23, 1875	2 00
Seneca county	Watertown	January 1, 1876	1 75
Monroe county	Rochester	December 4, 1877	2 00

TABLE No 31.

Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1893.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number committed.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or other wise.	Abandoned.	Transferred to State hospitals during the year.	Transferred to State Commission in lunacy at close of year.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1893.
Albany	2,794	984	0	328	20	.....	1,411	70	5
Buffalo	5,892	1,459	33	324	23	2	3,008	107	5
Canton	280	87	2	26	0	.....	78	55	12
Delhi	73	35	.....	30	1	.....	10	6	1
Yaphank	1,110	76	5	85	1	.....	937	6	.....
Binghamton	519	300	5	49	10	.....	206	43	5
Syracuse	794	315	2	98	15	.....	267	27	2
Watertown	200	51	4	36	12	.....	96	10	1
Flatbush	12,481	3,240	5	152	12	43	8,793	302	25
Rome	539	345	1	50	16	23	119	54	1
Watertown	458	300	.....	69	5	.....	48	19	11
Rochester	1,856	456	15	175	21	.....	1,122	78	5
Total	36,926	7,402	52	1,443	151	98	16,901	651	75

* Discontinued.

TABLE No. 32.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1893.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany.....	419	664	597	450	397	331	141	2,794
Buffalo.....	1,685	1,436	1,074	701	481	356	230	5,863
Canton.....	35	43	48	37	30	50	33	280
Delhi.....	6	9	12	16	10	13	7	73
Yaphank.....	47	416	336	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton.....	70	83	107	83	59	62	64	619
Syracuse.....	165	162	146	108	61	45	49	734
Watertown.....	63	43	41	17	13	12	11	200
Flatbush.....	2,670	3,469	2,716	1,776	997	568	366	12,461
Rome.....	34	126	172	86	59	37	26	636
Watertown.....	10	37	64	66	86	116	79	458
Rochester.....	359	445	335	341	304	166	114	1,856
Total.....	5,498	6,923	5,647	3,750	2,385	1,694	1,025	26,926

TABLE No. 34.

Showing the years in which State paupers in the care of the several State almshouses September 30, 1898, were committed.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.
Albany																5	5
Buffalo														1	1	3	5
Canton				1				1	1	1	1		2		2	3	12
Delft															1		1
Binghamton						3					1	1					6
Syracuse																2	2
Watertown																1	1
Flatbush													1		1	26	28
Rome																1	1
Watertown						2	1				1		1	1		6	11
Rochester			1													5	6
Total			1	1		5	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	5	52	78

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

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TABLE No. 34.

Showing the years in which State paupers in the care of the several State almshouses September 30, 1893, were committed.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.
Albany																					5
Buffalo																		1	1	3	5
Canton												1	1	1	1		2		2	3	12
Delhi																			1		1
Binghamton										3					1	1				1	6
Syracuse																				2	2
Watertown																				1	1
Flatbush																	1		1	26	28
Rome																				1	1
Watertown																	1	1		5	11
Rochester																				5	6
Total								1		5	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	5	62	79

TABLE No. 35.

Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874.....	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875.....	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876.....	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877.....	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878.....	980	190	1,170
For the year ending September 30, 1879.....	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	1,023	340	1,363
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	1,024	368	1,392
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	1,031	303	1,334
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	1,373	514	1,887
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	1,409	439	1,848
For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	1,232	354	1,586
For the year ending September 30, 1887.....	1,247	370	1,617
For the year ending September 30, 1888.....	1,317	348	1,665
For the year ending September 30, 1889.....	1,369	288	1,657
For the year ending September 30, 1890.....	1,133	307	1,440
For the year ending September 30, 1891.....	1,020	359	1,379
For the year ending September 30, 1892.....	1,065	272	1,337
For the year ending September 30, 1893.....	1,067	349	1,416
Aggregate.....	20,945	5,961	26,906

TABLE No. 36

Showing the number of insane in the custody of institutions of the State, October 1, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
<i>In State hospitals:</i>			
Utica State Hospital	474	497	971
Hudson River State Hospital	548	500	1,048
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital	486	498	978
Buffalo State Hospital	317	317	634
Willard State Hospital	1,062	1,140	2,173
Binghamton State Hospital	560	702	1,271
St. Lawrence State Hospital	323	365	688
Rochester State Hospital	304	300	404
Total State hospitals	3,963	4,313	8,166
Mattewan State Hospital	351	30	411
Total in State hospitals	4,334	4,343	8,577
<i>In city asylums and city almshouses:</i>			
New York city	2,815	3,269	6,084
Kings county	951	1,948	2,199
Kingston city	0	0	0
Newburgh city	0	5	5
Brookhempstead city	0	0	0
Chicago city	0	0	0
Total	3,766	4,522	8,288
<i>In county asylums and poor-houses:</i>			
Albany	0	0	0
Allegany	0	0	0
Broome	0	0	0
Cattaraugus	0	0	0
Cayuga	0	0	0
Chautauque	0	0	0
Chemung	0	0	0
Chenango	0	0	0
Clinton	1	0	1
Columbia	0	0	0
Cortland	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0
Dutchess	0	0	0
Erie	150	162	312
Essex	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0
Genesee	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0
Herkimer	1	1	2
Jefferson	4	13	17
Lewis	0	0	0
Livingston	0	0	0
Madison	3	2	5
Monroe	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0
Niagara	0	0	0
Oneida	75	93	168
Onondaga	0	0	0
Ontario	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0
Orleans	0	0	0
Oswego	0	0	0
Otsego	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0
Queens (insane asylum)	42	48	90
Rensselaer	0	0	0
Richmond	0	0	0
Rockland	0	0	0
St. Lawrence	0	0	0
Saratoga	0	0	0
Schenectady	0	0	0
Schoharie	0	0	0
Seneca	0	0	0

TABLE NO. 36 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Steuben.....	0	0	0
Suffolk.....	0	0	0
Sullivan.....	0	0	0
Tioga.....	0	0	0
Tompkins.....	0	0	0
Ulster.....	0	0	0
Warren*.....	0	0	0
Washington.....	0	0	0
Wayne.....	6	4	10
Westchester.....	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0
Yates.....	0	0	0
Total.....	262	323	605
In private asylums:			
Bloomington Asylum, New York.....	152	156	308
Randford Hall, Flushing.....	1	21	32
Brieham Hall, Canandaigua.....	30	31	61
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	51	65	116
Providence Retreat, Buffalo.....	37	88	125
St. Vincent's Retreat, Harrison.....	43	55	55
Long Island Home, Amityville.....	43	43	84
Home for Insane, Pleasantville.....	3	5	8
Dr. Wells' Sanitarium, Brooklyn*.....	4	6	10
Vernon House, Bronxville.....	6	5	11
Falkirk, Central Valley.....	1	3	4
Dr. Parsons' Home, Sing Sing.....	10	5	15
Dungarthei Hill View, Lake George†.....	6	16	22
Waldemere, Mamaroneck.....	19	14	33
Glenmary, Owego.....	11	8	19
Dr. Combes' Sanitarium, Woodhaven, L. I.....	1	5	6
Breezehurst Terrace, Whitestone, L. I.....			
The Pines, Auburn.....			
Total in private asylums.....	394	525	909
Aggregate.....	8,786	9,613	18,379

* No report furnished.

† Closed February, 1893.

TABLE No. 37.
Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893.

QUARTERS.	For removals to State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State insane hospitals.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in orphan asylums.	For removals from the State to other States and countries.	For miscellaneous expenses and printing.	For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chap. 464, Laws of 1874.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1892.	\$164 83	\$5,200 60	\$1,938 83	\$23 00	\$1,906 06	\$23 69	\$625 00	\$9,882 01
Quarter ending March 31, 1893....	125 51	5,305 54	1,846 17	22 50	2,012 60	79 05	025 00	10,016 37
Quarter ending June 30, 1893.....	85 97	4,769 63	1,942 14	22 75	1,441 62	5 75	625 00	8,882 86
Quarter ending September 30, 1893.	159 54	5,009 05	1,947 22	3 00	2,800 22	25 75	625 00	10,578 78
Total	\$535 85	\$20,274 82	\$7,674 36	\$71 25	\$8,169 50	\$134 24	\$2,500 00	\$39,360 02

TABLE No. 34.

Showing the years in which State paupers in the care of the several State almshouses September 30, 1893, were committed.

STATE ALMSHOUSES	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	TOTAL
Albany																5	5
Buffalo														1	1	3	5
Canton									1	1	1		2			3	12
Delhi															1		1
Binghamton						3					1	1				1	6
Syracuse																2	2
Watertown																1	1
Flatbush													1		1	20	28
Rome																1	1
Watertown														1		5	11
Rochester																5	6
Total						5	1		1	1	3	1	4	2	5	63	78

TABLE No. 38 — (Continued).

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved..
1883.		
County poor-houses.....	6,351	48,277
City alms-houses.....	10,965	12,277
	17,316	60,554
1884.		
County poor-houses.....	6,816	43,677
City alms-houses.....	11,454	10,539
	18,270	54,216
1885.		
County poor-houses.....	6,985	42,779
City alms-houses.....	11,909	12,811
	18,894	55,590
1886.		
County poor-houses.....	7,023	37,277
City alms-houses.....	12,600	11,867
	19,623	49,144
1887.		
County poor-houses.....	6,994	37,465
City alms-houses.....	12,096	8,589
	19,090	46,045
1888.		
County poor-houses.....	6,800	38,607
City alms-houses.....	12,815	10,343
	19,615	48,950
1889.		
County poor-houses.....	7,159	48,288
City alms-houses.....	13,590	11,473
	20,749	59,761
1890.		
County poor-houses.....	7,011	44,148
City alms-houses.....	13,689	52,870
	20,700	97,018

TABLE NO. 38 — (*Concluded*).

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1891.		
County poor-houses.....	6,329	52,546
City alms-houses.....	14,427	78,992
	20,756	131,538
1892.		
County poor-houses.....	5,871	48,731
City alms-houses.....	15,047	82,708
	20,918	131,439
1893.		
County poor houses.....	5,422	49,112
City alms-houses.....	15,461	71,755
	20,883	120,867

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TABLE NO. 39—(Continued).

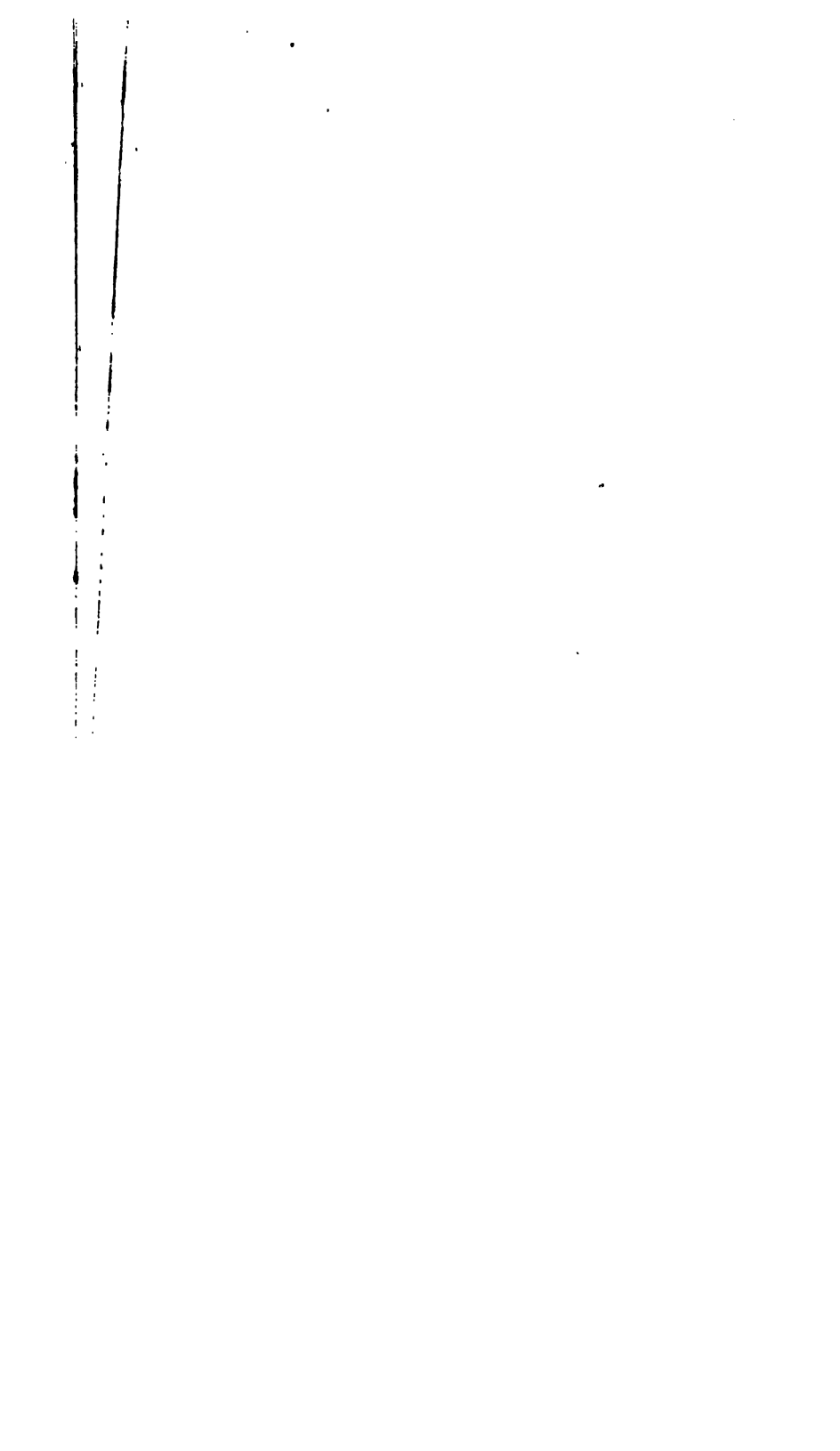
	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1875.			
County poor-houses..	\$662,206 86	\$634,548 44	\$1,296,755 10
City alms-houses....	1,080,268 49	242,563 57	1,322,832 06
	\$1,742,475 15	\$877,112 01	\$2,619,587 16
1876.			
County poor-houses..	\$627,346 84	\$727,150 69	\$1,354,997 53
City alms-houses....	1,013,616 06	210,894 99	1,224,511 05
	\$1,641,462 90	\$938,045 68	\$2,579,508 58
1877.			
County poor-houses..	\$646,930 14	\$804,972 15	\$1,451,902 29
City alms-houses....	1,041,915 83	267,937 84	1,309,853 67
	\$1,688,845 97	\$1,072,909 99	\$2,761,755 96
1878.			
County poor-houses..	\$562,689 80	\$615,220 15	\$1,177,909 95
City alms-houses....	986,647 58	161,045 62	1,147,693 20
	\$1,549,337 38	\$776,265 77	\$2,325,603 15
1879.			
County poor-houses..	\$592,874 33	\$625,546 42	\$1,218,420 75
City alms-houses....	1,025,993 30	66,919 35	1,092,912 65
	\$1,618,867 63	\$692,465 77	\$2,311,333 40
1880.			
County poor-houses..	\$576,500 36	\$609,522 94	\$1,186,023 30
City alms-houses....	1,037,081 54	85,984 91	1,123,066 45
	\$1,613,581 90	\$695,507 85	\$2,309,089 75
1881.			
County poor-houses..	\$583,809 39	\$584,398 73	\$1,168,208 12
City alms-houses....	1,096,645 93	75,952 30	1,172,598 23
	\$1,680,455 32	\$660,351 03	\$2,340,806 35

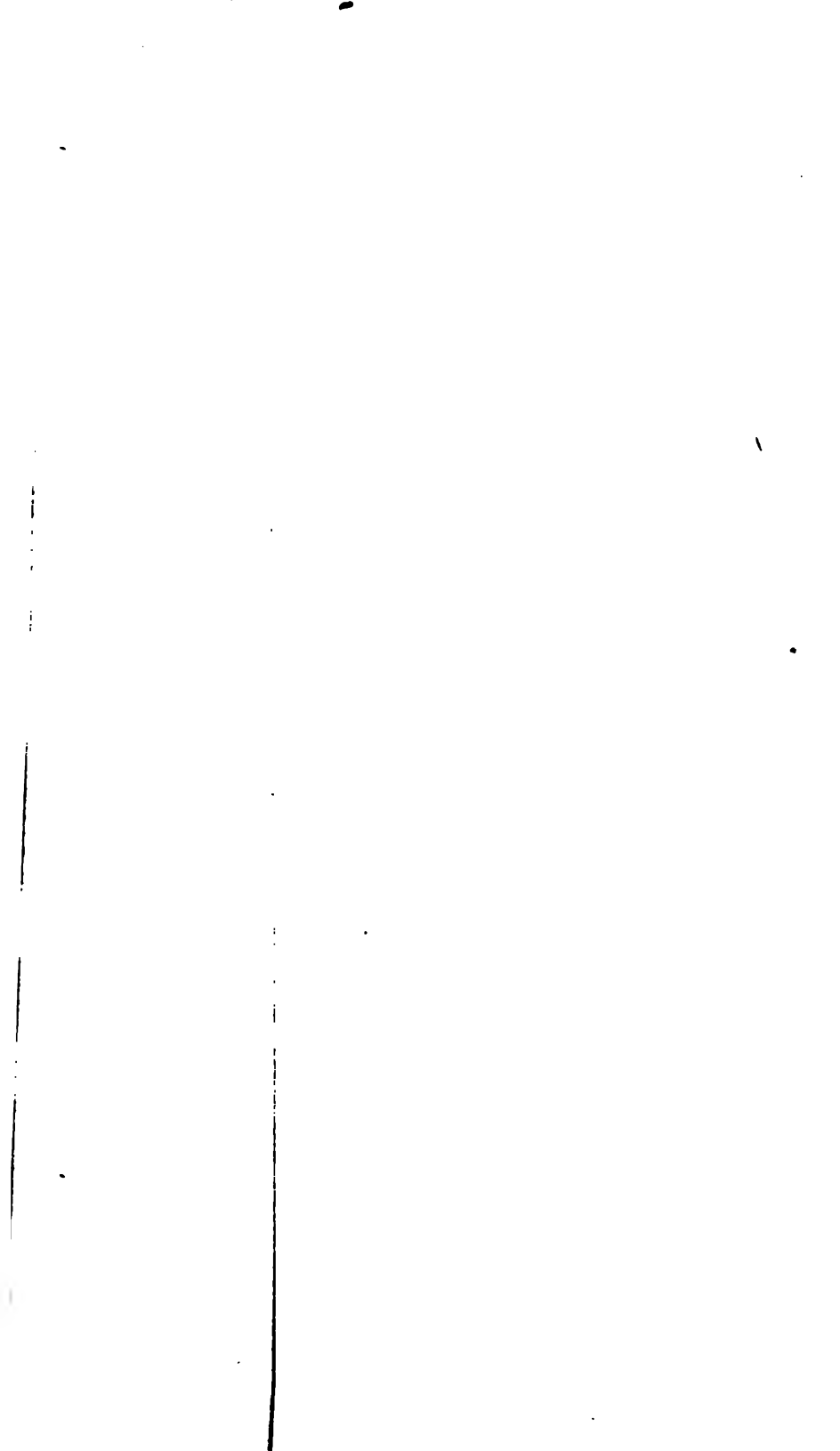
TABLE No. 39 — (Continued).

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1882.			
County poor-houses..	\$626,562 47	\$494,289 98	\$1,120,852 45
City alms-houses....	1,122,862 51	64,884 16	1,187,746 67
	\$1,749,424 98	\$559,174 14	\$2,308,599 12
1883.			
County poor-houses..	\$634,869 51	\$505,413 43	\$1,140,282 94
City alms-houses....	1,324,967 05	74,573 98	1,399,541 03
	\$1,959,836 56	\$579,987 41	\$2,539,823 97
1884.			
County poor-houses..	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23
City alms-houses....	1,269,784 44	52,500 98	1,322,285 42
	\$1,927,316 11	\$571,190 54	\$2,498,506 65
1885.			
County poor-houses..	\$675,586 91	\$525,536 42	\$1,201,123 33
City alms-houses....	1,306,967 79	66,959 18	1,373,926 97
	\$1,982,554 70	\$592,495 66	\$2,575,051 30
1886.			
County poor-houses..	\$667,057 23	\$530,018 97	\$1,197,076 20
City alms-houses....	1,342,288 75	97,248 15	1,439,536 90
	\$2,009,345 98	\$627,267 12	\$2,636,613 10
1887.			
County poor-houses..	\$678,037 76	\$498,866 10	\$1,176,903 86
City alms-houses....	1,332,086 92	94,168 97	1,426,255 89
	\$2,010,124 68	\$593,035 07	\$2,603,159 75
1888.			
County poor-houses..	\$665,792 98	\$509,724 75	\$1,175,517 73
City alms-houses....	1,855,613 67	66,791 68	1,922,404 75
	\$2,521,406 65	\$576,515 83	\$3,097,922 48

TABLE NO. 39 — (Concluded).

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1889.			
County poor-houses..	\$702,894 07	\$583,879 63	\$1,286,773 70
City alms-houses...	2,292,667 79	87,791 73	2,380,459 52
	<u>\$2,995,561 86</u>	<u>\$671,671 36</u>	<u>\$3,667,233 22</u>
1890.			
County poor-houses..	\$701,402 47	\$497,564 45	\$1,198,966 92
City alms-houses...	2,046,824 02	74,074 41	2,120,898 43
	<u>\$2,748,226 49</u>	<u>\$571,638 86</u>	<u>\$3,319,865 35</u>
1891.			
County poor-houses..	\$713,396 49	\$581,190 42	\$1,294,586 91
City alms-houses...	2,112,091 99	73,464 43	2,185,556 42
	<u>\$2,825,488 48</u>	<u>\$654,654 85</u>	<u>\$3,480,143 33</u>
1892.			
County poor-houses..	\$658,257 69	\$605,579 17	\$1,263,836 86
City alms-houses...	2,151,180 51	76,355 82	2,227,536 33
	<u>2,809,438 20</u>	<u>\$681,934 99</u>	<u>\$3,491,373 19</u>
1893.			
County poor-houses..	\$649,094 77	\$556,483 16	\$1,205,577 93
City alms-houses...	2,361,509 09	74,822 58	2,436,331 67
	<u>\$3,010,603 86</u>	<u>\$631,305 74</u>	<u>\$3,641,909 60</u>





11



